F THE ASSIGNEE, ANKRUPT STOCK pril 3, at 9:30 a.m.

DE SALE ERY and ASSWARE h and American W. G. Ware.

> and Yellow Ware. consisting of Fets. Goblets. hers, Wines, Lamp Chim-Reflectors, &c. itlers.

ontry merchants. CO., Auctioneers. ril 5, at 10 a. m.

DE SALE NITURE.

Hand Goods The contents of several rest sale positive, and to dealers only. P. Golfs & Co., Auctioneers.

AL SALE

EDMAN & SON.

g Spring Trade Sale TALOGUE. April 2, at 10 o'clock.

NALPACKAGES CKERY.

DMERROY & CO.,

I, BEING ELECTION DAY, pril 2, at 9:30 o'clock usual assortment of New and

URE, ARPETS, STOVES, oods Blankets. Beds and Bedding, Carlery, General Merchandise, LISON, POMEROY & CO., Loncers, 78 and 80 Randoloh-st. ANDERS & CO.,

ING CARDS. NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, shortest
Notice, Least Moner,
Stationery and Fine
Engraving.
S. D. Cuilds & Co.,
78 Washington St.,

OF ALL KINDS. HOVEY & CO., 56 MADISON-ST. ER EGGS.

ESS CARDS.

BERT & CO., STOCK BROKERS, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange.

For Water and Gas, conted and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.

SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., Manufacture's.

St. Louis, Mo.

KING

sts as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. you to buy them, because they

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

Our Spring Stock of CAR-PETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS is now complete, and we are prepared to exhibit the latest and most artistic designs in

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry Ingrains, Ingrains and 3-Phs. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats,

LINOLEUMS and MATTINGS in endless variety. In our UPHOLSTERY DE-PARTMENT can be found the largest and choicest assortment of

Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Lace Sets, Cretonnes, Lambrequins, Shades, Raw Siiks. Plushes. Jute Goods with Borders. And Fringes to natch, &c.

CORNICES of every description. MATTRESSES, PIL-LOWS, &c., made to order at the shortest notice. Inspection and comparison

Prices guaranteed a ways the

121 & 123 State-st

WII CON PROC MILOUM DRUG. Are constantly adding to their stock the latest styles of Spring Neckwear-their recent importations include many Novelties, both new and desirable. The magnitude and variety of their stock can only be appreciated when seen. Your

inspection is solicited. Scarf Rings and Pins in all the latest novelties.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 408 North Fourth-st. St. Louis. 69 & 71 Fourthst., Cincinnati

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc. NEW GOODS.

Bridal Gifts, Diamonds, Necklaces, Wedding Rings, Pearl and Onyx Jewelry, Diamonds, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Necklaces, Brooches, Ear Rings. Bronzes.

Clocks, Mantel Ornaments. The Latest Novelties in Every Department.

STATE & MONROE-STS

10 POUNDS MNE SAMPLE TEA

\$3.00. HONG KONG TEA CO.,

> REMOVALS. REMOVAL.

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co. ADMITTED BY ALL THAT STEVENS. The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co. ADMITTED and Music Hall. Opposite May make the Control of the

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS. NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

"An Association of Lawyers, in which membership is restricted to one of high character in each county." I JAS. GRANT, Secretary, Tribune Building, Chicago. ARIZONA TER. - Phoenix, Maricopa County. WM. A. HANCOCK. Prescott. Yavapai County. WM. A. HANCOCK.
RUSH & WELLS.
COLORADO—Canon City. Fremont County.
URSUN G. STANLEY. Denver, Arapahoe County,

Denver, Arapahoe County,

WELLS, SMITH & MACON.

Georgetown, Clear Creek County,

THOMAS MITCHELL.

DAKOTA TER. -- Dendwood. Lawrence County,

JOHN H. McCUTCHEN.

Yankton, Yankton County.

E. G. SMITH.

E. G. SMITH. ILLINOIS—Aledo, Mercer County.

BASSETT & WHARTON.
BIGOMINGTON. McLean County.

WELDON & McNULTA. Canton, Fulton County. C. J. MAIN. Carmi, White County. Charleston, Coles County. FICKLIN & FICKLIN. Chicago, Cook County. FICKLIN & FICKLIN.

Decatur, Macon County. W. C. JOHNS. Geneva, Kane County. Hillsborough, Montgomery County.
C. W. BLISS. Jacksonville, Morgan County.

MORKISON, WHITLOCK & LIPPINCOTT.

Jerseyville, Jersey County.

GEORGE W. HERDMAN.

Lincoln, Logan County.

HOBLIT & STOKES. Marshall Clark County. HOBLIT & STOKES. Monmouth, Warren County.

T. J. GOLDEN.
STEWART, PHELPS & GRIER.
Morris, Grundy County.

LODGE & HUSTON.

Morrison, Whiteside County. J. N. READING. Oquawka, Henderson County. WM. J. McCOY. Oregon, Ogle County. E. F. DUTCHER. Ottawa, Laxalle County. G. S. ELDREDGE. Paxton, Ford County. A. SAMPLE Peklu, Tazeweil County. Peoris Peoris County.

CRATTY BROS. & ULRICH
Petersburgh, Menard County.
T. W. McNEELEY. Pittsheld, Pike County. THOS. WORTHINGTON.

Quincy, Adams County.

THOS. WORTHINGTON.

PIGGOTT & RICHARDSON.

ROCKFORD, Winnebago County.

C.M. BRAZEE. C. M. BRAZEE. Shelbyville, Shelby County.

THORNTON & HAMLIN. Springfield, Sangamon County,
PATTON & LANPHIER,
Sullivan, Moultrie County,
ALVIN P. GREENE,
Sycamore, DeKalb County,
LOWELL & CARNES. Tuscola. Douglas County.

MACPHERSON & MACPHERSON. WACPHERSON & MACPHERSON.
Urbana, Champaign County.

Vandalla, Fayerte County.

Watseka, Irocuois County.

STEARNS & AEMOS.
INDIANA-Aibion, Noble County.
THOS. M. EELLS. Crawfordsville, Montgomery County.

CHAS. M. EELLS,
CHAS. M. TRAVIS.

Crown Point, Lake County. WOOD & WOOD.
Fort Wayne, Allen County, ROBERT STRATTON. Fowler, Benton County. MERRICK & TRAVIS. Frankfort, Clinton County.

CLAYBAUGH & HIGINBOTHAM.

Goshen, Eikhart County. Goshen, Eikhart County. WILSON & DAVIS.

Buntington. Buntington County.

JOSEPH Z. SCOTT. Runtington, Hubtington County.

Indianapolts, Marion County.

Kentiand, Newton County.

Kentiand, Newton County.

E. O'BRIEN.

South Bend, St. Joseph County.

LUCIUS HUBBARD.

Remington, Jasper County.

H. W. SNYDER.

Terre Haute, Vigo County.

M. C. HUNTER, JR.

Valuation Porter County. Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J. MERRIFIELD.

OWA-Adel, Dallas County.

Anamosa, Jones County.

JOHN B. WHITE. Boone, Boone County.

RITCHEY & GREEN.
Burlington, DesMoines County.
HALL & BALDWIN. J. S. STACY. Butler Centre, Butler County, GEORGE M. CRAIG. Cedar Rapida, Linn County, GILMORE & ST. JOHN. Cherokee, Cherokee County.

Cherokee, Cherokee County.

Council Bluffa Pottawattamie County.

J. W. RORINSON.

Cresco, Howard County.

POREMAN & MARSH. Creston, Union County.

PATTERSON, GIBSON & GISH. Decorah, Winneshiek County. E. E. COOLEY. Delhi, Delaware County. Denison, Crawford County. TABOR & TABOR. Des Moines, Polk County. BROWN & DUDLEY. Des Moines, Foix County,

BROWN & DUDLEY,

Dubuque. Dubuque County,

GRAHAM & CADY,

Eikader, Clayton County,

W. A. PRESTON.

Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County,

Forest City, Winnebago County.

Forest City, Winnebago County. Iows City. Johnson County. REMLEY & SWISHER.

Gienwood, Mills County.

WATKINS & WILLIAMS.
Independence, Buchanan County.
Indiancia. Warren County.
SERVERS & SAMSON. Jefferson, Greene County.

RUSSELL & TOLIVER.

Reokuk, Lee County.

FRANK ALLYN.

Keosauqua, Van Buren County.

CHARLES BALDWIN. Logan, Harrison County.

BARNHART & CADWELL.
Maqueketa, Jackson County. FRANK AMOS.

MINING AND MILLING COMPANY. ARIZONA!

THE CHICAGO

Mining and Milling Company, Globe District, Pinal County. Arizona.

ompany. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMAN, Bankers, 165 Randolph-st. Chicag

CARPENTERING JOBBING. CARPENTERING JOBBING J. S. BAST, 270 & 272 North Clark-st.

ESTABLISHED 1868. mechanics for House Repairing, Office, and no. Rough and fine work. Wire Screens tc., at lowest rates, P. S. —Although largely engaged in the manufacture f Art Furniture from original designs, all orders for appenter Jobbing Work will receive same attention as

DENTISTRY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

10WA-Marshalltown, Marshall County. SKARS & LEMERT Marengo, Iowa County.

FENAN, HUGHES & KIRK

Montezuma. Poweshiek County
LEWIS & CLARK

Mount Pleasaut, Henry County
H. & R. AMBLER "I hought an Easy Chair of you FIF-TEEN YEARS ago, and have used it ever since without repairs." "Eight years ago I bought a Rocker from a concern Muscatine, Muscatine County, Briannan & Jayne Nevada, Storey County.

New Hampton, Chickasaw County.

HIRAM SHAVER that claimed to sell 20 per cent less than your house, and in FOUR months was Newton, Jasper County.

Northwood, Worth County.

HIRAM SHAVER
SANKEY & COOK. obliged to send it to your store to be made over; have used it ever since without 're-

Very truly yours.

JOHN A. RICE, late Gage & Rice.

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BEST FOLDING BEDSTEAD

IN THE WORLD.

FURNITURE CO.,

STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

ed stock of Imported and Domestic Glass-ware to be found. A full line of the Cele-

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Now offered in a 1,000 dozen lot of Bar

Glasses of various patterns, which we will close out VERY LOW TO DEALERS and

276 STATE-ST.

N. B .- I am SOLE AGENT for the Patent

Copper Measuring Funnel—something you will not do without after using once.

BATTAN TRUNKS.

and covering them with Canvas or Enameted Cloth. They
are universally acknowledged to be the most eco-

nomical Trunk made, and will stand any amount of ough handling without injury. We have also in stock a large variety of Lunch and

Wakefield RATTAN CO., 231 State-st.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

WHO'S CHAS. LINDSAT'S
Spring Styles now ready
for inspection. Strictly

TAILOR 33 N. Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. W.

MONEY TO LOAN

Your first-class work. Mod-

RATTAN FURNITURE.

WE ARE MAKING

What is known in Europe as

Obawa City, Monona County. ROBERT LUCAS Osage, Mitchell County. BHOWN & BISHOP Oskaloosa, Mahaska County.
SEEVERS & MALCOLM Ottumwa, Wapello County,

Rock Rapids, Lyon County,

Rock Rapids, Lyon County, Sloux City, Woodbury County.

F. A. KEEP,
CHASE & TAYLOR. Tipton, Cedar County.
Toledo, Tama County.

STRUBLE & KINNE.

Vinton, Benion County.

GILCHRIST & HAINES
Waterloo, Black Hawk County.

GEORGE ORDWAY. Winterset, Madison County. J. & B. LEONARD. RANSAS—Abilene, Dickinson County.

Atchison, Atchison County.

Atchison, Atchison County.

Burlingame, Osage County.

County.

County.

County.

WM. THOMSON.

Eldorado, Butler County.

Eldorado, Butler County.

Kidorado, Butler County. The "craze" for cheap Furniture, regardless of quality, which has raged so fearfully of late, is dying out. The tide has turned; people are tired of sending their Furniture to the repair shop every Eldorado, Butler County.

LAFAYETTE KNOWLES.

Great Bend, Barton County. few weeks. This Company maintains its ORIGINAL STANDARD as to quality of Independence, Montgomery County.

WM. H. DODGE.

DANIEL GRASS. work, and with increased facilities for Lawrence, Douglas County.

SAMUEL A. RIGGS.
Leavenworth, Leavenworth County.

H. GRISWOLD. manufacturing, is daily adding to its stock new goods from the choicest designs, and furnishing to order Private Dwellings, Lyons, Rice County.

H. GRISWOLD.

JOHN M. MUSCOTT.

Seneca, Nemela County. Hotels, Public Buildings, Offices, &c., &c.

Topeka, Shawnee County.

Topeka, Shawnee County.

PECK, RYAN & JOHNSON.

Wichita, Sedgwick County.

J. M. BALDERSTON.

ICHIGAN—Coldwater, Branch County.

SEELS & WRIGHT. Attention is invited to the following Testimonials: GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, STR. THE TOREY FURNITURE (D.: GENTLEMEN: The Furnisure manufactured for this hote: by you has worn splendidly, and is the most durable of any we have seen in any hotel.

JUHN B. DRAKE & CO. Detroit, Wayne County.
TINDALL & TINDALL.
Grand Rapids, Kent County.
TURNER & SMITH. Grand Rapids, Reby County TURNER & SMITH.
Houghton, Houghton County THOS. L. CHADBOURNE
Ishpeming, Marquette County SWIFT & OSBORN.
Jackson, Jackson County JOHN D. CONELY.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County GEO. M. BUCK. The Tobey Furniture Company furnished a large portion of the chamber sets and other furniture of the Palmer House, which after fer years use, have given entire satisfaction, and I believe that no more durable furniture was ever made.

Muskegon, Muskegon County

Muskegon, Muskegon County

STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.

STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.

Morthfield, Rice County.

Owatonna, Steele County.

Perkins & Whipple

Owatonna, Steele County.

HENRY R. WELLS.

Saint Paul, Ramsey County.

J. M. GILMAN. ISSOURI-Chillicothe, Livingsion County.

Vancas City, Jackson County.

J. M. GILMAN.

JOHN N. BOYD. Kansas City, Jackson County. W. W. VAN NESS.

Plattsburg, Clinton County. THOS. E. TURNEY. St. Louis, St. Louis County.

BROADHEAD, SLAYBACK & HAEUSSLER. ONTANA TER. —Fort Benton, Choteau County.

JOHN J. DONNELLY.

Virginia City, Madison County.

J. E. CALLAWAY. EBRASKA-Albion, Boone Count Beatrice, Gage County.

CLARK & CONNELLY. Dakota City, Dakota County.

Palls City, Richardson County.

THOMAS L. GRIFFY.

Falls City, Richardson County.

ISHAM REAVIS Geneya, Fillmore County. R. B. LIKES.

Grand Island, Hall County. Hebron, Thayer County.

Lincoln, Lancaster County HARWOOD & AMES.

Nebraska City, Otoe County M. L. HAYWARD Omaha, Douglass County. J. M. THURSTON. Plattsmooth, Cass County. WHRELER & STONE.
Republican City, Barlan County.
P. J. DEMPSTER. Sidney, Cheyenne County.

A. M. STEVENSON.
Tecumseh, Johnson County. York, York County. W. T. SCOTT.

OHIO-Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.

W. T. SCOTT.

FIGANK E. DELLENBAUGH.

TEXAS-Dallas, Dallas County. TEARS—Dallas Dallas County. McCOY & McCOY.
UTAH TERRITORY—Ogden City, Weber County.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.
E. D. HOGE. WISCONSIN-Alma, Buffalo County, CONKAD MOSER, JR.

SCONSIN-Alma, Buffalo County, COMIAD MOSER, JR. Baldwin, St. Crotx County.

Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, JENKINS.
Gulley Gunty, Alfred M. GIBBONS.
Green Bay. Brown County.

Janesville, Rock County.

NORRIS & ELLIS.

Madison, Dane County. Madison, Dane County.

LEWIS, LEWIS & HALE.

Neillsville, Clark County.

LEWIS & HALE. Neillsville, Clark County.

Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

CHARLES W. FELKER.

Racine, Racine County.

HENRY T. FULLER.

Viroqua, Vernon County.

Wausau, Marathon County.

H. P. PROCTOR.

JOHN A. KELLOGG.

WYOMINGTERRITORY—Evanston, Unitah County.
E. A. THOMAS.

CLOTHING.

TO BUYERS OF

AT WHOLESALE.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

Cor. Madison-st and Wabash-av., The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OF-FER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House

can compete with. TERMS: 7 per cent off 10 days.

SIGN PAINTING. GROUT'S SIGNS THE CHEAPEST-THE BEST, 126 FIFTH-AVENUE. 126

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Vholesae Druggists,

TO RENT

THE ELECTION.

For the First Time in Some Years the Democratic Rooster

Comes to the Front, and, with Carter's Eagle, Screams Loudly.

cratic Enthusiasm Wholly Responsible.

Republican Apathy and Demo-

5,000. The North and West Towns Keep Step to the Dem-

ocratic Band.

a Majority of About

Only the South Town Left as a Small Reminder of Repub-

The Socialists Manage to Elect Four, if Not Five, Aldermen.

Municipal Elections Held in Various Parts of the Coun-

The Judicial Election in Wisconsin an Overwhelming Democratic

THE RESULT.

The election yesterday passed off quietly enough,—in fact, altogether too quietly so far as the Republicans were concerned,—and resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket, thus placing the City Government once more under the control of that party. The majorities of the successful candidates do not vary materially, Harrison, for Mayor, and Seipp, for Treasurer, running somewhat ahead of the balance of the ticket, and all running some 5,000

Republican wards, the members of the party, as above stated, not manifesting sufficient interest in the result to bring out the vote, which is invariably cast for the Republican ticket at State and national elections.

In the matter of town elections the Republicthe North and West Sides the Democratic tickets came out ahead. There was no fault to be found with the weather, the day being a fairly pleasant one, but the causes before alluded to gave the Democrats a triumph which they did not expect, and to-day they are correspondingly Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Treasurer, William Seipp: City Attorney, J. S. Grinnell;

HEADQUARTERS!
For all the late styles of Bar Glassware and Bar Utensils generally Clerk, A. B. Chladek. North Town-Collector, S. B. Chase; Asses-We are the ONLY house in the West making a specialty of this class of Goods, and offer the LARGEST and BEST assort-

Nowhere was there any serious trouble. At the opening of the polls an army of ticketpeddlers were on hand representing the various parties, but in most instances the Socialists predominated. There was the utmost goodfeeling among them, but at the same time the greatest rivalry in their work. It was not until about the middle of the forenoon, however, that they had much to do, for it was then that the Republican apprehensions of a small vote being cast commenced to be dispelled by the appearance of Democratic wagons upon the streets labeled, "Vote for Seipp." Soon thereafter it became apparent that the vote would be too large, for the wagons were speedily loaded with the gang the Republicans had feared, who were driven from precinct to precioct, and ward to ward, and voted as often as they pleased and where they pleased, the Republican challengers being powerless to prevent them or challengers being powerless to prevent them or withstand the temptations, and the police refusing to make any arrests. This was notably the case in the Seventh, Ninth, and Fourteenth Wards, where the returns show that the Democrats polled in some precincts a larger votethan had ever before been polled by all parties combined. They also had a band of music on the street, which closely followed the wagons, and which served to cover up the work of the repeaters by detra-ting, attention from the polls while the fraudulent voting was going on. All this had the effect to dishearten the Republicans, and, disheartened, they did not work with the energy they otherwise would, and beside it was evident that they had traitors in their ranks in certain wards, just as they had on their committees in laving out the campaign work, which was repeatedly remarked out the eve of the battle. Further than this, it was apparent that Republicans were NOT DOING THEIR ENTIRE DUTY

in their strongholds by staying at home or at their business, so after all the result of the day's work is only astonishing in the small majority obtained by the reff-raff.

The following table shows the compositi the next Council the next Council:
Ward. Hotaing over.

1 Mer Tuley, D.

2 Part Revenue, D.

3 Part Revenue, D.

4 H. E. Mailory, R.

5 George Furner, Ind.

6 E. F. Cullerton, D.

7. J. McNally, D.

9. J. M. Smyth, R.

1. A. G. Throop, R.

2. J. T. Rawleigh, R.

3. A. C. Knopf, R.

4. F. Stauber, S.

5. A. M. Waldo, R.

6. Peter Westerer, R.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at EEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by

H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

above. The city box had not been opened at all, and Sergt. Sheppard, of the Hinman Street Station, was in charge. The judges were determined upon making a freeze-out out of their little difficulty. The Socialists about the polls were greatly exasperated.

THE CITY. MAYOR AND TREASURER. Total... 1, 237 1, 150 1 343 330 2 304 161 3 158 117 4 347 322 5 178 153 1, 363 1, 048 198 168 272 245 397 176 503 175

Harrison and His Ticket Elected by

551 2, 362 1,074 694 2,377
31 216 79 32 217
400 248 79 32 217
165 351 53 144 356
49 426 149 42 427
166 279 72 76 313
36 26 48 35 3-6
81 524 20 38 239
81 524 73 89 5.2
144 199 12 150 155
201 234 23 211 225

882 2,991 139 547 219 551 273 153 413 288

... 833 1,569 1,768 ...1 66 158 146 2 151 144 397 3 130 334 319 4 193 284 186 5 332 186 64

Total..... 1,588 1,489 381 1,528 1,616 280

888 1, 689 65 164 150 159 130 352 189 312 335 201

lican Hopes.

try Yesterday.

Dafeat.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

rotes ahead of their Republican competitors. This result was brought about by several reasons, the most important of which were the apathy manifested by the Republicans, and the heavy Socialistic vote cast by the Germans, who have heretolore trained with the Republican party. In the Irish wards the Democratic ticket gained largely, and these gains were not balanced by corresponding ones in the strong

South Town-Collector, James H. Rees; Assessor, Frank Drake; Supervisor, William R. Page: Clerk, Charles S. Shoreck.

West Town—Collector, John M. Dunphy; Assessor, Joseph Sokup; Supervisor, J. H. Ward;

sor, Frank Niesen; Supervisor, Patrick Loftus; Clerk, John T. Noyes. The Republicans elect seven Aldermen, the Democrats six, and the Socialists five.

rand total. . 20, 256 25 415 11, 818 20, 679 28, 108 10, 836 5, 159 EtHs, D. 151 258 298 100 . 1,678 .1.428 FOURTH WARD THE NEW COUNCIL.

....1, 223 8: 671 450 374 45 45 1,520 409 AT HEADQUARTERS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

At the Tremont House Democratic headquare ters the faithful began assembling at an early by a motley collection, which howled itself hourse as the returns favorable to Harrison were arated from the remainder by a rough board "leaders," consoicuous among whom were Ald. Tuley, Miles Kehoe, N. B. Bovden, "Young" Doolittle, Gen. Lieb, "D. S." Daniels, ex-Suns, Hickey, Frank Agnew, et al. As the dispatches announcing the results in various precinets came in they were shouted to the noisy mob outside by Ald. Tuley, and when a particularly targe majority for Harrison was received the nowls that went up from the beetle-browed and broadlipped young men who formed the major part of Everybody was good-natured, because things were going as they wanted them, but even in the general bilarity of the occasion "the boys" did not forget to earnestly curse the Socialists

did not forget to earnestly curse the Socialists when the effects of their voting for Schinidt became apparent in several Democratic wards.

About 10 o'clock Carter hove in sight, surrounded by a couroy of admiring friends and constituents. He pushed his way through the mob, and was soon in the midst of the elect behind the partition.

About 11:30 o'clock Harrison responded to continued calls for a speech, and made a few remarks, the gist of which was that in spite of the fact that his candidacy has been opposed by all the big guns of the Republican ps. ty in Chicago he had triumphed, and would endeavor by his administration to show that the confidence reposed in him had not been misplaced.

his administration to show that the confidence reposed in him had not been misplaced.

REPUBLICANS.

It was in the evening when the returns began to come in, that the real situation first diawned upon the Republicans. They made the Grand Pacide their headquaters, and at an early hour standing-room in the halls was at a premium. Everybody had met there to bear the returns read, and Mr. Drake officiated as reader. The first announcements were received with cheers, and for awhile everything seemed to point in the direction of a Republican triamph. Mr. Wright had private rooms, and was surrounded by a few friends, and the returns were taken to him and also read, and he, too, felt encouraged. For awhile bettung was going on liberally, and the Republicans were givang odds until the scattering returns showed unprecedented, unreasonable, and improbable gains in certain localities. Then it was that the Republicans began to weaken, notwithstanding Mr. Wright was over 1.000 anead, with some of the Republican strongholds to hear from. The saw that, with the Democratic gains, it would be impossible to win, and thereafter they lost interest, became loose in their figures, and the rejoicing yell went up from the other side of the house. The noise was kept up until a late hour, but by 11 o'clock Mr. Wright, who had been more confident throughout than his friends had been, conceded Harrison's election very philosophically. He had very little to say, however, except that he did not believe that he had been beaten fairly. He will have more to say to day after he has analyzed the returns and heard from the wards, which it was impossible for him to do last night.

night.

There was but little excitement at the Socialist headquarters. No. 7 Clark street. The crowd was very small, and not very enthusiastic. They were not satisfied with the fetures, as much greater results were expected. An attempt was made in the early part of the evening to read the returns, but this was soon given up, it being claimed by the leaders that there was no use to read them, as they would be swindled out of the results of their labors anyway. At about 9 o'clock Mr. H. Stanl, one of the leaders, arrived, greatly excited, and stated that one of the judges—supposed to be "Cabbage" Ryan—in the Sixth Ward had thrown out all the Socialist votes that were sworn in, and that he had been to police headquarters to get the aid of the police, but was refused. There had been quite a row about it, but the Socialists were defeated. There was immense excitement on account of this statement, and several urged the calling out of the Lebr and Wehr Verein to take care of that and other precincts where there was any likelihood that the Socialists were not to be treated fairly. One of them stated that it was useless to try any longer to reform Society through the aid of the ballot-box. It could never be done. The only way to gain their end would be through the sid of the bullet and the bayonet, and this sentiment prevailed among most of those present. They found some consolation in the fact that Dr. Schmidt had polled so large a vote, and that they succeeded in cetting through some of their Afdermanic candidates. They had nothing definite as to the Socialist Aldermen elected, but they counted confidently on the Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and had also hopes of carrying the Sixth. SOCIALISTS.

TOWN MEETINGS.

THE SOUTH-TOWN

best citizens on the South Side, and was brief,

business-like, and eminently satisfactory in every Town-Clerk Shoreck called the assemblage to order, and Supervisor Jackson nominated Mr. Kirk Hawes for Moderator. Mr. Hawes was

The annual report of the Supervisor was then read by the Clerk. It showed receipts for the year, including balance turned over by his predecessor; of \$33,736, and disbursements \$19,760.

The report was accepted and adopted without dr. John M. Clark offered the following resor

Intion, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears that the funds now in the hands of the Sapervisor of the Town of South Chicago, together with the amount due on account of town laxes in arrears, and the amount which may be expected to be paid to the town from the 2-per cent commission fund by the Town Collector, are amply sufficient to pay all necessary and legitimate expenses of the town for the ensuing year; therefore, be it

expenses of the town for the ensuing year; therefore, be it

Resolved. By the legal voters of the Town of South Chicago, in town meeting assembled, that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to levy any town tax for the year 1879 in the Town of South Chicago, and that the Clerk of the town be instructed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the County Board of Cook County for its guidance and direction.

tion.

Mr. E. G. Mason made affother strike for economy when he offered the following:

WHENEAS. It appears from the records of the Town of South Chicago that the total expense of the assessment of property in said town for purposes of taxation for the year 1877 was \$5, 448, and the total expense of such assessment for the year 1878, was \$10, 490, or nearly idouble that of the preceding year; and

was \$10. 400, or nearly double that of the preceding year; and Wheneas. There appears to have been no good reason for this great increase in the cost of the annual assessment, and no corresponding benefit has resulted to the public from this extraordinary expenditure, which, if continued, must cause a delicit in the funds of the town and render a town tax necessary; therefore, be it is the funds of the town and render a town of South Chicago. In town-meeting assembled, that the excess of the cost of the assessment of 1879 over that of the assessment of 1879 was unnecessary and extravarant, and should not be again incurred; that only the sum of \$5.500 from the funds of the assessment and compensation of the Assessor and Deputy assessors for the year 1879; and that the Board of Town Auditors of this town is requested and directed to and it no claims for such excess of the sum of \$5,500.

The resolution was adopted without any other

The resolution was adopted without any other opposition than just one vigorous "No" from W. B. H. Grav. once Assessor, who grunted out, "Tan't half enough." He was the only one of that opinion, however, and he seemed to be dreadfully lonesome.

NORTH TOWN. The annual meeting of the Town of North Chicago was called, according to law, at 2 o'clock yesterday atternoon at the entrance of the North Side Tarner Hall. There were from 150 to 200 persons present. Elliott Anthony was nominated and elected as Moderator. He stated that the first thing in order was the reading of the annual rejort of the Town Clerk, and called upon W. F. O Brien for that document.

The latter said he couldn't read a report, for he had none.

The Moderator—Why have you no report, sir; why have you not compiled with the law?

sir; why have you not complied with the law!

Mr. O'Brien replied that he was waiting for the returns of the Town Collector and his deputies, which would not be in before Friday.

The Moderator—I demand the report of the Town Cierk according to the law. Are you ready to read it, Mr. Clerk!

The latter said he could only give an approx-imate account of the receipts and expenditures for the year, but he thought he might have a

for the year, but he thought he might have a report ready by Saturday.

The Moderator said that would not do; they wanted the report in detail and vouched for by the Clerk. He took from his pocket a copy of the portion of the statutes referring to townmeetings and read the following clause from Sec. 128 of the Revised Statutes: "The Town Clerk shall keep a full record of all the proceedings of said Board, and report the same at the annual meeting of such town."

Mr. O'llrien pulled a sip of paper about the size of a postage-stamp from his pocket, and, reterring to its feesitatingly announced that there had been nine or ten meetings of the Board ouring the past year.

The Moderator—Gentlemen, the Town Clerk has no report to make; what are you going to do about it!

Egbert Jamicson—I move we adjourn.
Perry II. Smith—I second the motion.
An old gentleman wanted to know if the meeting should adjourn to any particular time.

The Moderator put the question, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Authors stated to a reporter that the expenses of the North Town, as near as he could get at it, had been about \$6,640 for the past

It will now be necessary, in order to levy the It will now be necessary, in order to levy the tax for the town expenses for this year, to call a special meeting of the electors, which may be done by the Supervisor, Clerk, a Justice, and any fifteen voters of the town, or, under a provision of doubtful legality, the County Board may fix the amount necessary for town purposers.

THE WEST TOWN.

may lix the amount necessary for town purposes.

THE WEST TOWN.

The annual meeting of the West Town was held at Brown's livery stable, on Madison street, near Elizabeth, at 2 p. m., the respectable element turning but in force and taking charge of the organization. Mr. R. P. Derickson was elected Moderator without opposition.

Supervisor Gurney submitted his annual report, of which the following is an abstract: The receipts, including what he received from his predecess 5r. were \$70,366.40, and the disbursements, \$56,739.36, leaving a balance on hand of \$13,627.10. As to the town accounts, on taking possession of the office a year ago, he found them in a very unsatisfactory condition, one book having been used since 1856, and it was impossible to trace what an order had been issued for, the accounts being kept in bulk. He had opened a set of commercial books, in which every account is kept separately, and the expenses of the town given in detail. He hoved this would be insisted upon hereafter. Regarding the town system, he was constrained to say, unon his observation of its working, that there was such an absence of care for the public welfare that, if understood, it would meet with general condemnation. There was no necessity for a Collector: the County Treasurer could do the work. The office was sought because of the emoluments, but to the Supervisor's mind the law did not contemplate any such remuneration as 2 per cent of the collections. Mr. Casselman decided at first to put the 2 per cent into the Town Treasury, but, by the advice of his attorneys, had concluded to estain it for the city. To remedy some of the evils of the assessment, he suggested that hereafter the Assessor, immediately at its conclusion, be required to proceed with the preliminaries of an assessment for the next year,—prepare new books, and, with the aid of one or two competent assistants, thus avoid an entirely new assessment. The advantages of this course would be the lessening of the expense \$5,000 or \$4,000 a year, the giving of amp entirely new assessment: The advantages, this course would be the lessening of the expense \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, the giving of simple opportunity to the Assessor to form a correct estimate of values, the allowing of property-owners the greater portion of the year for investigation, and enabling the making of changes in values, constantly occurring, and the correcting of irregularities resulting from hasty assessment. The subject of tax-fighting and tax-evading was gone into at some length, and the assertion made that railroad, mercantile, and manufacturing corporations were not assessed in the aggregate upon 10 per cent of the actual value of their taxable property. The same was true of wealthy individuals, while the producer was taxed on 50 per cent of his property. The consequence was unrest in the community. The wealthy should contribute their full proportion of the burdens of Government. Nothing else was equitable. These wrongs would only find adjustment when the people demanded laws which would compel obedience to right. The present system was dishonest and outrageous. No class legislation was needed. All that was necessary was to force all property to contribute its rightful share. In this all questions now at issue would find their solution. The Park Commissioners asked for an appropriation to pay the interest on the bonds, and for only such additional sum as was required to keep the present improvements in repair. They contemplated no expenditure in excess of that. The proceedings against Wall were in statu quo. Considerable money had been spent without satisfactory result. The suit against Avery Moore was yet undecided: Propositions had been made through his friends, and a final settlement would be effected at much less cost than protracted literation would entail. As before stated, the Supervisor was of opinion that the Collector was not entitled to more than \$1,500 for his services, and he had instituted proceedings to recover the moneys into the proposition of the amount allowed by law.

The report was accepted and placed on file. TOWN EXPENSES.
me talk followed as to the amount needed

Supervisor Gurney said \$7,000 would be am-Mr. Sherbourne moved that that amount b appropriated.

Mr. S. S. Gardner believed that that was too much, and moved to amend by making the sum \$4.000. If more were needed why didn't the officers submit a detailed statement? He was

officers submit a detailed statement? He was opposed to voting a lump sum, and letting them har it out as they pleased.

Mr. Sherbourne remarked that he made the motion not as an indication of his views, but simply to get the matter before the meeting.

The amendment was agreed to, as was the original motion, as amended.

On motion of S. S. Gardner, \$44,800 was appropriated to pay the interest on the park bonds. This is the exact amount needed, but the shrinkage from non-collections is to be made ap from back taxes, etc.

Mr. Sherbourne said that, by the agreement in the bonds, the interest was payable in New York, yet the town officers had abrogated that agreement by advertising that the coupons would be paid here. This was repudiation. He offered a resolution disapproving of this as a breach of good faith, and demanding that hereafter no such violation of the contract should after no such violation of the contract should be perpetrated, since it was a reflection upon the honor and integrity of the West Town. Justice Salisbury moved to lay the resolution on the table. Most of the bonds were held in

Chicago. Supervisor Gurney stated that the Park Board made the bonds payable at the house of Henry Greenebaum & Co., and that firm had failed. He had offered to pay the coupons in New York, if it could be done without expense, but the brokers refused. They wanted a quarter of 1

per cent.

Mr. Sherbourne defended his resolution. The contract called for the payment of the interest in New York, and he wanted to see the contract Judge Rogers moved as a substitute that it as the sense of the meeting that the coupons e paid in New York, except where holders refer to have them paid in Chicago.

The substitute was adopted. Mr. S. S. Gardner thought it would be well to have an expression on the subject of park im-provements, and he offered the following: Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that no tax be levied for permanent improvements in the parks of West Chicago, and that only a sufficient appropriation be made to keep the parks in good condition.

This was unanimously adopted.

This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sherbourne movel that the town authorities be directed to demand of Collector Casselmann the 2 per cent which he claimed to hold for the city, and that, if he refused to turn it over, they take such legal steps as might be necessary to recover it from him.

Gus Van Buren moved to amend by striking out the last clause. The legal expenses might be more than the 2 per cent.

Mr. Sherbourne urged that, if the amendment were concurred in, it would be a direct invitation to Mr. Casselmann to refuse to deliver the money.

Mr. Van Buren contended that the Supervisor had ample power to commence a suit if he saw fit. There was no necessity for any instruction in that respect.

The amendment was voted down, and the motion agreed to.

On motion of A. A. Sprague, the Supervisor was thanked for his report and services.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. First District—Trustees—Bennett, 197; Potter, 169; Hobart, 66; Swan, 54; Boaton, 182; Ford, 157; Foss, 198; Williamson, 182; Johnson, 157; Wright, 104; Kingman, 157; Hogan, 64; Beck, 244. Clerk-Russell, 237; Taylor, 86. Collector-Vanderbelt, 70; Pierce, 138; Clark, 123. Assessor-Gray, 155; Maher, 174. Super-visor-Hudson, 220; Pease, 113. Justice-Sparks, 144; Bremer, 103; Reese, 87.

SECOND DISTRICT-Trustees - Bennett, 254; Ford, 307; Hobart, 233; Swan, 180; Johnson, 235; Foss, 345; Bouton, 167; Potter, 227 Wright, 111; Kingman, 223; Williamson, 151 Hogan, 47; Beck, 187. Clerk-Russell, 170; Taylor, 571. Supervisor-Pease, 260; Hudson 183. Collector-Pierce, 294; Vanderbelt, 39; Clark, 108. Assessor-Maher, 143; Gray, 296. Clark, 108. Assessor—Maher, 143; Gray, 296. Justice—Bremer, 261; Sparks, 132; Reese, 45. Thurd District—Trustess—Bennett, 151; Bouton, 57; Wright, 69; Potter, 70; Ford, 154; Kingman, 54; Hobart, 105; Foss, 151; Hogan, 81; Williamson, 49; Beck, 106; Swan, 101; Johnson, 146. Clerk—Russell, 113; Taylor, 105. Assessor—Maher, 166; Gray, 48. Collector—Vanderbelt, 13; Pierce, 180; Clark, 21. Supervisir—Hudson, 107; Dr. Pease, 107. Justice—Reese, 50; Bremer, 109; Sparks, 53.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Trustees—Bennett, 49; Bouton, 194; Potter, 190; Williamson, 234; Kingman, 185; Beck, 211; Foss, 295; Ford, 48; Hobart, 43; Swan, 40; Johnson, 59; Wright, 31; Hogan, 32. Clerk—Russell, 215; Taylor, 41. Supervisor—Hudson, 145; Pease, 91. Assessor—Maher, 196; Gray, 56. Collector—Clark, 164; Plerce, 67; Vanderbelt, 20. Justice—Bremer, 35; Sparks, 117; Reese, 96.

Pierce, 67; Vanderbelt, 20. Justice—Bremer, 35; Sparks, 119; Reese, 96.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Trustees—Beck, 176; Potter, 125; Bouton, 123; Kingman, 124; Williamson, 131; Foss, 165; Bennett, 145; Ford, 129; flobart, 99; Swan, 100; Johnson, 133; Wright, 87; Hogan, 42. Clerk—Russell, 166; Tavlor, 492. Assessor—Gray, 195; Maher, 176. Collector—Pierce, 91; Clark, 144; Vanderbelt, 32. Superwar—Pease, 88; Hudson, 174. Justice—Sparks, 85; Reese, 88; Brewer, 97.

Sixth District—Trustees—Benne, tt115; Ford, 29; Hobart, 80; Foss, 92; Swan, 84; Johnson, 110; Beck, 51; Potter, 10; Bouton, 9; Kingman, 8; Williamson, 32; Wright, 35; Hogan, 29. Clerk—Russell 34; Taylor, 87. Justice—Bremer, 104; Sparks, 7; Reese, 10. Collector—Vanderbelt, 26; Pierce, 85; Clark, 11. Assessor—Gray, 44; Maher, 78. Supervisor—Hudson, 38; Pease, 85.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Trustees—Bennett, 209; Bopton, 17; Wright, 126; Potter, 18; Hobart, 203; Kingman, 19; Ford, 203; Foss, 94; Hogan, 4; Williamson, 20; Beck, 23; Swan, 206; Johnstone, 222. Clerk—Russell, 212; Taylor, 16. Collector—Vanderbelt, 2; Pierce, 207; [Clark, 18. Assessor—Gray, 15; Maher, 213. Supervisor—Hudson, 68; Pease, 161. Justice—Sparks, 11; Reese, 15; Bremer, 202.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Trustee—Bennett, 75; Wright, 71; Botton, 21; Potter, 41; Kingman, 20; Hobart, 3; Lord, 26; Foss, 49; Hogan, 45; Williamson, 88; Beak, 90; Swan, 3; Johnson, 44. Clerk—Russell, 172; Taylor, 15. Collector—Vanderbelt, 73; Pierce, 4; Clark, 17. Assessor—Gray, 4; Maher, 90. Supervisor—Hudson, 88; Pease, 7. Justice—Sparks, 69; Reese, 17;

44. Clerk-Russell, 172; Taylor, 15. Collector—Vanderbelt, 73; Pierce, 4; Clark, 17. Assessor—Gray, 4; Maher, 90. Supervisor—Hudson, 88; Pease, 7. Justice—Sparks, 69; Reese, 17; Bremer, 4. For separation from Lake, none; against separation, 58.

NINTH DISTRICT—Trustee—Bennett, 58; Ford, 40; Hobart, 29; Foss, 37; Hogan, 25; Beck, 23; Johnson, 58. Cierk—Russell, 41; Taylor, 1.

TENTH DISTRICT—Trustees—Bennett, 41; Bouton, 7; Wright, 6; Potter, 24; Ford, 35; Kingman, 17; Hobart, 37; Foss, 38; Hogan, 15; Raynor, 1; Williamson, 12; Beck, 20; Swan, 38; Johnson, 28. Cierk—Russell, 18; Taylor, 34. Colector—Vanderbelt, 4; Pierce, 44; Clark, 6. Assessor—Maher, 26; Gray, 28. Supervisor—Hudson, 27; Dr. Pease, 27. Justice—Reese, 13; Bremer, 27; Sparks, 14.

The Trustees elected are Bennett. Ford, Foss, Beck, Johnson, and Williamson,—the last-named by a majority of one, the vote standing 899 to 898 for Hobart. Russell is re-elected. Clerk. Maher is the choice for Assessor, Pierce for Collector, Hudson for Supervisor, and Bremer for Justice of the Peace.

The vote of this town was the largest ever polled, being 2,655. The Citizens' ticket was elected by a larger majority than its most sanguine friends expected. The vote was as follows. elected by a larger majority than its most sanguine friends expected. The vote was as follows: Supervisor—Murhead—First Precinct, 85; Second Precinct, 204; Third Precinct, 426; Fourth Precinct, 68. Murhead's majority, 556. Assessor—Redfield, First Precinct, 779; Second Precinct, 225; Third Precinct, 503; Fourth Precinct, 75. Oswald—First Precinct, 303; Fourth Precinct, 75. Oswald—First Precinct, 37; Fourth Precinct, 75. Addied's majority, 455. Collector—Murphy, First Precinct, 254; Second Precinct, 270; Third Precinct, 298; Second Precinct, 270; Third Precinct, 298; Second Precinct, 297; Third Precinct, 302; Fourth Precinct, 303; Third Precinct, 304; Third Precinct, 307; Third Precinct, 309; Second Precinct, 307; Third Precinct, 308; Second Precinct, 307; Third Precinct, 308; Second Precinct, 308; Second Precinct, 308; Second Precinct, 309; Second Precinct, 308; Second Pr

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Evanston, Ill., April 1.—The township election of Evanston resulted as follows: For Supervisor, Max Hahp; Town Clerk, J. R. Fitch; Assessor, George W. Huntoon, Jr.; Collector, S. V. Kline; School Trustee, O. H. Mann; Highway Commissioner, Samuel Reed. WORTH.

WORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., April 1.—The regular ticket of the Town of Worth was elected: Supervisor, Chris Kreuger; Town Clerk, F. G. Diefenbach: Assessor, F. Daemicke; Collector, Albert Driese; Commissioner of Highways, John Green; School Trustee, F. Jehnke.

CALUMET. Dirk De Jong; Town Clerk, W. O. Wman: Asessor, Chris Becker: Collector, John Sidie; Commissioner of Highways, F. A. Reich, Jr. TOWN OFFICERS.

The returns on town officers are as follows:
West Town—Cellector—Olsen, R, and G.,
10,405; Dunphy, D., 13,331; Sullivan, S., 6,053.
Assessor—Amick, R., 8,519; Sokup, D., 12,201;
Bishop, S., 5,763.
In the North Town the vote is:
Collector—Batterman, R., 3,823; Niesen, D.,
5,968; Sehwensen, S., 2,965. Assessor—Giecson,
R., 3,367; CMase, D., 4,569; Warner, S., 3,072.
Supervisor—Vider, R., 3,538; Loftus, D., 5,704;
McFadden, S., 3,121. Cierk—Probet, R., 4,156;
Noyes, D., 5,538; Seller, S., 3,124.
The vote for town officers in the South Town
was: Collector—Rees, R., 6,935; Palmer, D.,
6,091; Smith, S., 2,014. Assessor—
Prake, R., 6,621; Cleaver, D., 6,401;
Paulsen, S., 2,410; Supervisor—Page, R., 6,825;
Hovne, D., 6,193; Ryan, S., 2,408; Clerk— Hoyne, D., 6,192; Ryan, S., 2,408; Clerk-Sehorek, R., 6,932; Garrity, D., 6,045; Toosey,

> WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, April 1.-The election to-day assed off quietly, and a much smaller vote than usual was cast. According to the vote on Justice of the Supreme Court, given below, the ity has gone Republican by over 3,000 majority, but by the vote on Alderman, which, perhaps, affords a better test, it is 1,936, also at crease over the majority given for the Republican ticket in November last. The following is the total vote of the city on Associate Justice of the Supreme Court:

Wards.

Totals 7.025 4,002 The Republican Aldermen-elect are Zorbrlant, Schwartz, Paine, Saveland, Perrigo, Barth, Reuss, Orth, Wood, Baum, and Gartner. The Democrats are Shaughnessy, Koch, Chase, Foss, and Hetler. Of the Supervisors the Republicans elected Martin, Schmidt, Chapin, Mitchell, Brigham, and Wagner. The Democtats are Schlegel McKaig, Hagedom, Daszkowski, Rochring, and Stemper. The Common Council will e largely Republican, and the Board of Super-

visors Democratic.

At the election in November last the

Wards.		Rez	mblica	n . 1	Democr
First			703	100	
Second			872	11	
Third	91		308		
Fourth	MI.L.	1	.086		
Fifth	1		607		4
Sixth			599		
Seventh			752	16	Hada.
Eighth			410		
Ninth			415		
Tenth	11.		466	1	
Eleventh			315		
Tweifth					
Thirteenth			210		
A COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE OF T		6,	942	NI.	5
M	DISON	. W	18.	III.	100
	300-1-20	M		131	

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 1.—The Democrats suffer a terrible defeat in the Capitol City. The Republican Treasurer and six of the ten Aldermen were elected, a Republican gain of 500, which effectively and forever lifts the dark pall of Democracy from the Capitol City. At the election in this city, Rowley, Republican, was elected Treasurer by 152 majority; Baltzell, Democrat, Mayor by about the same majority. Six out of the ten Aldermen elected are Republicans, and a majority of the Supervisors are Republicans. The city will be good next fail for a round Republican majority. Judge Cole's majority in this city is 600. Returns sufficient have been received to show that he is elected without any doubt. Watertown gives Cole 80 majority, which is a Republican gain of 500. All returns show heavy gains over 1876, when the State went over 5,000 Republican majority.

JANESVILLE, WIS. JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 1.—The election passed off quietly, a light vote being polled. The following ticket was elected: Mayor, Samuel C. Cobb, Republican, 5 majority; Clerk, J. M. Burgess, Democrat, nearly 320 majority: Treasurer, J. M. Hasetton, Democrat, over 320 majority; Justice of the Peace, Frank Brooks, Democrat; City-Attorney, Ed. F. Carpenter, Republican, about 40 majority: School Commissioner at Large, L. B. Smith; Sealer, Edgar Richardson; Alderman, First Ward, Thomas G. Croft, Democrat; Alderman, Ford Ward, William Cox, Democrat; Alderman, Third Ward, George Barnes, Republican, Alderman, Fourth George Barnes, Republican; Alderman, Fourth Ward, O. P. Robinson, Democrat; Alderman, Fifth Ward, James H. Burns, Independent.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Cole, Republican, is undoubtedly re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court by more than 5,000 majority. The reports from the interior towns show great Republican gains over last year, and the whole vote of the towns will probably give the Republicans a greater majority than they have had for years. In Milwaukee City the Republicans will control the Coupel for the first time. the Council for the first time.

the Council for the first time.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 1.—Middleton gives Cotaren 134 majority; Prairie du Chien, 50 majority; Town of Prairie du Chien, 50 majority; Fort Atkinson and Town of Koshkonong give Cole 257 majority; DeForest, 42 majority; town of Dane, 24 majority for Cohren; Blackearth, 75 majority for Cohren's majority; town of Manroe, Cole's majority 53; Sun Prairie, 43; Mazomanie, Cothren's majority 13; Darlington, 233; Belmont, Lafayette County, 9; Willow Springs, 126; Platteville, Cole, 66; Town of Madison, 61; Oconomowoc, Cothren, 2; Richland Centre, Cole, 54.

BELOTT.

BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., April 1.—John Hackett, candidate of the Republican Union or License ticket, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 737 over all. S. S. Goodale was elected Treasurer without opposition. J. A. Sherwood, Republican Union candidate, was elected Adderman in the First Ward. J. A. Holmes, with no opposition, in the Second; L. G. Waikley, Republican Union, in the Third; L. W. Kendail, straight Republican and Republican Union candidate, in the Fourth. Supervisors, F. Martin, S. T. Merrill, Frank Race, and L. W. Kendail. KENOSHA, WIS. BELOIT.

KENOSHA, WIS.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

KENOSHA, Wis. April 1.—The following are the city officers elected to-day for the ensuing year: Mayor, F. Robinson (no opposition); Treasurer, A. Schoffen, Democrat; City Clerk, Daniel Benedict, Republican; Marshal, James Iving, Independent; Justice of the Peace, James Stebbins, Republican; Assessor, Charley Wattles, Democrat.

FOND DU LAC.

Breefal Dispatch to Tue Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 1.—The Democrats, elected Dr. S. S. Bowers Mayor over John S. Burrows, Republican, and L. R. Lewis, Greenbacker, and gained one Alderman. This was owing to the Greenback candidates, who drew heavily from the Republicans. heavily from the Republicans.

WATERTOWN, WIS. WATERTOWN, Wis., April 1.—The vote of Watertown City, complete, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, gives Orsamus Cole, Independent, 588; M. M. Cothren, Democrat, 500; majority for Cole, 88. WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., April 1.—There were 905 otes polled at the election in this town to-day, and N. M. Littlejohn received 382 majority for bairman on a mixed ticket. Orsamus Cole re ived 357 majority for Judge. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Roccial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

La Crosse, Wis., April 1.—The city election passed off very quietty, resulting as follows: For Mayor, Law, Democrat, 765; Crosbly, Republican, 665; Grover, Greenback, 626. The Democrats elected the balance of the city ticket.

ELSEWHERE. BLOOMINGTON AND NORMAL, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 1.—A very heavy ote was polled to-day at the township election, and there was a most animated and exciting contest. Though there were no party nominations, the Republican candidates are probably all elected. Peter Whitmer, for Supervisor, had no opposition. Sebastian Holmann, familiarly known as "Charlie," defeated Elkins and Clark for Assessor by over 200 majority.
Adam Guthrie was re-elected Assessor over McIutyre. At Normal there is the greatest rejoing among Republicans over the utter rout of the Democratic ticket. For years Timothy Ninill, a Democratic politician, has ruled the township, and held the office of Assessor, although the township was strongly Republican. and elected it throughout despite most bitter

GNLENA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Galena, Ill., April 1.—The election has passed off quietly in this city to-day. Much hard work has been done by both parties. On the East Side the Republicans have elected John Lorrain for Supervisor. The rest of the ticket is Democratic by a small majorits. On the West Side, R. S. Norris, Republican, is the West Side, R. S. Norris, Republican, is elected Supervisor, and present indications point to a victory for a majority of the Republican candidates. The votes are not yet counted, and great interest is felt in the result. The loyal Village of Warren elects all its Republican candidates without opposition, as follows: Supervisor, L. P. Woodworth. Town Clerk, L. P. Phillips; Assessor, George W. Pepoon; Collector, James E. Johnson; Commissioner of Highways, H. V. Brown. MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 1.—The following is the result of the election here to-day: For Supervisor, A. C. Mcintyre, 414; James Ferguson, 318; for Assistant Supervisor, Casper Figure 318: for Assistant Supervisor. Casper Fischer, 391; G. M. Price, 344; for Town Clerk, George Guy, 752; for Assessor, William Kopfer, 694; for Collector, Samuel Bishof, 382, William Parker, 190; J. D. Livers, 133; Patrick, 88, George Johnston, 11; for Commissioner of Highways, Lorenzo Aldrich, 620; for School Trustee, G. W. Gardner, 752; for Recorder of Decits Stephen Gardner, 752; for Recorder of Deeds, Stephen Arnold, Republican, 637; H. J. Wood, Green-backer, 56; Charles L. Hoffman, Democrat, 49. From telegrams received from various points Mr. Arnold will be elected Recorder by a large majority. This day's election has been one of the most exciting we have had for years.

GALESBURG, ILL
Shecial Dispatch to The Bribuns.

GALESBURG, Ill., April I.—The hardest-fought city election ever held in this city took place today. The main issue was the temperance question. A large vote was polled. David Greenleaf, the License candidate for Mayor, was elected by 230 majority; E. H. Leach, City Attorney, Georgé Ekins, City Assessor, W. A. Ryan, City Clerk, all of whom were on the License ticket, were elected by small majorities. M. W. Chittenden, the Temperance candidate for Treasurer, was elected by 23 majority. The new City Council will stand twelve for license and two against. To-night the greatest excitement prevails. The streets are crowded, bonfires are numerous, and the successful candidates are being serenaded. GALESBURG, ILL. dates are being serenaded.

Special Dissolch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 1.—This has been an April fool's day to the Democracy. The Republicans have routed the enemy, horse, foot, and dragoons. The Republicans elect their whole ticket, including a Supervisor in every ward and all the township officers. They lead in the straight vote 540. Two years ago the Democrats carried the city by over a thousand. This result comes from a quarrel between the Germans and Irish. The latter insisted on nomigating a ticket exclusively Irish, and the Germans went back on it in a body. The result is a complete surprise to PRORIA, ILL.

The result is a complete surprise to everybody.

LINCOLN, NEB. Special Departs to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., April 1.—The heaviest fight ever had in municipal affairs in this city culminated in the election to-day. Three tickets were first put up,—Republican, Temperance, and People's. The last-named was withdrawn last night, and certain Democrats belonging to the People's threatened a hold, and that they People's threatened a boit, and that they would support the Temperance ticket. The re-sult looked doubtful, but now shows the election of the entire Republican ticket by majori-ties ranging from twenty to 250. S. B. Galer is elected Mayor by an overwhelming majority. This vote defeats any attempt at prohibition is Lincoin for a year.

CARLINVILLE, ILL. CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispote to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 1.—The Republicans gained a complete and surprising victory in this city at the municipal election to-day, making a gain of over 150 votes over the last election. George Castle, Republican, was elected Mayor you majority; Mike Cople, Republican, Treasurer, by III majority; W. W. Freeman, Police Magistrate, by 90 majority; C. E. Glass, Democrat, by I majority. The election was unusually quiet. The vote cast was the largest ever cast. The Republicans are jubilant over their victory. The Republicans are jubilant over their victory. The Democracy are divided by factions, and the indications are good for a Republican victory in he county.

IASALAE COUNTY.

Special Districts to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Appir 1.—There are no returns in from the town elections in this county at all teliable. In Ottawa, the vote for County Recorder stands: Hoffman, 655; Arnold, 305; Wood, 158. Streator—Arnold, 158; Hoffman, 148; Wood, 463. South Ottawa—Arnold, 49; Hoffman, 103; Wood, 24. Utlea—Arnold, 73; Hoffman, 21; Wood, 51. Mendota gives Arnold 522 majority over all. Arnold is undoubtedly elected by a majority-warlously estimated from 532 majority over all. Arnold is undoubtedly elected by a majority, wariously estimated from 400 to 900.

ostifosii, wis. . Special Dispatch to The Tribune, was elected City Clerk John Laper Treasurer, and Joseph Jackson Justice. A Roublican Board of Aldermen was elected. Cole for Judge of the Supreme Court, has 450 majority in the city over Cothren.

Eligin, Ill., April 1.—The town election yes-terday was close and exciting. There were 1,501 votes polled. Eleven candidates were running for Collector. The following were elected Supervisor, James A. Carlisle; Assistant Su Supervisor, James A. Carlisle; Assistant Su-pervisors H. E. Perkips and D. R. Jencks; Town Clerk, William F. Sylla; Collector, Frank Kramer; Assessor, Garrett Roseukrans. AURORA, ILL.

AURORA, I.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., April 1.—At the township election to-day Joseph Rising was re-elected Supervisor, and John J. Johnston, Thomas O'Donneli, W. H. Watson, and J. F. Thowarth were elected Assistant Supervisors. John W. Thee was elected Collector. ROCHESTER, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ROCHESTER, Minn., April 1.—The city given, after a hotly-contested election. 117 majority for license. Several repeaters have been arrested. We have cut the vote down 118 from last year. L. E. Cowdery, the Mayor-elect, received a small majority. ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna St. Louis, Mor. April 1.—In the cay election held here to-day the Democrats were victorious. Eugene Meltenberger, a wealthy citizen who has to-day been elected to the Council, died during TOPEFA, KAN.

Topska, Kan., April 1.—The election was very quiet. Returns are not yet all in, but it is conceded that the Republicans elect the Mayor and all other city officers. LAWRENCE, KAN.

LAWRENCE, Kab., April 1.—Judge Usher, Re-publican, was elected Mayor by a good majority.

STABBING AFFRAY.

At 7:30 in the evening John Green, a sailor on the schooner Rainbow, upon arriving at his home, No. 178 Bremer street, found his brother Charles drenk and bent upon going out to look for a fight. He warned him not to de so, but Charles insisted upon it. John followed, but did not again come up to him until reaching the corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue, where Charles had already become involved in a quarrel with a man named Peter Johnson, said to be a pressman in the employ of Culver, Page & Hoyne. Johnson had already knocked the drunken man down, and was beating him severely, when the brother came up and beseeched mun not to kill a poor drunkard who was not able to defend, himself. Johnson was by this time in an ungovernable rage, and made some coarse reply, and as he did so fell to the sidewalk stabbed in the back between the shoulders. Quite a crowd had gathered about the combatants, but it could not be seen who nsed the knife. Opinion is divided between the brother and some one in the crowd. The wounded man was taken to his home, No. 210 Thompson street, where he was attended by Dr. Simpson. The wound is about one and a half inches deep and one inch long, and thougaff a serious nature, it is not thougat time in an ungovernable rage, and made of a serious nature, it is not the it will prove fatal. John Green was arre it will prove fatai. John Green was a locked some time after the occurrence and was locked to at the Chicago Avenae Station. The knife with which the cutting was supposed to have been done—a large jack-knife with a long, sharp blade—was found lying in the roadway by a

JUDICIAL. Special Dispatch to The Pribuns.

ROCK ISLAND, April 1.—A call was issued this afternoon for the Judicial District Convention to meet at Galesburg Thursday, May nominate three Judges for the circuit. district embraces Rock Island, Henderson, eer, Henry, Knox, and Warren Counties.

"How much better I look!" exclaimed a lady ments to Salonica sceme to show serious appre

FOREIGN.

The French Education Bill Approved by the Deputies.

Proposition to Compromise with the Creditors of the Glasgow Bank.

Prospect of Work for English Troops in Afghanistan and Burmah.

Partial Arrangement for the Joint

Occupation of Roumelia. Mineteen French Soldiers Perish in a Storm in Algeria.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Markets.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The Senate, by a vote of 157 to 126, postponed until after the Easter holidays the discussion of the question of the removal of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Paris.

PARIS, April 1.—The Committee of the Cham-ber of Deputies approved Minister Terry's Edu-

GREAT BRITAIN.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 1.—Catharine Webb, or Webster, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Thomas, ragments of whose body were recently found in the Thames, states that one Church, keeper of a beer-house at Hammersmith, committed the crime. Church has been arrested.

STATISTICS WANTED. LONDON, April 1 .- The House of Lords last night ordered a compilation of the quantities of meat imported monthly from February, 1878, to January, 1879.

FINANCIAL LOSSES.
The chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lonlon, and China is unable to pay a further dividend for 1878, and the whole reserve of £151,560 will be absorbed in covering losses or providing for special contingencies.

A RECOMMENDATION. The Times recommends the creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank to accept 15 shillings on the pound. It says the promised call of £2,250 per share portends ruin to nearly every share-

SILVER QUESTION. Lord Beaconsfield, on Friday, will receive eputation from the Liverpool Chamber War, has been appointed to consider the Kuldja Commerce on the silver question, AGREED TO.

London, April 1 .- The House of Lords agreed o the motion for an official return of British trade with the United States.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 1.—Thirty Home-Rulers voted with the Liberals in the division last night in the House of Commons on the resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the Gov-

The Times, which generally supports the Government, says: "All that the Opposition mainained was that Bir Bartle Frere had acted unjustifiably, and that the course taken toward him by the Government was indefensible. In this contention it will, we believe, be the general opinion that they were justified, and the Government's numerical victory is à moral defeat. The main question, however, of our course in South Africa remains undetermined, must some day be discussed with the ut-

FAILURE. Frederick R. Bevan & Co., merchants, have ailed. Liabilities, £60,000. THE TARIFF QUESTION.

with the United States, pointed out the balance | has produced a bad effect, as it is considered as of American trade against England, and said he noped the Americans would see the advantages of reciprocity, because, while manufacturers in the North were benefited by high duties, it was the interest of producers South to have free trade.

AFGHANISTAN. THE ENGLISH PROTEGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune New York, April 1 .- A telegram from Tash

kend says: Dispatches have been received by Gen. Kaufmann from the Governor of Samarkand containing intelligence of great importance The Governor announces that the English Government has made preparations placing another ruler Afghan throne in place of Yakoob Khan. The name of the English protege is Wali Mo ammed, a cousin of the late Ameer. It appears that Wali Mohammed, after learning of the death of Shere Ali, left Cabul and passed over into the English camp. Wali Mohammed has always entertained friendly feelings to England. In 1873, during Northbrook's administratio when an attempt was made to change Sher Ali's attitude toward England, Wali Mohammed was the Ameer's Prime Minister. The under standing then arrived at lasted only a very short time. Shere All broke loose from Engilsh restraint, and Wall, who had supported the English cause, was compelled to flee from on Indian territory.

A SECOND ITEM is to the effect that the tribe of Afridis recently captured on the road from Peshawur to Jellal-labad 700 English soldiers, who were ransomed for a sum of \$150,000 by the Viceroy. Afridis occupy the territory south of the Khvber Pass, the centre of their district being only twenty-three miles from Peshawar. The Go nor of Samarkand also announces to Gen. Kaufman that Yakoob Khan is about to send a fresh Embassy to Tashkend.

THULL AND JELLALABAD. To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, April 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Maj. Sanderman reached Thull on the 27th of Marca, and that Maj. Cavagnari has started for Jellalabad.

THE SITUATION. LONDON, April 1 .- A dispatch from Labore says though negotiations have not nom-inally been broken off, Yakoob Khan's letter is still unanswered. The Viceroy announces that small forces have been sent to Futtehabad and Charbagh in advance of Jelialabad to overawe the marauding tribes The best-informed people think the movement really a demonstration in reply to Yakoob Khan's evasive letter.

TURKEY.

OCCUPATION OF ROUMELIA.

LONDON, April 1.—Austria, England, Russia Turkey, and Italy have consented to take part in the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumella. Italy, however, has made some reservation There will be no Commander-in-Chief. Each nationality will have its own commander. The sole object of the occupation will be to prevent any conflict between the Turks and Bulgarians BOSNIAN REPUGEES.

BELGRADE, April 1 .- Returned Bosnian refurees have appealed to Austria for increased re lief. It is stated that 20,000 of them have die by privation since their flight from their bomes TERNOVA, April 1.—The Committee on

Bulgarian Constitution has rejected the clause which makes the Prince of Bulgaria a vassal of the Porte, and bas declared in favor of free schools, to which parents snall be obliged to send their children.

VIENNA, April 1.—The dispatch of reinforce

heasions in regard to the insurrection in Mace-

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, April 1.—The Mark Lone Expansion to the acreage devoted to wheat will probe be considerably less than the average. Even in localities where the wheat plant is healthy, it is backward. Farmers' deliveries of wheat at provincial markets continued on a liberal scale. Some steadiness has been discernible in the provincial trade, but in many instances needy sellers have been obliged to submit to a reduc-tion in order to realize. At Mark Lane English

wheat was spaningly offered. All dry lots changed hands at last week's prices. At the same time trade was devoid of anything like a healthy enimation. Foreign wheat has come to hand rather freely from the American Atlantic ports, Germany, and Southern Russia. Trade in spot wheat is fairly steady, but without special interest, usiness being exclusively confined to the sup-

ply of present requirements.

Except oats, which are in better request at an savance of 3d to 6d per quarter, has occurred in the value of any article, but

quietude has prevailed alike for wheat and feeding corn, and consumption, unattended by speculation, is still the principal factor, upon the action of which the probable future course of prices is to be based. Sales of English wheat last week were 42,231

quarters at 40s 8d, against 32,504 quarters at 48s 9d the corresponding week the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 22 were 843,667 hundred weights of wheat, and 221,693 hundredweights

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 1.—Two members of the house

BBAZIL LONDON, April 1 .- A dispatch from Berlin says the continuance of political disablifties of the Protestants in Brazil has produced much illfeeling. Common action on the part of Germany and Great Britain may ultimately be deemed expedient.

THE TARIFF COMMITTEE suggests a duty of 3 marks per hundred-weight on petroleum, and an addition of 26 marks on tea, 31/2 marks on coffee, and 6 marks on spirits to the present duties on those BISMARCK'S STATUE.

BERLIN, April 1 .- The statue of Prince Bis marck was unveiled at Cologne with great ceremony to-day, the anniversary of his birthday. STRASBURG.

It is proposed to expend this year £162,000 i xtending the fortifications in Strasburg. RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—A special commit tee, under the Presidency of the Minister of

SANITARY. Gen. Melikoff telegraphs that he has com-pleted the burning of the infected houses in Wetlianka.

MORE ARRESTS.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says many members of a revolutionary com-mittee have been arrested at Warsaw. The prisoners had revolvers in their possession when taken. Other arrests have been made elsewhere, making in all 300. The President of the Court-Martial at Charkoff has been fired at. The would-be assassin escaped. The Russian gendarmerie is about to be reconstructed be-cause of disaffection.

INDIA.

RELATIONS WITH BURMAN.
RANGOON, April 1.—The authorities here have announced that the Indian Government maintains a defensive attitude, and will avoid a rup ture with the King of Burmah unless brought

about by overt acts of aggression and insult. WEAKNESS. LONDON, April 1 .- A dispatch from Rangoon In the House of Lords, Lord Cottesloe, in says the official appouncement of the defensive moving for an official return of British trade and waiting policy of the Indian Government acknowledgment of weakness. The King of

of bearing arms. SPAIN. DYING. SEVILLE, April 1.-Princess Christina has re ceived the last sacraments.

ALFONSO, MADRID, April 1 .- The necessity of advising the King to marry again is much discussed in PAPAL CIRCULAR.

The Pope has sent a circular to the Bishops warmly advocating allegiance to King Alfonso. ALGERIA. PERISHED IN A STORM.

Paris, April 1.—A battalion of Zouaves and skirmishers, on its way from Aumaile to Baghar, in Algeria, was caught between Sonaki and Soukeltleta, on the 28th of March, in a snowstorm, and nineteen men perished. Fourteen GEN. GRANT.

SINGAPORE, April 1.—Ex-President Grant nd party have arrived here all well. They will leave Friday next for Siam and Hong Kong.

STRIKES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 1.—Coal-miners along the Pan-Handle Railroad are all out on a strike for increased wages. They have been getting 21/2 cents, but want 3, the same as the Monongahela diggers. About 200 of the strikers marched from Mausfield to Oakdale this morning, with drums beating and banners flying, and went into camp, where they propose to stay till the difficulty is settled one way or another. They are very orderly. Mining is also suspended on the Chartiers Valley Road. It is reported here this evening that the Kanawaha miners in West Virginia are considering the propriety of suspending work. It looks as if the coaldiggers throughout this section of country had pined to force employers to concede the demand for higher prices. The success of the Monongahela miners has greatly encouraged

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 1.—The miners employed in the LaSalle shaft of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company's coal-mines in this city are on a strike on account of a reduction of their wages from \$1 to 80 cents per ton in the third vein, and from 80 to 60 cents in the

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 1.—The State Teachers Institute opened this morning with an increased attendance. State Superintendent Gower being unable to attend, has deputed President L. R. Fisk, of Albion College, to take his place, and that gentieman lectures at the Presbyterian Church this evening. The regular programme was varied this afternoon by an address from Prof, Ely, of Chicago.

PITTSBURG RIOT-LOSSES. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 1.-The bill before the House appointing a Commission to adjust and pay the losses incurred by the Pittsburg riots was discussed at length to-day, and a mo-tion made to postpone action on it indefinitely was defeated—yeas, 74; nays, 81.

SOUTHERN COMBINATION. LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The Courier-Journal says, editorially: "We print elsewhere in this issue the details of a highly important move rational combinations, being the transfer of

securities of the St. Louis & Southers Bailroad Company to the Louisville & Nville Railroad Company, through a and patient course of purcha on the open market. The St. Louis & So eastern Railroad will consequently pass ut the control of the Louisville & Nashville road Company, and no railroad event of simportance has covered to road Company, and no railroad event of su importance has occurred in the South for my years. Those acquainted with the Gra Line and its relations to the South West can readily estimate its significant without help from us. Since railroad combitions have assumed such gigantic propor the North, it would seem in the line of 8 interests to consolidate in like manue also to be on the tapis that the Louisville Nashville interest will soon be in possession the Mostgomery & Eufala Railroad."

CRIME.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKES, April 1.—This afterno tectives O'Connor and Smith arrested a young man giving the name of Charley Durand, and hailing from Chicago, on suspicion of being the burglir who has operated here for a week page. He carried a burglar's kit, consisting of nines turn keys in locks, a chisel for opening wadows, also two revolvers. He also carried rabers and candles. His effects embraced a silve watch and silver chain, a sea-bean companimetrabaum cigar-bolder, a purse full of silver a woll of greenbacks, and a large quantity of nickels and coppers. Durand says he is 21 years of age.

PHAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., April 1.—To-night, at Windsor Prison, special guards were placed with John P. Phair, who is to be hanged Fridet to prevent any attempt at suicide. Phair has abandoned all hopes of life beyond Friday. He seems reconciled to meet his fate. He solemnia asserts his innocence. Considerable excutement exists over Phair's case. It is reported to night that Phair's counsel will endeavor to stoothe execution through a writ of habeas corputo be served on the Sheriff Friday forenoon.

FOUL PLAY.

Second Disputch to The Tribune.

KEWANES, Ill., April 1.—At 7 o'clock the morning a young man found dead lying beside the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quine the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quay Railrond track, about three miles east of the place. From papers and railrond passes on he person, the body is supposed to be that of Join Gibson, of Monmouth, III. From wounds on his head indications point strongly to foul play. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death from causes to them un-known. No traces of his overcoat or hat could

A HORRIBLE CRIME.
SAN JOSE Cal., April 1.—In the foot-hills near this cty four members of a family wen horribly mutlated by an ax or similar weapon Mother of the family missing. It is not know whether she i killed or escaped to the wood The family lived in seciusion to a rough habita-tion. Nothing is known of them previous to coming here, a few months ago. There is no clew to the properator, and no motive assigned for the deed. The family had no property to excite cupidits. Nobody has yet been arrested.

HORSE-THIEVES. AURORA, Il., April 1.—Horse-thleves

devastating the stables in DuPage Co Last night Roert Sheldon, of Naperville, ha four valuable minulas stolen from his barn. A span of bay forman mares, weighing ner 1,400 pounds each, five years old, and a span of well-matched, huidsome bay bonies, 700 pounds each, a mare and a geiding, four bridles, and two saddles were taken.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., April 1.—Christian Ackerman, another of the Pekin whisky crowd to-day pleaded guilty to three indictments for conspiracy. Aforney George Navior, of Hebroh, Neb., Ormerly Postmaster at Pekn also pleaded gillty to a similar indictment District-Attorney Connolly being absent, sectence was reserved in both cases.

DELIBERATE MURDER. LITTLE BOOK Ark. April 1.—At Texares Texas Pacific Ralroad, shot and killed Thou Hanks, saloon-ke per, who was State Senator the Legislature of 1874. Hanks had threatene to kill Crowley on sight because he had give away a ring pledged for debt several month

ST. PAUL, Minn, April 1 .- The wife Preninger, of Shikopee, died a few days and was buried resterday. The circumstance of her death created a strong suspicion of poist against her bushand. The Coroner to-day determined to take up the body and hold an inquest. There is considerable local excitement.

SEVEN AND THREE ARE TEN.

JOHT PRENINGER.

Ann Arbor, Nich., April 1.-Michael Ho ringan, for burglery, was sentenced to the years at hard labor. He had just served a serve year term for the same offense.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2-1 a. m.-Indio Washington, D.C., April 2-1 a. m.-Indictions—For the Lower Lake Region, clearly weather, northwest winds, stationary or lows temperature, and generally higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake Region, partly closely weather, and in the northern portlons light snow, winds mostly portherly, and stationary whigher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly clouds weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, clear or partly clouds weather, northwesterly winds generally backing to southwesterly, stationary or higher temperature and harometer.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind, Vel. En.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 1.

6:33 a. m. 29:823 89 73 N. W ... 10 11:18 a. m. 29:882 88 63 N. ... 12 2:00 p. m. 29:885 88 64 N. ... 12 3:33 p. m. 21:895 88 64 N. W. 12 8:30 p. m. 21:99 87 53 N. W. 11 8:00 p. m. 29:968 31 70 8 N. ... 2 10:18 p. m. 20:974 31 70 8 N. ... 2 was read in court. Here by-the-by, his father add evidence of insanity!

I am off. I have had en I don't intend to appe either for England or An country in which they and It will be no use trying former occas on, by writ Maximum, 48; minimum, 35.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 1 Stations. | Bar. | Ihr. | Wind. | Rain

WHEELING, W. Va. April 1.—William Page, first engineer of the steamer Nail Chifell overboard near Suntian this morning, as was drowned. Mr. Page was the only asymmetry on watch at the time, and went out on a fantal to oil the rilinan, and is supposed have fallen off. Efforts were made to find body without success. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

rom Liverpool.

PAR

A French View of Beauplan

Imbecility or Enter

and Inventors-T he Law-

The Debate on the Impenci Cabinets-M. Wadd Vote of C

The Artists' Ball at the

of the Costu

the Ac PARIS, March 16.-A been busying the Paris rise to much discussion dealing with lunatics, and not absolutely unsound, belonging to either cate by a series of eccentric morally irresponsible especially in regard to especially in regard to often happens that his petitions for what is terme As "INTERS The interdiction annuls into by the person it is distinct when the start was a start of the start of

person exactly in the siture a consequence, a "family sanction of the courts, ap charged with the entire her property. There is in favor of this peculiar it were introduced elses fewer instances of Duke Marquises of Hastings ru staining their family-cless tarf speculations Still, it might be as well dictions are convenient or hostile relations to such a land as France, w ciple is pushed to ridicu ment, in law, and in soci it does to the society it is.

The Beauplan trial seen ing attention. The part the highest circles here, M. Arthur de Beaup

for an "interdiction" aga

formerly Sub-Director

MOST PROMINENT TO

handsome, polished, an

is one of the

reported to be a universe beauties of the theatres: as good-looking, it is like once is right. During th and 1871 he played a pro condemned to be shot but escaped by almo that he joined the Versai to scale the hights of Mo prable day which saw th ment soldiers into Paris. to have been rather ha over-zealous military gen-for a Communist, was or ting a bullet into him. was so blackened by pe so tattered, that he co prove his identity. It w him had be not had the a pass given him by Ge saved his body; but not, according to the amiab from that time forward.

unless Gaston had begu about rather freely. At sible individuals do the walsteoat being thought the francs going fast, hor pere came to the conclus decidedly wrong with his of the soft impeachmet make you open your eyes In the first place, he is ject to a terrible "monor ject to a terrible "monor many families,—the mon inventions." Read, O ye koffs, and avoid this coun koffs, and avoid this countain are matured! That mo another very soon, savs elder. Gaston for a seas pedes, and took it into his those aggravating mach to various useful purpose merce. Probably his ba dou me, O Gael and Spur develop suddenly, for t took another shape.

matter that needed proo

took another shape.

THE DEVIL OF the luckles took business operation "purchasing silks, lac champague, and silver-pleavily in for insurance the hollowness of the hollowness of the first particle what could be mad The fish, I imagine, did not discouraged. We find for making paper out of and African palm leaves, the in copoer mines,—and tle in copper mines,—and first blush, does lend a se sation made against him the facts are facts) to find ing documents without about. Nevertheless, it when M. de Beauplan these sterns of unreason these signs of unreason conclusion that Gaston and unmistakable, and r an interdiction.

There was some fear

The doctors' certifica authority than Dr. Ban had examined the yout that "his ideas were a ment lacking in forests ceedingly shaky case, Beauplar pere could y. He knew his fellow-could regners, doubtless. The the interdiction, but it is a proportion at the second regners, a second regners.

the interdiction, but it is APPOINTING A "It which is a modified for cil," differing in its pow management of certain rowing money, mortrae "Autres pays, autres its own customs. But it should be thought an would bring him cree friend Dundrary wo things "no fellah can u What we all fail to abrust transition be which dictated the no Ministers, Messrs. We from two or three mem collection of mediocriti prestige threatens to en

The Deputies gage in the Premier had been to of government. Som laughed; even the Min Left Centre scercely py when he left the tribun the only one experience will not do for France. In mand attention here, etc.

St. Louis & Southeasters to the Louisville & Nash. Company, through a long course of purchasing et. The St. Louis & Southeasters. will consequently pass under the Louisville & Nashville Railand no railroad event of such coursed in the South for many acquanted with the Green elations to the South and ly estimate its significance in us. Since railroad combinations of the proposition of the control of the CRIME.

AR ARRESTED.

AR ARRESTED.

Ispatch to The Tribuna.

pril 1.—This afternoon Deand Smith arrested a young
ame of Charley Durand, and
ago, on suspicion of being the
perated here for a week past,
lar's kit, consisting af nips to
be a chisel for operang winyolvers. He also carried rubflis effects embraced a silver
chain; a sea-bean compass,
bolder, a purse full of silver,
iks, and a large quantity of
re. Durand says he is 21 years

anatch to The Tribune. Ls, Vt., April 1.—To-night, at. special guards were placed ir, who is to be hanged Fridag, ttempt at suicide. Phair has bes of life beyond Friday. He o meet his fate. He solemnly

DUL PLAY. April 1.—At 7 o'clock this man found dead lying beside Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Chicago, Burlington & Quiney to the curs and railroad passes on his is supposed to be that of John puth, Ill. From wounds on is point strongly to foul play. The Coroner's jury was that he the from causes to them unit of his overcoat or hat could be considered.

our members of a family were by an ax or similar weapon. ily missing. It is not known ed or escaped to the woods. n seclusion in a rough nabita-known of them previous to ew months are. There is no rator, and no motive assigned the family had no property to Nobody has yet been arrested. SE-THIEVES.

April 1.—Horse-thieves are stables in DuPage County.

t Sheldon, of Naperville, had als stolen from his barn. A man mares, weighing near five years old, and a span of dsome bay ponies, 700 pounds a geiding, four bridles, and

ispatch to The Tribune. Ill., April 1.—Christian W. of the Pekin whisky crowd, ilty to three indictments for orney George" Navior, of mucriy Postmaster at Pekin, illy to a similar indictment. Connolly being absent, sen-d in both cases. BRATE MURDER. ev, freight conductor on the

ad, shot and killed Th per, who was State Senator in 1874. Hanks had threatened a sight because he had given red for debt several mouths PRENINGER.

resterday. The circumstances ed a strong suspicion of poison and. The Coroner to-day de-up the body and hold an in-D THREE ARE TEN.
Reacted to The Tribune.
Nich., April 1.—Michael Harary, was sentenced to three
b. He had just served a sevensame offense.

E WEATHER.

E CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
C., April 2-1 a. m.-Indicaower Lake Region, clearing st winds, stationary or lower

73 N. W. 10 02 Clear, 63 N. 12 Cloudy, 54 N. W. 12 Cloudy, 63 N. W. 11 Cloudy, 70 N. 2 Clear, 70 N. 1 Clear,

was read in court. Here is this letter, which, by-she-by, his father adduced as an additional evidence of insanity!

I am off. I have had enough of the doctors. I don't intend to appear in court. Shall start either for England or America. That is the enly country in which they understand great inventions. I will be no use trying to get me back, as on a former occas on, by writing to tell me that my father is iil; for I won't believe it. I am oft. Waen I have made my fortune, I shall return.

Gaston de Beauplan.

The doctors' certificate, signed by no less an authority than Dr. B.auche, declares that they had examined the youthful Gaston, and found that "his ideas were unstable, and his judgment lacking in foresight." With such an exceedingly shaky case, it is astonishing M. de Beauplan pere could venture into court at all. He knew his fellow-countrymen better than foreigners, doubtless. The court refused to grant the interdiction, but it decided in favor of Appointing a "judiciary council," APPOINTING A "JUDICIARY COUNCIL," which is a modified form of the "family council," differing in its powers, being limited to the management of certain matters, such as bormangreement of certain matters, such as borrowing money, mortraging property, etc.

"Autres pays, autres mœurs." To each land its own customs. But it seems hard that Gaston should be thought an idict in France for what would bring him credit in America. As our friend Dandrary would remark, there are things "no fellah can understand."

What we all fail to understand also—iff the abrupt transition be permitted—is the reason which dictated the nomination of our present lainsters, Mesrs. Waddington & Co. Apart from two or three members, the Cabinet is a collection of mediocrities. Its glaring want of prestige threatens to end its existence ere many days. During the great debate on the impeachment of the 16th-of-May Ministry, and its successor, the Rocheboute Ministry, M. Waddington delivered—or rather read—his speech amidst.

THE MOST IRREVERENT INATTENTION.

The Deputies gage no more need to it than if the Premier had been the veriest tyro in the art of government. Some chattered, and others langhed; even the Minister's own friends of the Left Ceptre scerecity pretended to listen; and, when he left the tribune, a feeling of relief was the puly one experienced by the Chamber. This will not do for France. Unless a man can command attention here, either by his eloquence, or is knowledge, or bis wit, he has no business to meddle with Premierships. The sooner M. Waddington goes, the better for himself and veryone.

There are stronger men in the Cabinet,—M. Lepere, for example; yet somehow they all lack prestige, and they show it. Weathess and tresolution stamp every one of their acts.

They will, and they will not, in a breath. After threatening to resign if the Brisson motion for the impeachment of de Broglie, de Fourtoù Decazes, and the rest of the 16th-of-May consolirators, were adopted by the Chamber, they consented to adopt M. Rameau's "Order of the day" stigmatizing the offenders as traitors, criminals, and violators of the Constitution. This line of conduct is (as I think, rightly) held by the extreme men of both the Monarchist and Republican parties to be

NEITHER LOGICAL NOR GENEROUS. A French View of Madness--- The (Beauplan Lawsuit. Imbecility or Enterprise ?-- Invention and Inventors-The Decision of

PARIS.

he Law-Court.

The Debate on the Impenchment of the Reactionary

Cabinets ... M. Waddington and the

Vote of Censure.

The Artists' Ball at the Grand Opera-Some

of the Costumes Worn by

the Actresses.

PARIS, March 16 .- A case which has lately been busying the Paris law-courts has given rise to much discussion of the French laws

dealing with lunatics, and persons of weak, but not absolutely unsound, minds. When a man

pelonging to either category has proved himself,

by a series of eccentric or foolish acts, to be

morally irresponsible for his conduct,— especially in regard to financial matters,—it

often happens that his family interferes, and

they were made before or after it, and puts that person exactly in the situation of a minor. As

ction of the courts, appoints a "guardian," ged with the entire management of his or

her property. There is a good deal to be said

in favor of this peculiar French institution. If

fewer instances of Dukes of Newcastle and

staining their family-escutcheon by reck-

It might be as well to avoid abuses. Inter

less turf speculations and club-gambling

dictions are convenient tools for jealous or hostile relations to use against one in

such a land as France, when the paternal prin-

ciple is pushed to ridiculous excess in govern-

ment, in law, and in social matters. Much good

it does to the society it is supposed to benefit.

ing attention. The parties interested move in the highest circles here, and are well known.

M. Arthur de Beauplan, who lately appeared

for an "interdiction" against his son Gaston, was

formerly Sub-Director of Fine Arts. The son

MOST PROMINENT YOUNG "BLOODS" OF THE

BOULEVARDS,—
handsome, polished, and enterprising. He is

reported to be a universal favorite with the frail

as good-looking, it is likely enough rumor for

and 1871 he played a prominent part. He was condemned to be shot by the Communists,

but escaped by almost a miracle. After that he joined the Versailles troops, and helped

to scale the hights of Montmartre on the mem-

prable day which saw the entry of the Govern-

ment soldiers into Paris. But Providence seems

to have been rather hard on him there, for an

over-zealous military gentleman, mistaking him for a Communist, was on the very point of put-

ting a bullet into him. M. de Beauplan's face

was so blackened by powder, and his uniform

so tattered, that he could not at the moment

prove his identity. It would have fared ill with him had he not had the luck to bethink him of

a bass given him by Gen. de Ladmirault. That

saved his body; but not, it appears, his reason, according to the amiable statement of his father,

NEVER HAD HIS SENSES
from that time forward. This, of course, was a
matter that needed proof. I don't suppose Socleft would ever have heard a syllable about it

unless Gaston had begun to throw his money

about rather freely. At 21 many so-called sen-

sible individuals do the same without a strait-waistcoat being thought indispensable. Seeing

the francs going fast, however, M. de Beauplay

per came to the conclusion that something was decidedly wrong with his offspring. Here are a few of the reasons brought forward in support of the soft impeachment of idiocy. They will

There was some fear of judgment going by default. Young Gaston had the indelicacy not to show himself when the case came on; but

A LETTER OF HIS

who declares Gaston .

once is right. During the terrible events of 1870

ties of the theatres; and, being rich as well

were introduced elsewhere, there would be

ses of Hastings ruining themselves and

a consequence, a "family council," with

AN "INTERDICTION."
e interdiction annuls all contracts entered

by the extreme men of both the Monarchist and Republican parties to be

NRITHER LOGICAL NOR GENEROUS.

If the 16th-of-May Cabinet and the short-lived Rochebouet Cabinet plotted against the Republic, and really organized a coup d'estat as the Brisson motion asserted, they should have been impeached (in which case the Senate would have had the sole constitutional right of juding them); or they might have been disdainfully pardoned. The Ministers agree with all the ideas expressed in the Brisson report but one. They believed the 16th-of-May Cabinet behaved criminally and unconstitutionally; but they refused to impeach them, and were not generous enough to forgive them. What is the result? The Radical partisans of the impeachment, are disgusted. The Monarchists are indifferent. The accused Ministers are defiant, and ready to attempt another coup d'estat directly they get a chance. No one is satisfied except the Left Centre (or Moderate Republicans) and the Cabinet; while MM. de Broglie, Fourtou & Cohave already had the consummate audacity to publish a formal and contemptuous prodest against the Rameau attempt at stigmatizing them. They contend (with fair show of reason) that the Senate alone could legally condemn them to even moral punishment; and they threaten that, if the Government should (as it is likely to do) post up their own protests next to it, and so destroy its whole moral effect. No. Clearly M. Waddington is unequal to his task. He must go, or there will be mischief. As Emile de Girardin wittily wrote, the dither day: "The situation is great, but the Ministry is little." To finish with a lighter subject:

To finish with a lighter subject:

THE ANNUAL ARTISTS' BALL

came off yesterday at the Grand Opera, and proved an immense success. The receipts taken nearly double those of last year (when the ball was given at the Opera Comique); and the toilettes worn by the actresses were in many instances charming in the extreme. Judic sat in the fresident's box a good part of the evening, wearing, a striking fancy costume of yellow satin. Satin, indeed, seemed much in favor. Amongst several toilettes I may single out the waite satin worn by pretty Kate Munroe, of the London Albambra, who has been playing at the London Alhambra, who has been playing at the Bouffes lately; the iron-gray dress of Rita Sangalli, in the same material; and the white satins of Berthe Thibault and Mile. Thuillier (the latter a new star in the operatic firmament). Over 70,000 francs were paid in for tickets, and

> HARRY MELTZER. THE PONCAS.

everybody enjoyed the ball thoroughly

An Escaped Agency Band from Indian Te An Escaped Agency Band from Indian Territory Now in Omaha, on a Compulsory Return to That Territory—Their Chief's Statement of Reasons Why They Do Not Desire to Go Back.

Omaha Herald, March 30.

Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, of the Ninth Infant-

ry, has arrived at Fort Omaha with twenty-six Ponca Indians, members of the band who were removed to the Indian Territory some two years since, against their will and amid circumstance which might almost evoke sympathy in the bosom of a Spinx. This little band have per formed on a small scale, and for a time, under more auspicious circumstances, almost the same march accomplished by the Cheyennes, with the difference that they were so few in numbers that

Ten weeks ago this little band of Indians left their reservation in Indian Territory, driven forth by sickness and suffering, as the Cheyennes had been before them. They were several weeks on the road, and a little while ago arrived at the Omaha Reservation, where they were among their relatives. The Omahas gave them shelter, and they could not well withhold their symjourney without stealing an article or a head of tock, though they had frequently suffered from hunger. They were thoroughly played out,

hunger. They were thoroughly played out, many were suffering from fever-and-ague and other diseases, and their ponies were so gaint and weak that they could scarcely perform the duty recuired of them.

Mr. Vore, the aged Quaker Agent of the Omahas, informed the Secretary of the Interior of the presence of the Poncas, and in due time instructions came to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte to return them to the Indian Territory.

Licut. Carpenter reached the Omaha Reservation the last of last week, and, calling upon the Agent, found that the Poncas were by themselves away from the Omahas, that they had no thought of returning, and were not expecting Liest. Cargenter reached the Gmahn Reierration the last of last week, and, chiling upon it mentioned by the control of the con thought of returning, and were not expecting of the soft impeachment of idiocy. They will make you open your eyes, I fancy:

In the first place, he is said to have been subject to a terrible "monomania which has ruined many families,—the monomania for impossible hiventions." Read, O ye Edisons and Jablochkoffs, and avoid this country till your inventions are matured! That monomania gave way to another very soon, savs M. de Beauplan the elder. Gaston for a season was mad on velocipedes, and took it into his "imbecile" head that those aggravating machines might be turned to various useful purposes of industry and commerce. Probably his bump of enterprise (pardon me, O Gael and Spurzheim!) had begun to develop suddenly, for the imbecility quickly took another shape. entered into the luckless Gaston. He undertook business operations on a large scale,—
"purchasing silks, laces, stuffs, potatoes, champagne, and silver-plate." Next he went heavily in for insurance; but, seeing through the hollowness of that very quickly, he tried what could be made of a fishery scheme. The fish, I imagine, did not bite. Gaston was not discouraged. We find him busy with a plan for making paper out of South American plants and African palm leaves; he also dabbled a little in copper mines,—and this assuredly, at the first blush, does lend a sort of color to the accusation made against him. Worse still is it (if the facts are facts) to find him occasionally signing documents without reading what they are about. Nevertheless, it staggers you, rather, when M. de Beauplan pere, summing up all these signs of unreason, coolly comes to the conclusion that Gaston's imbedity is patent and unmistakable, and requests the law to issue an interdiction.

Poncas brought up there. We were 735 when we went to Indian Territory. One hundred and fifty died down there since 1877."

"It is dreadful," added the interpreter, "to see them start back, and to see how they suffer. It makes my eyes wet."

The history of the Poncas is peculiarly touching. Their reservation was on the Missouri River, in Southern Dakota. They were among the most noble and friend.y Indians west of the Missouri River. They took readily to the arts of civilization, and three years ago had many fine farms, a school, a church. They built many fences and huts, and lived as few Indians have ever learned to do it so short a space of time. They nad mills, threshing machines, and reapers; and every Conef had a good house. They raised many fine cattle, and received very little assistance from the Government. Two years and a haif ago they raised an immense crop. But after all their years of labor, it was necessary for the white man's government to destroy this little community. Before this a change of reservations had made the little Ponca Reservation. The one trouble which the Poncas had always experienced was with the Sioux, who sometimes harassed and stole from them. The Indian Bureau suddedly found it necessary to remove the Poncas to the Indian Territory,—the reason given being that the army would not be able to protect them from the Sioux. A Commission was appointed.—the stereotyped form of swindling the Indians; an agreement was prepared, and some of the Poncas put their names to it, though they could neither read or understand it. Then, against their protests, amid the cries of women and children, in scenes which have never had a parallel in history, this tribe, against whom not a thing could be urged, were torn from their farms. From their homes, from the graves of their fathers, and tored off to a strange country. Lawrence, their Agent, resigned and would have nothing to do with the outrage; and the man Howard, who has since become notorious, undertook the job. They were forced to the Indian Terri

ing-Bear tells the result and the cause of the horror cherished by both the Cheyennes and Poncas against the South. One of the Poncas now at Fort Omaha has in a bag the bones of his wife, which he was taking back to the North orth.
It is probable that Gen. Crook can do little, if

anything, in the matter. The facts must be already in the possession of the Indian Bureau.

[The Tribune of yesterday bad a lengthy special from Omaha, giving the particulars of the council held by Gen. Crook with the Poncas, in which he told them that he must obey his orders to return them to the Indian Territory.]

WILLIAM BROADHEAD. Sheffield Rattener Whose Crimes Gave

Reade the Idea of a Novel.

New York World.

The English mails bring particulars of the death of the notorious William Broadhead, whose crimes inspired Charles Reade with the dea of his novel "Put Yourself in His Piace." Broadhead died of softening of the brain, at the age of 63, leaving a wife and ten children. He had served his apprenticeship as a saw-grinder, and in 1848 was appointed Secretary to the Sawgrinders' Union, a very powerful and sternly-constituted society. Broadhead also kept a small tavern, the George, in Holly street, frequented by the operatives employed in his trade. He was a man of considerable natural abilities, although of scant scholastic acquire ments, saute, clear-minded, endowed with an iron will and much strategic resources, but wholly without scruple. Under his man-

agement the system of terrorizing masters and recalcitrant unionists was carried to its utmost lengths. The "Vengeance Committee" were ccustomed to blow their victims up with gunpowder. Wherever the Sheffield "Mary Anne went she carried canisters full of that explosive, and down chimpeys and through doors and windows death and destruction were dealt to those who had offended against the regulations of the trade or who were in arrears with their "natty" money. It was always shrewdly suspected that Broadbead was concerned in these crimes, but it was not until October, 1866, that rrimes, but it was not until October, 1866, that matters came to a crisis. A can of gunpowder was exploded under the bouse of a man named Fearnyhough, and, although no harm was done to human life, much damage was caused to property. A thousand pounds reward offered by the Sheffield manufacturers and an additional reward of £100 promised by the Government of the best the best to be the transfer of the state of the contractors of failed to bring to light the perpetrators of the outrage, all complicity in which was indignantly repudiated by the trades unions. In proof of their sincerity they offered a supplemental £100 for the detection of the perpetrators. In an article published shortly afterwards by a Sheffield newspaper it was strongly insinuated that newspaper it was strongly insinuated that Broadbead—although be was not mentioned by name—knew something about the outrage. The Secretary called on the editor to complain of the strictures passed by implication on his conduct, consulted his solicitor, and at a meet-

ing three shafts, and have ordered stamp and other heavy mining mills. Buildings are rapidly going up. Goldore is the name of the new town that was laid out. The Palace Hotel was thrown up the other day, and is ready for business. A stage line has been put in to carry passengers to and from the diggrings. Excitement is at a high ebb. Hundreds visit the mines daily.

Hundreds visit the mines daily.

The foregoing letter was signed by Reuben Brown, of El Dorado.

A few days will suffice to show what there is in the "Goldore" of Kansas, and whether it is a "put-up job" of land speculators, or a genuine bonanza of hidden wealth for those who are so fortunate as to take advantage of the early development.

UTTERLY UNRELIABLE.

The "Inter-Ocean's" Mexican Correspondence Denounced Officially by the Mexican Government as Full of Errors.

From the Diario Oficial (Government Gazette), Mexica, March 15, 1879.

[Translation].

The Daily Inter-Ocean, a newspaper of Chicago, in its number of the 15th of February, 1879, has published a correspondence written by Mr. Byron Andrews (one of the travelers who lately visited us), and dated in Mexico the 24th of January last, in which the correspondent makes reference to an interview had with the President and the Secretary of Finance, and makes various statements, among which there are several which are erroneous.

Neither the President nor the Secretary of Finance expressed to any of the North American ravelers who recently visited us any of the ppinions which are attributed to them, -such as the one that they would be disposed to support the one that they would be disposed to support a commercial treaty with the United States upon the basis of the McLane-Ocampo treaty. To know the incorrectness of this view, it is only necessary to see the opinion of the Secretary of Finance regarding, the McLane-Ocampo treaty, as stated in the Exposition in reply to the report of Mr. Foster to the Maguilacturers' Association of Chicago, which was published in the Diar o Oficial of Feb. 22 last. In addition to this the said correspondence contains various other

errors.

It is our duty to make known that the corre spondent states matters which are erroneous, perhaps occasioned by the naste with which he wrote his notes, or on account of the limited knowledge which he was able to acquire regard. ing Mexico.

Mr. Andrews falls into other mistakes, but we

think what we have stated will be sufficient to prevent the acceptance without reserve of the correspondence referred to.

Elihu Burritt's Will.

Elihu Burritt's Will.

Elihu Burritt left about \$8,000, from which small legacies go to the Amelican Peace Society of Boston, to the New Britain Agricultural Society, and to John Burritt as Trustee, the last amount to be invested and the interest used for the "Burritt Chaoel" in New Britain. The last section of the will reads as follows: "Having thus disposed of the property which a kind Providence has put in my possession in a way which I hope may testify my gratitude for such a gift, I bequeath to this, my native town, the undying affection of a son who held its esteem and special token of consideration above all the and special token of consideration above all the honor which he received elsewhere."

Many ladies and gentlemen know Brown's Cam-phorates Saponaceous Degisfrice is the most pleas-ant and effective for preserving the teeth. Get the genuine, —25 cents.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated

aturdays: & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. & R. SIAMS. Bowsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halafed-at.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. PERSONAL,

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—A LADY GOING TO WABASH-AV. about 1 o'clock Thursday, March 27, on north side of Adams-st, passed gentleman between State and Wabash, near State. There were two gentlemen standing hear. The lady looked back two or three times when near the avenue, if this meets her eye please send address to W 37, Tribune office. PERSONAL-JUNE-TIME: YOUR LETTER OF 18th just received. Find answer in Post-Office

PERSONAL—THE PERSON WHO TOOK BY MIS-take a black silk unbreds, with letter M cut in handle, from check-room at Martine's Monday even-ing, will please return same and oblige owner. 4 Trib-use Building. PERSONAL-A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO OPEN A correspondence with a young laiv not over 2 years old; object, matrimony, best of references give and required; poor girl preferred. Address V 64, Trit une office.

PERSONAL-BONNIE: I WILL MEET YOU AT PERSONAL—IF MARY BROWN, ALIAS MINNIE Atkins, a late patient of Dr. Ward, will call on Mrs. McDonald, 178 Sou in Clark, Immediately, she will hear something greatly to her advantage. PERSONAL-KATE: YOUR PLIGHT IS AMUSING. Tell Neil that I fear she is a gay deceiver.

HORSES AND CABRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A TRADESMAN I who is giving up business on account of ill-health; two horses, one a oay driving horse, 6 years of age, very stylish. 15½ hands high, stouchy outlt, and is warranted to trot in 3 minutes, is perfectly sound, jend, and not atraid of seami-cars, and will stand without being hitched; aid one good ousiness brown mare, same age, also warranted sound, kind, and gentile, very chunky build, weltgaling 1, 15¢ hounds; and will give satisfactory train of ten days with either of them; will self them low for cash, as I have no use for them. Apply at bara in allow reast of 42 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CAIRIAGE AT LOW figure, suitable for one or two horses; also small Ethan Allen norse, very fast. Southeast corner Sixteenth and Dearborn-sis.

WANTED-A PHAETON IN GOOD CONDITION: for one that is No. 1 a fair price will be paid. Address W 30, Tribune office.

A NY LADY WHO WISHES TO LEARN TO WALTZ please address W 46, Trioune. PROF. RICE'S MAGICAL THOROUGH BASS charts guarantee instant knowledge of piano ac-companiments; hands pointing harmonic laws, \$1; get circulars; instruction free. Pariors 208 State-s.

SCHOOL OF PHONOGRAPHY-BENN PITMAN system. Daily Individual instruction at the ATHE-NÆUM, 50 Dearborn-st.; also lessons by mail. WANTED-STUDENTS AT NATHAN NEUFELD'S
Art Academy, Instruction, paint, and canvar
free. Apply at 50 West van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH \$5,000 OR MORE WANTS to invest in a paying business where he can take an active part. Address V 51, Tribune office. A LAWYER: ADVICE FREE: WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing: private matters confidential: money loaned on anything. C5, Tribune.

A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103

A. Randolpa-st. All the spring styles. S1: linest, 51, 25 to 82; pest silk hat, 43 and \$1; caps, 256, 596, 756.

QUIET HOME FOR LABIES DURING CONFINEment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential.
Female complaints a specialty. Private and confidential.
Female complaints a specialty. Box 383, Chicago,

MACCHANERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES AND BOIlers, hear y as good ashew:
One 6 and one 8 horse power, mounted on wheels.
One 20 and one 20 horse power, mounted on wheels,
new wortships. 44, 40 horse power. New portables, 4 to 40 horse power.

AMES IRON WORKS, 14 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-SEVERAL TRAVELING ENgines, all in the best working order. Address H. H. SCUVILLS, No. 22 danals, Chicago or A. H. DELAMAFER, No. 211 Franklin av., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-MEAT MARKET, DOING SPLENDID business; first-class location. Address W 40, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUNDS.

LOST AND FOU

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE-PARM CONTAINING 160 ACRES, known as the Phens Farm, shuated five miles southwest of the city fluids and two and a half miles cast of summit station, near the farm of the iton. John Wentworth; farm in good state of cutivation; good house, barn, fences, etc. For particulars apply at 104 West Adams-et., Chicago, or to Askellar PHELPS, on the premises Farm implements for sale.

1840 KS.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINGER OF VOICE, and the provinces are considered and bearborn-etc.

MISTAKES OF MOSES-R. G. INGERISOL'S LAST brilliant lecture matied upon receipt of 25 cents. MILLEGE'S cheap Booksfore, 102 Madison-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR S LE-WE HAVE

BUILDING MATERIAL.

column, three lines or less, 25 ce Bach additional line, 10 cents.

POR SALE—86, 500—HALF DOWN, HERK IS THR
2-story and basement brick stores with 7 roo
over each and lots 22x140 each, south fronts, on Last,, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sis. This property
rented to-cay to No. 1 tenants at \$50 per month, a
frer May 1 will bring \$100 per month. This is
place to put your money where it will bring 10 per co
net and stand chance for increase in property. It's
great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison. preat bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 MadisonPOR SALE- \$3,200-a BEAUTIFUL WHITE 5-TO
Front dwelling, stone steps, sidewalk, lot 20rd,
east front or These, stone steps, sidewalk, lot 20rd,
east front or These, between Madison and Waington-sts.; house has every modern improveme
only offered for this week.
\$6,000-Three-story and basement octagon by
dwelling and lot, south front on Indians-st., betwsitate and Dearborn; rents now for \$50 per month.
\$2,500-Spiendid 10-room framed awelling and
40x100 on southwest corner of Fifty-Inth and Schotts., Englewood. It is a beautiful place: \$1,000 dow

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st

FOR SALE-\$500 CASH-20-ROOM TWO-STORY framed dwelling and lot 50x125, the dist house fronting north on Fiftieth-st., west of Stewart-av., four blocks from Rock Island car-shops, one mile from Union Stock-Yards; the house cost \$2,000 to build five years ago. If you will take toe pains to go and see it you will certainly see that is is a bergain at \$500; the title is perfect; complete abstract in my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Maddson-st. POR SALE-OR TO ERNT-NICE 2-STORY A. basement house, furnished, stone front, hall centre, east front, dining-room on main floor, at brick barn. Location Prairie-av., between Sixteen and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire of EDWARD ELY, it and 165 Wabash-ay.

POR SALE-OR RENT-SEVERAL HUNDRED I feet of dock property, fitted up complete with rail-road track, office, and planking, for lumber business. For particulars inquire of GEV. P. DERICKSON, Ashiand-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON, 40 Dearborn-st. 40 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE ELEgant stone-frost residence No. 429 West Washington-st., near Ada: three stories, basement, and subcellar: furnace, risge, and gas fatures included; lot 25x170 feet: house 25 by about 70 feet; thoroughly built,
with all modern improvements. WM. C. REYNOLDS,
94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

POR SALE-LOT 40X18%, ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., at a bargain, D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, 12e South Clark-st. POR SALE—\$2,200 CASH—NINE-BOOM FRAMED dwelling, barn, and lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-second-sts.; house has hot and cold water, bath and gas the lot is worth more than \$2,200; no trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Mad-lson-st.

FOR SALK-SEVERAL FINE HOUSES ON PRAI-ric and Calumet-avs.. near Twenty-second-st. Also choice lots in same vicinity. 25 Portland Block. FOR SALE-\$1.400-STORE AND LOT ON HAL-Jackson-st., west front. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madson-st.

Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT Pirick No. 399 West Van Buren-st. between Centre-av. and Throop, lot 50x178, with large barn 50x50, suitable for manufacturing puryoses. This property can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSaile-st. FOR SALE-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick No. 825 West Congress-st., west of Hoyne. Lot. 20x135. This is one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the city, and can be had at a very low price; terms to suit. Also two-story bricks adjoining, only 83.54; lots same size. These houses have all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 140 LaSalle. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., 25 FEET FRONT near Thirty-fourth-st.: price, \$3,000; terms to sult. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 116 Monroe-st. FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON NORTH.
South, and West Sides, at bottom prices and or
safisfactory terms. MEAD & COE., 149 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE—A CORNER 50X100 FEET, FRONTING on two business streets; stores all rented; equity \$3,500. A rare chance for one with the cash. Apply to E. R. LAW-SON, 234 State-st., boot and shoe store. FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—\$13,000 WILL PU C chase the elegant 4-store memble-front house Michigan-av. Has all modern improvements. Inqu of JOHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House, POR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick No. 608 West Adams-st., near Lincoln; would trade equity for other clear property. MEAD & COE., 14) Laxalle-st. FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK NO. 70 HONORE— st. between Adams and Jacks 30-58; 12 rooms; is now being put in first-rate order. MEAD & COE., 149 La-alle-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-BRICK HOUSE, 222 Campbell-av., clear, for brick house between Robey and Haisted, Jackson and Fulton-sts; will as-sume small amount.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—AT GLENCOE—THE FINE RESI dence form rly occupied by President Bartiett, with about 2% acres of ground: the house is first-class nevery res ect, and the grounds are well supplied with ocaring froit trees; and small fruits; price, oily \$5,600 and on easy terms. MEAD & COK., 149 LaSalie-st. COR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hideago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; encapest property in market, and showl free, sbstract free; railroad fare, o cents. IRA BitOWN, 142 Lassile-st., Room 4. POR SALE—SEVERAL FRAME HOUSES IN sirable locations, at Enzlewood and Normal, the school. Mr.AD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT. TOR SALE—BEST IMPROVED STOCK FARM IN Central illinots, containing 580 acres, two-thirds grass, suitably divided with osage hedge and board fence; house 12 rooms, closets and pantries; five barns, largest 74x80; two hog houses, each 50 feet long, with apparatus for grinding and steaming feed; several wells, one 180 feet deep, with 12-foot windmill, furulshing never-failing supply of pure water; fruit and shale trees in abundance. Address C. B. CARPENTER, Tolono, Champagin County, Ill., or GEO. B. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st. POR SALE—TEN ACRES, 15-ROOM HOUSE, COM-plete outbulldings, full access and view of two lakes and Madison, Wis.; a residence, summer resort, or realth lostitute; also clear farms and lands, from 20 to 80 acres: will assume; exchange solicited. JARVIS, toom 7, 99 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. ANTED-WILL PAY CASH AND GIVE GOOD trade for a \$3,000 or \$3,500 unincumbered frame e and lot on Wahash av. not further out than naty-second-st. Address, with all particulars, 1082 Prairie-av.

WANTED-TO BUY-FOUR OR FIVE COTTAGE.
or two-story frame houses, south of Randolph an
West of Halsted-st., to be moved. Address X 35, Trib

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST., THREE DOORS from the bridge-First-class board, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of niano. Day board, \$3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST -FRST-CLASS B ARD, WITH from State and Madison-sts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COUNER STATE AND HAR100 rooms; board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

week from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms reuted without board.

Light House, 31 East Washington-St.—Lighted warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

Windsor House, 178 State-St., Right Opposite Palmer House—Room and board \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1.30 per day; day-board, \$4.

Windsor House, 178 State-St., Right Opposite Palmer House—Room and board \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1.30 per day; day-board, \$4.

We are the agents Foil a Large number of first-class boarding-houses, and for many private families who will not advertise. Reliable people will save time, trouble, and disappointment, and get full information free of charge, by calling on us, room 3 fribune Building.

BOARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS of neople (mostly business-men) for list-class board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot supply the demand from the places now on hand. Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on us at once, Private families can leave descriptions of their accommodations with us in confidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when requested, Reliable people only. References required. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TNANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kan-

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal, also on other good securities. 152 Dearborniest, koom 18.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHINGER, Warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearbornest. Koom 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PISARO, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearbornest., Room 11.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Of overy description at GOLDSMIPS Loan and Bullon Office (figensed), 39 East Mailson-st. Established 1835. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERchandles of every description at 10 per cent per
annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G.
PARISY, 160 West Mouroc-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
lewelry, furniture, machinery, and other good
collaterals. J. J.-69WEN, private banker, 84 Lasallest., Room 24.

S1.000 TO \$20,000—MONEY TO LOAN AT and a per cent on chicago improves property. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Randolph-st. \$25.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 90 and to: Washington-st.

STORAGE.

A REGULAR AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSI for furniture and house goods: 200 to 506 Randolm (Hale dullding); fairest rates. Hale equining); fairest rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80
East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent
and reliable; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

STORAGE FOR FORNITURE, MERCHANDISE,
Duggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at
10 b. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARKY, 180 W. Monroe.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A NNOUNCEMENT:-THE UNION FURNITURE Company, Set West Madison. St., will sell all kind of household goods on monthly Layments; low prices of household goods on monthly layments; sow prices,
FOR SALE-NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE,
of five rooms, and dat to rent, on Waozsh-av. Address Rs. Tritone office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND HOUSEhold coods, new and second-hand, on casy payments. Hikam BRUSst, successor to G. C. & G.
Parry, 772 East hadison-st., near the bridge.

PARTNERS WANTED-

WANTED-MALE BELP. In this column, three lines or tess, 25 cents per to ersion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

The Assistant BOOKKEPPER. TO IN-mire reply must give reference, former employ-miary expected. Address V1, Tribune office. W ANTED-A FIRST-RATE COUNTER HAND AT FREEMAN'S Grocery, 578 West Madison-st. Call after 2 p. m. EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER: none but with best of references need apply; familiar with lumber preferred. Address or call Room 2, 93 Dearborn-st. WANTED-ERRAND BOY IN A MERCHANT tailor store; must have good reference from his last employer. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. at 236 South Clark st. WANTED-A DRUGGISTS CLERK. INQUIRE

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM SHIRT cutter. Address V 53, Tribune office. Trages WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AT AEN-HEIM, the tailor, 157 South Clark-st. WANTED-CARPENTERS-CORNER OF PEAR-son and Franklin-sts., or 1450 Prairie-av. WANTED-PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS: ner Twantisth. WANTED—A MAN TO PACK FRAMES AND MIR-rors; must be experienced; no others need apply. 259 Wabash-av. HIKAM J. THOMPSON. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER.

Miscellaneome.

Miscellaneoms.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESMEN. Will ARE not straid to canvas, if it can be made profitable. Must be at least 30 years of age, and willing to work six days every week. Prefer men who have had experience in country work. I will guarantee men who suit me from \$6.00 to \$1,200 a year, with a chance to make more. Bon't answer if you are dead broke, and ready to try anything that promises three meals a day. Address, stating age and past business experience, E. E. HOLLAND, Chicago, III.

WANTED-BY IMPORTERS-TEA AGENTS, MEN WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE BEST FAST selling articles out. Prigs always lowest. Amer Ican Novelty Company, 188 State-st. WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE CKLLULOID
WORLD—SALESMEN FOR THE CKLLULOID
Collars and cutts. No more wash bills: when they
are solled aponge them off, wips them, and they are
ready for use. The eneapest and best goods out; \$10
to \$2.0 a day sure. Sample collar, 30 cents; sample
cutts, \$1, post-paid. G. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 WANTED-COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO SELL VV our dusters; large commission RIS, 172 North Clark-st., basement. WANTED-A MAN TO DRIVE AND TAKE CARE of horses and black stoves. Inquire at 439 West Madison-st. before 9 o'clock to-day. WANTED-GENTLEMAN OR LADY CANVASSER In city and every town for Business Man's Magazine: \$2 a year; sample, 10 cents; circulars free. Call from 9 to 10 or 1 to 2. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dear-born-st., Chicago. W ANTED-BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE himself generally useful. Apoly by letter only, giving age, reference, and salary wanted. American Tract Society, 52 Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD OFFICE BOY, AGE ABOUT
Is years, who writes a good hand; permanent
place; large house on West side. Address in own
handwriting, sating experience, if any, and salary
wanted, W 44, Tribune office. WANTED-BOY: ONE THAT CAN WRITE A good hand: state age and salary expected. Address W 42, Tribune office. WAYED-AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor can secure a permanent situation and good pay by addressing W 36. Tribune office. WANTED-MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE AND make himself generally useful; reference re-quired. F. A. STEVENS, 31 Dearborn-st. WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH LIFTLE CASH
as Treasurer first-class theatrical company. Room
1, top floor, 11s North Clark-st. WANTED-BOY AT 158 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS. Apply before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call immediately. 1850 Indiana-var., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

W ANTED-COOK-\$3.50 PER WEEK WILL BE paid for a competent cook and laundress corner Oak and Cornell sts., Hyde Park. H in city apply at 71 South Water-8t. 71 South Water-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, FAITHFUL GIRL FOR GENsrawork. Must be a good washer a d froner.

Apply at 276 South Robey-st., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER,
and froner; none but those having the best of refcrences need apply. Call Wednesday at 838 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE
girl for general nousework in private family, refcrences required. Apply at 359 sast Chicago-av. Wanted-A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWE gian girl to do general housework for a smal family at 1089 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 500 Canal-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, also a girl to wash and fron. Must be German, Swede, or Norwegian. Call at 416 Wabash-av. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Wages, \$2.50. Call at 7.12 West

Congress-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. Call at 88 West Chicago-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Call at 50 Cottage Grovey, up-stairs; oring reference. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; wages, \$2.50. 878 West Wasington-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply with reference at \$17 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three: must be good cook, washer, and input, and have references. Apply at once at 93 Lincoln-av. at once at 98 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOODGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. German or Scandinavian
preferred. 506 Congress-st., near Ashiand-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 744 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A COOK AND BROILER ATH48 SOUTH WASTED—COMMAND BROUGH AT A COUNTY OF THE COMPETENT DRESS-MAKERS; ALSO One who understands the Wilson machine. M. H. KENDALL, 413 Michigan-av.

WANTED—EWING GIRLS WHO HAVE Machines. Inquire at 4 south Market-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SWEDISH girls to all first-class places in private families. Apply at Employment Office, 145 Fwenty-second-st.

MANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS THE CITY. \$10 a week. Address J. A. K., care S. LARSEN, West Division Post-Office.

WASTED—A HANDSOME YOUNG LADY WHO desires to go on the dramatic stage. Address V 35, Trionne office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS

WANTED - LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS agen's for Prof. Rice's marvelous labor saving music charts; good wages. Chart parlors, 208 State-st.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT LADY OF business habits for somewhat arduous but paying position. Address, for two days, W 50, Tribune office. WANTED-A YOUNG MISS OF 16 YEARS OF age, or, if small stature, age immaterial, who is capable of singing tae music of Josephine in "Pinafore." Address W. 38, Tribune office.

BITUATIONS WANTED MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and bill clerk; reference to last employer in the city. Address P. 38, Tribuae oilice.

ployer in the city. Address E 39, Tribuae office.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT — IN A Scool, reliable house; have had five years' experience in the grocery and five as bookkeeper, double entry, and can give satisfactory references. Address S S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR COMmission house by a young man of 22; wares no object; reference and security given. V 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR REtall shoe house by an experienced man; no objection to traveling. Address J. J. FOisiD, Post-Office,

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF

tion to traveling. Address J. J. FORD, Post-Office,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF
SEPTIENCE as bookkeeper or cashier. Address W 49,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT
Dookkeeper as assistant or bill clerk. Call on or
address RICHARDS, 201 West Madison-st., Room 4.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DYER
of twenty years' experience on wood and piece dyeing and indigo bine vats and fancy colors. Address
Bos 300, Birmlogham, conn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB PRINTER OF 2
Syears' experience: satisfactority recommended;
permanent joo in good office more of an object than
wages. Address V 58, Pringue office.

Conchmen, Tenmsters, &Co.

Conchmen, Teamsters. &c.
Situation wanted—By a Young Man who
Situation wanted—By a Young Man who
Inducedia.

Miscellaneous
Situation wanted—At anything, by a
young man; am a druggist by profession. Address
V.6. Tribune office.

V 36, Priodic omoc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH
Sone year's experience in photograph business: understands retouching. Address V 34, Trionne omce.

Silt to do general house work; good references given. Please call at 105 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL IN
An American family as cook; South side preferred;
good references. Call Thursday at 1235 Frairie-av.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN
A respectable family to assis: in homehold duties orsewing, for hoard: best of references given. Address
Wes, ITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; good reference: no objection to Lake View. Call at 77 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
Of the do general housework or cook, wash, and from
where two kept. Call forceaselys at 539 Wansad-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
in the drug store.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT,
To good girl as cook and laundress or second work in
small private family. References. 143 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. In this column, three tines or ise, 25 cents per tersion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in a private family. Call at 9-6 State-st.

SITUATION WARTED-BY A TIDY, RELIABLE girl, theroughly capable of taking entire charge of children; no objection to the country; city references. Call for two days at 291 Calumet-av. CITUATION WANTED— WASHING AND IRONING done for ladies and greats and private families. Address V7a, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a party of refined gentlemen by an educated and competent lady, unlacumbered. Address V te.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATION WANTED-FAMILIES AND HOTELS
S formahed with help of all nationalities, fee 30 centa,
German and Swede help wanted. Apply to MIS.
O'NEILL, 193 West Adams-st. SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavias or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 186 Milwaukee-av. TO BENT-ROUSES.

TO RENT-ROUSES.

West Side.

To BENT-40! WARKEN-AV.: FARLORS, DININGroom, and clicheu on main sport also 928 and 942
Morroe-st.; same style of house possession May I. H.
POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-815-3-STORY BRICK. 18 HOLEROOK1. E.: \$16. 67, 2-story brick. 9 Greanhaw-st.: \$15,
2-story frame, 21 Fillmore-st.; \$13, 2-story frame,
1000 West Polk-st.: \$16, 6-room cotrage. 3 Harvardst.; \$8, 6 large rooms, 22 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 large
rooms, 1147 West Taylor-st. All above houses in fracclass order. Inquire at 505 Westeem-av.

TO RENT-TWO STONE-FHONT HOUSES, TWO1 story and basement, 859 and 601 Adams-st. and
one-story frame cottage 665 Adams-st. J. A. KING,
51 Lake-st. 51 Late st.

TO BENT-FROM MAY 1. 540 AND 547 WASHington-st. stone fronts: polors, disting-room,
and kitchen on main floor; very complete; barns. H.
POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO BENT-FURNISHED-FOR THE SUMMER, OR
will sell, a fine stone-front two-floor dwelling in
perfect order and best neighborhood, to small private
family. 162 South Wood-st. between Adams and
Monroe-ste. TO RENT-413 WEST MONROE-ST., A VERY DE-drable two-story frame with brick basement, modern improvements, just painted, papered, and cal-dimined throughout. Look at it. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSHE-st.

TO RENT-1009 MICHIGAN-AV. AND 578 WAhasb-av., with modern conveniences. D.G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-A WELL-FURNISHED MARBLEfront house, in good location on the South Side, to
a gentieman and wife of reputable standing and responsiolity, for their private use only. W. O. COLE,
100 Washington-st.

TO RENT-849 FER MONTH-ELEGANT MARBLE
front house, 1143 Michigan-av.; all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Destronr-sts. bank.

TO RENT-3-STORT AND BASEMENT STONEfront house, No. 597 Michigan-av., steam heat,
bara, \$100 per month; 601 Wabat-av., 3-story brick
and barn, \$65. B. C. MORET, 80 Clark-st.

TO RENT-1341 AND 1343 INDIANA-AV., NEAR

TO RENT-1341 AND 1343 INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., stone fronts: 106 South Parkav., brick, modern conveniences. D. F. CHILLY. Crilly & Biatr Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe. TO RENT—A PIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASE-ment brick, 363 Ohio-st.; all modern improvementa, inquire at 347 Ohio-st. after 6 p. m., or at 26 Chamber of Commerce. D. F. BAXTER. of Commerce. D. F., BAXTEIL

TO RENT-298 ILLINOIS-ST., WITH ALL MODERN
Improvements, \$30 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, ROOM 43, 116 Washington-45.

TO RENT-28 RUSH-ST., WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, rent \$40 per month. CHARLES
GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-45. TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 275 ONFARIO-ST, NEAR State, 10 rooms, all conveniences, excellent location. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 Washington-st, only.

TO RENT-FINE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE grove north of city limits, \$10. Also 968 North Clark-st., \$15. Apply at 125 South Clark-st, Room 11. TO RENT-AT EVANSTON-FIRST-CLASS ELEV-1 en-room brick house, in cne.ce location, five min-utes walk from depot. Has hot said ould water, basi-room, gas. furnace, carriage house, etc. wm. BLANCHARD, 242 South Water-se. TO RENT-LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LARGE lot in Lake View, \$40: place cost \$20,000. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND basement floors suitable for a small family, cheap. Inquire at 29 Twenty-sixih-st.
TO RENT-BRAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, at 337 Wabash-av. TO RENT-BASEMENT AND FIRST PLOOR OF 29

TO RENT-168 TO 178 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.
Brick-block nearly new. Sultes four to circulate to the communication of the circulating.

TO RENT-STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST. D. G.. To RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st., a3-story and basement brick building, being a fine store suitable for a No. 1 restaurant or first-class saloon, with duing rooms up-stairs. JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. TO RENT-CLARK-ST., STORE 108, LOW TO good tenant. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st. TO RENT-SOUTH WATER-ST., EAST OF CLARK,
4-story and basement store, with elevator. D. W.
STORES, of Washington-st., Room 14 TO RENT-FROM 1ST MAY, STORES NOS. 31 AND 33 South Market-st. C. M'DONNELL, 312 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN Thompson Block, on West Madisdn-st. opposites plates front, and suitable for any first class business; possession at once. WILLIAM R. THOMPSON 229 West Madison-st. vest Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES AND LOFTS, NOS. 274 AND
1.76 Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES AND LOFTS, NOS. 274 AND
1.76 Madison-st.
hear Market; the stores will be
made into one store if desired, making, 4038, 4-story
and basement, and put in complete order for a good
tenant. H. C. MUREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT-COMMISSION STORES ON MARKETCHILLY, Crity & Bisir Building, corner Monroe and
Dearborn-siz.

Offices.

TO RENT-ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR
light manufactures. D. G. HAMILTON, Room I,
125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF THREE CORNER BOOMS

TO RENT-A SUITE OF THREE CORNER ROOMS
suitable for dentst or physician; best location in
the city. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

The city. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO BENT-WANTED TO SHARE OFFICE WITH physician on South Side in a good location by a dentist. Best of references given. Address W 64, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-LARGE BRICK BARN, 18 STALLS ONE floor for carriages, on Meridian-st., between Union and Despiaines, half block north of West Madison; immediate possession. 170 West Washington-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

TO RENT - 180-ACRE FARM IN SHELBY County, Ill., and also e0-acre farm in Will County. Good farms. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., room 11. TO RENT - LARGE AND SMALL WELL-lighted rooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators. 63 to 6, West Washington st. TO RENT - WAREHOUSES, DWELLINGS, OFfices, and rooms for gentlemen. ROWLEY, 122
Fitth-av.

TO RENT-ROOM WITH STEAM POWER SUITAble for bookbinding, printing, lithographing, or
manufacturing. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st.,
in rear.

TO RENT-160 ACRE FARM NEAR THE CITY. CHARLES GOODMAN, ROOM 41, 116 Washing-WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-FOR HOUSEKEEPING, BY wentleman may wife, a small flat or 3 or 4 rooms in a good locality in a private house with a reduced family: references exchanged. Address X81. Tribuns.

WANTED—TO RENT-FURNISHED BRICK OB stone-front in good location: either division. D. W. STOIKES, 44 Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS.TENMAN, A two-story hou with base must be in perfect order and situated nous of Twesty-second-st., or east of Ashiand-sv. Will not pay over \$50 per month. Address, with a price and location, V 68. Tribune once.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE ON CLARK OR SISLE-St., north of Adams or Malison-st., east of Lasale-st., north of Adams or Malison-st., east of Lasale-st. Address V52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a good location on the West Side. Rent not above \$45 per month. Address V62. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, a furnished room south of State-st. and north of sixteenia-st. Address W 47. Tribune office.

MANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, a furnished room south of State-st. and north of sixteenia-st. Address W 47. Tribune office.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE POPULAR

A LARGE STOCK OF THE POPULAR

KIMBALL PIANOS.

Persons wishing to buy on installments can be accommodated,

W. W. KIMBALL

Corner State and Adams-sts.

A THE FACTORY, OLIGANS AT PRICES BEmarket. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 E. Indians-st.

A SPLENDID 8600 PIANO. LITTLE USED, FOR

A \$1.50. Western Music Company, 208 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—BEFORE
buying or renting a cabinet organ be sure to
send for our latest catalogue and circulars with new
stries, reduced prices (854, 896, 878, 884, 804, 804,
\$105, 8105, \$114, \$120, and upwards), and much information. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN

CO., Chicago, 250 and 252 Wabasabay.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT AT \$5 PER.

SMITH SHIMBALL ORGANS, SHIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams ex.

SECOND-HANDS PLANOS—FLOM SEQ UPWARDS, SECOND-HAND UBGANS—From SEQ UPWARDS, SECOND-HAND UBGANS—From the appears, \$10 cash, and \$6 per mail. SMRALL, or iCorner State and Adams state.

FINE KANSAS LANDS TO EXCHANGE City or country property, marchanter warons, carriages. Address J. G. 191711, how

DROWNED.

Va. April 1.—William A.

r of the steamer Nail City,
r Suntish this moraing, and
Rage was the only engineer
time, and went out on the
minan, and is supposed to
thorts were made to find the

oothing Syrup, for children gums, reduces indammation, 25 cents. Avoid imitation

County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TRIMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cants per week. Laily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of Tare Tribung at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHECAGO THIBUNE has established branch officer NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. P. T. Mo ADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelle

H. Marler, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand
HENEY F. GILLIG. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

V. S. Pinafore," Afternoon and evoning.

Haverly's Theatre. Hooley's Theatre.

Randomb rivet, between Clark and Lasalle. En agement of Mine Modieska. Afternoop, "Adrienne." vening. "East Lynna."

Hamlin's Theatre Clark street, opposite the Court House. Engage Pauline Markham; "H. M. S. Pinafore."

McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Paramic Views. Lakes of Killarney, etc. Academy of Music. Haisted street, between Madison and Monroe.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, '1879.

Milwaukee and Chicago somehow changed places yesterdsy, our own city passing under straight-out Democratic control for the first time in many years; while in Milwaukee Republican majority in the Common Council was elected for the first time since the city was incorporated.

The verdiet of the jury in the case of the Widow OLIVER against SIMON CAMEBON is for the defendant, and the judgment of the public in general will coincide with that of the twelve "good men and true" who have re-corded their belief that the affections of the plaintiff have received no blight and her sensitive nature no damage that has not already been paid for at liberal rates.

The attempt of the Wisconsin Democracy to drag the Supreme Judiciary of the State into politics has been rebuked by the people in the most emphatic manner. Judge Coll's term having expired, and his record as a pure and able Judge beyond question, he should have been renominated and elected by both parties as a matter of course ; but the Democrafs, hoping to secure a partisan advantage, induced Judge Corners to lend his name to a partisan ticket, and it is a pleasure to record that the scheme has been buried under a majority of 5,000 for Judge Colle as his own successor.

The capacity of the tax-eating and bumnent to do mischief at the town meetings has practically disappeared under the systematic attendance of leading citizens and taxpayers in numbers sufficient to control the proceedings. In each of the three towns in Chicago yesterday the large property-owners and taxpaying business-men were on hand in large numbers at meetings where the amounts of Town and Park taxes for the ensuing year were determined, and the result was that in the South Town it was voted that no tax levy was necessary, while in the West and North Towns a strict supervision over expenses and taxation was maintained.

A correspondent at Springfield details at some length in a dispatch, which we print this morning, the result of some investigations into the manner in which some of the railroads of Illinois manage to escape their just proportion of taxes, while others pay rather more than their share. These researches show that the wealthy corporations which manage railroads in Illi nois have had remarkable success in their efforts to secure the placing of a low valuation upon their capital stock and property for the purpose of taxation by the State Board of Equalization, it being no uncom mon thing for these railroads to show each year net earnings amounting to from 35 to 70 per cent of the capital stock as "equalized" by the State Board. The pendency in the Legislature of a law designed to remedy this monstrous evil, and which, among other improvements, contemplates the abolishment of the State Board of Equalization as now constituted, will render the facts and figures presented in this connection of interest and value at this time.

The Legislative Appropriation bill re ported to the National House of Representatives yesterday carries out the full programme agreed upon by the Democratic ons. One section repeals the jurors' test oath, which nobody cares anything about, and which could be easily passed, and would be approved as a separate measure. But the bill also repeals all the vital sections of the National Election law, including even that part of the Criminal Code which prescribes the penalty for interference with the Supervisors. Under the proposed amendment of the law, there will be no Chief Supervisors, no Deputy Marshals, and no penalty for any infraction of that part of the law which is left standing. It amounts to a total repeal of the law, with the single difference that such action would be a plain confession of the purpose to encourage and condone fraud, while the ion is designed to deceive unthinking people as to the purpose and yet secure precisely the same object. If the Democratic scheme can be carried out, nobody will ever dream of asking a United States Court to appoint Supervisors who could only stand by as idle and helpless spectators of frauds, and nobody would think of serving in so empty rile a capacity without the slightest on against assault and without remedy for any outrages that might be com-edy for any outrages that might be com-mitted. The issue is now fairly before the mitted. The issue is now large to be seen approving the proposid Democratic legisla. he may be prepared for any sudden

whether the Democratic buildozers will dare to go the length which they threaten. Some of the Democratic members of Congress are beginning to be doubtful about it.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY. The election yesterday passed off quietly, the vote being larger than usual at a charter election. The majority for Mr. HARRISON and for the others on the Democratic city ticket will not be less than 3,000, but the exact figures will be found stated in the ables. This reversal of the usual majority in this city is due to the large increase in the Democratic majorities in the Democratic districts, notably the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards, and to the extraordinary falling off in the Republican wards, especially the Third, Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards.

Mr. HARRISON had the advantage of strong personal popularity, commanding the undivided support of his party, and drawing out the full vote, while Mr. WRIGHT was largely unknown, and to some extent unpopular with Republicans, who permitted their personal dislike to so far control their votes as to defeat not only the candidate for Mayor, but the whole ticket. The Democratic ticket was strengthened my the name of Mr. SEIPP, a wealthy German, a brewer, with extensive business connections, and many of his countrymen, not content with voting for him, voted also for all the Democratic candi-

Despite the large majority obtained by the Denocratic candidates, the City of Chicago is none the less Republican on all questions of national politics. The Democratic victory yesterday was due mainly to the local cop siderations we have named, and not to any change in public sentiment on the great ssues which divide the political parties of the country, or on which the Solid South is arrayed against the North, against the Constititution, and against the very existence of the Government. Under the tide of majority for the city

ticket the Democrats have elected the town officers for the North and West Towns, and have made several gains in the Common

The Socialists have elected two, and per haps three, Aldermen, while their general vote is somewhat larger than it was last year

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION. The chief interest in the struggle between the Democrats and Republicans in Con-

gress centres upon the probable action of the President. The Democrats have a majority in both Houses, and, if they can curb their mpatience and use the party lash judiciously, they may prevail to the extent of passing their political legislation as a part of the appropriation bills. The issue will then be in the hands of the President. If he shall approve the bills thus passed, the extra session will probably be closed at once, and the Democrats will go to their homes rejoicing, not merely over a temporary triumph, ba over a new condition of things which will enable them to carry the next National election by fraud and violence, without restraint and without danger of punishment. If the President shalf disapprove the bills, the Democrats will not be able to pass them over his veto, and they must then either pass the appropriation bills unincumbered by the political legislation and appeal to the country fairly, or they must assume the responsibitity of refusing to vote supplies, and risk the popular verdict upon that vengeful and revolutionary proceeding. The President's action will be the turning point in the strugple, and it is natural that there should b great curiosity and much speculation as to

No one, of course, is authorized to speak highly improbable that his course will be definitely outlined until the bills shall have been passed and actually submitted for his approval or disapproval. In the meantime, nowever, there are certain principles and conditions which must exercise a very considerable influence over his decision; and from an analysis of these the probable course of the President may be safely predicted. The Democrats desire to accomplish thes things by their proposed legislation, viz.:

The repeal of the jurors' oath; (2) the prohibition of the employment of the army to keep peace at the polls; and (3) the abandonment of every National safeguard for the supervision and protection of National elections. In order to achieve these designs, the Democrats propose to attach them to the appropriation pills, with the threat that supplies for the upport of the Government shall be cut off unless the President submits to their dictation. This is the shape in which the matter will come before the President.

For the purpose of impartially examining what the President's sense of duty will probably be, suppose we concede that he is not ersonally opposed to the "negative legislan" proposed by the Democrats. It is not likely that he sets much store upon the jurors' test-oath, for the Republicans genrally do not regard it as worth fighting for, but actually offered to repeal it on their own notion. President HAYES is not predisposed in favor of the use of troops at elections, and certainly would not eall upon them or sanction their employment at election-time, except in case of extraordinary necessity; it is ossible, therefore, that he would consent to strike out that portion of the Army bill which provides that troops may be called upon to keep peace at the polls, if such consent involved nothing more. It is harder to believe that he would, under any circumstances, acquiesce in the purpose of expunging from the United States statutes every practical means for protecting the National elections from corruption and violence; but we will even admit that he would consent to this under the conviction that the elections will be safe and fair under the restraint of State and local authority. Then the Democratic measures

would find him in a frame of mind free from all prejudice against the objects in view. Even under the conditions we have de scribed, -all favorable to the Democratic ambition,-the President will be confronted by certain principles which must make him hesitate to sign the Democratic bills. With out giving any partisan reasons why he should refuse them his signature, and withont dwelling upon his responsibility to those who elected him, he would be obliged to ask himself at least three leading questions, viz. (1) Is not Congress endeavoring to abridge the President's constitutional function a Commander-in-Chief of the army? (2) Is not Congress seeking to take from the President his constitutional prerogative of veto, by in imidation? (3) Is not Congress easserting the dangerous doctrine of State Sovereignty and denying the right of the nation to regulate and control even National elections? Unless the President could satisfy himself that Songress was doing none of these things, he would not feel justified in These are the essential principles involved

which must govern the decision of the President,-for every act of his Administration proves that he is sensitive to all encroschments upon the constitutional rights of any branch of the Government. The Democrats say that, if the President shall refuse his signature to the bills as they pass, on the round that Congress has no right to threaten the President as to the use of the veto power, they will pass the political measures separately, and thus constrain his approval hereof. But this will not be his sole reason for refusing his approval, but only one of the reasons, and the removal of this single objection will not apply to the others. It is still a grave question whether the striking out of the words "to keep the peace at the polls," as applied to the use of the army, is not tantamount to a prohibition of the President's employment of the army under the express injunctions of the Constitution, that the United States shall protect every State "against domestic violence" application of the Legislature or the Governor of the State. If such application should be made to suppress domestic violence on election-day at or near the polls, the President might find a reason for refusing it in the light of the Congressional de bate forerunning the express prohibition of such employment of United States troops. So, too, the Constitution places the requisite authority in Congress to regulate "the times, places, and manner" of holding elections for Congressmen; the National Election law was an assertion of this right when it had been demonstrated that National supervision was necessary to protect the Congressional elections from local fraud and violence. When Congress proposes to abolish this supervision, as the Democrats do, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and an interference with the "sovereign" authority of each State to tolerate and condone fraud if it sees fit to do so, then the President must consider whether this is not a direct attack on the Constitution, as well as on the welfare of the country, and determine what his duty is under that light.

There is no reasonable doubt that President Haves will be governed by these constitutional principles. He is intrusted with a power equal to one-third of all the votes in the Senate and House. It is his sworn duty to protect the Constitution by the exercise of that power. He has always evinced the ourage of his convictions, and the desire to woid a controversy with Congress will not nfluence him to do otherwise in this issue. Without regard, then, to any opinion as to the President's "stalwartness," the conditions under which the Democratic measures will come to him will be such that he will undoubtedly return them without his approval.

AN UNEXECUTED TREATY.

The Treaty of Berlin, which was signe ith such a flourish of trumpets, and which cured for DISEARLI a triumphant entrance nto London, is now in process of execution and obstacles rise at every step. Two of these obstacles have assumed such dimenions that already the Signatory Powers are in a snarl. The European Commission which was sent into Eastern Roumelia has officially reported that the provisions of the treaty not be executed for a long time to come In view of the dangers of such a delay, England has proposed that there shall be joint occupation of the province, and En gland, France, and Italy have agreed to send ontingents. Germany has wisely declined to take part in the occupation, which will leave her free to act in any contingency that may occur. Austria is content with her occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and has ail she can do to administer those provin and cares little for Eastern Roumelia, pro vided she can get a foothold in Macedonia so as to have an outlet to the Ægean Sea Russia has taken no active step in the matter of occupation, the attention of the Government just now being occupied with the troubles at home, which have assumed an alarming phase, the revolution ary spirit of Nibilism having pervaded all ranks of society from the nobility to the peasants. The diplomatic negotiation now going on between Russia and England does not touch upon the question of joint occu pation, but simply concerns the time when the Russian's shall evacuate, Russia holding that the article of the treaty providing for the evacuation refers only to the occupation and not to the complete evacuation, and that no change can take place in the provisional administration of Eastern Roumelia while the Russian troops are there. In order to settle this and other mooted points, Count SCHOUVALOFF, in his audience with Prince BISMARCK two weeks ago, sought to procure his support to a scheme of a supplementary conference of the Powers for the purpose of interpreting certain clauses of the trea-BISMARCK, however, was as cautions and prudent in the matter of this application as he was when England proposed the joint occupation, and declined o have anything to do with it. Meanwhile. the Bulgarian Assembly has done nothing xcept to complicate the matter still further by adopting an address which protests against the occupation of the Balkans by Turkish garrisons, describes the position of the people of Eastern Roumelia as intoler able, and urges upon the Powers to consent to a union of that province with Bulgaria. To this end it is contemplating sending a deputation to all the Powers to plead the cause of Eastern Roumelia and to advocate the union, or, if this cannot be secured, a fuller degree of autonomy under a European Governor and without any Turkish garrison, and, in either case, the ecclesiastical union of all Bulgarians, those of Macedonia included. Turkey protests vigorously against the occupation scheme, and, as a counter project, suggests that the occupation shall be intrusted to the Turkish regular troops, while the Powers appoint a Governor who shall be under the control of an International Comnission. In case this is refused, then she will insist that the Turkish regulars shall

form the majority of the occupying corps. It is not probable that Turkey will be a owed to have her way in this matter, nor t, on the other hand, probable that a mixed ecupation will solve the problem, or that the provisions of the treaty will be more speedily carried out, since the mutual disrusts and jealousies which now exist will ontinue even after the occupation comences, Meanwhile another serious probem confronts the Powers in determining the frontier boundary of Greece. No line has yet been proposed that has been satisfactory to either Turkey or Greece, the former wishing to lose as little as possible and the latter to gain as much as possible Meanwhile the Albanians are growing so discontented, and Greece herself is getting so mpatient, that the Turkish commander has sent for heavy reinforcements so that

tion, even if he were in sympathy with its apprising that may occur. In view of the present complications, the Treaty of Berlin has yet no binding effect. Scarcely one of its provisions has been carried into effect. Bulgaria has not yet obtained her complete autonomy. Roumelia is as distracted as she was during the war. Greece has not yet obtained her new frontier. The reforms in Asia Minor have not been carried out. Russia has not yet received her indemnity. Not one of the Sclavic provinces is secure from danger, and the distrusts of the Powers remain as deep-seated as they were during the progress of the war.

> "CROWNER'S QUEST" VERDICT. On Sunday last, at 4 o'clock in the after noon, Thomas Cochrane, an infirm man 60 years of age, had just left the sidewalk the corner of Madison and Clinton streets to cross Madison, when he was knocked down by a horse driven at great speed, hauling a uggy in which were two men. A few hours later Mr. Cochrane died of the injuries he

> had received. Considering the circumstances that the horse was driven at such a speed through the public streets on a Sunday afternoon, it violation of law and of public decency, and that after they had seen, as one of them admits, the old man "spin around" by the force of the blow, the presumption is irresistible that the two men in the buggy were drunk. No other conclusion is consistent with an intelligent understanding of the case. The horse was driven with such speed, and turned the corner so close to the sidewalk, that there was no time to give the old man warning, or even for him to escape the horse forced upon and over him by the less rational animals it the vehicle. One of the two men in the buggy said that at a distance of three blocks from the place he "stopped, looked back, but didn't think the man was hurt, and so drove on." The other man, the driver, said: Did not see the deceased until upon him saw the horse strike him and spin him around, but did not imagine he was hurt; if I had known that anything serious had occurred, would have returned." Fortunately a witness recognized the two persons who were in the buggy, otherwise it is probable no one would have ever known who they were, the parties themselves having been incapable of giving the matter a second

thought. One of the many great institutions which have been banded down as part of the paladium of liberty and as a protection to life, liberty, and property, is the office of Cor-oner and the judicial body known as the Coroner's inquest. Of course, Chicago, being a first-class city with all the great improve ments, has a Coroner's inquest. No man can die and be buried without a doctor's certificate until he has been sat upon by a Cororer's jury. So poor Mr. Cochrane, in addition to having had his ribs broken and so ruptured internally that he bled to death in a few hours, was taken before the Cormer's jury, and that tribunal, after gravely weighing the evidence, found the old man guilty of felo de se, -with having unlawfully and criminally killed himself. Here is the verdict :

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came is death from injuries, received by being thrown to the ground by a horse driven by James A. Scott, nd, while the jury cannot agree that the eviden sufficient to justify the holding of the said James is the opinion of the just that there was carele ess, both on the part of J. A. Scorr in driving user than he should a ford-mouthed horse, and the part of the deceded in moving slowly across without effercising due care for his un personal safety."

Here are two crimes found by this jury (1) That Scorr drove a "bard-mouthed horse" faster than he should have done; and (2) that Cochrane, an infirm man of 60 years of age, moved "sldwly" across a public street. Not a word of responsibility for the killing of a citizen; not a suggestion of criminal disregard of human life; not a word as to the fact that the driver of this horse was at the time committing an unlawful and criminal act, and therefore legally responsifor all the consequences of that act, especially the killing of a fellow-being. This learned jury's sympathies were seemingly all enlisted in behalf of the "hard-mouthed horse which was driven faster than it should have been, and there is a mild suggestion that the driver might be punished under the law prohibiting cruelty to animals, but, as for killing the man, there was no possible guilt except that of the old gentleman in "moving slowly across a public street" on a Sunday afternoon, when the jury supposed the streets are given up to drunken men, who are apt to drive "hard-mouthed horses" faster than they should.

A more disgraceful, or perhaps a more ig norant, verdict was hardly ever found by a Coroner's jury. Was it possible that these men did not know that persons on foot. crossing a street, have the right of way, and that drivers of horses must stop their teams to allow passengers on foot to cross in safety? Can it be that this jury were so ignorant that they did not know that this old gentleman, looking to the right and left, and seeing no vehicle approaching, ventured under the protection of the law to exercise his right to cross the street; and that he had no more reason to believe that person would suddenly drive a team at full speed around the corner and spin him around," and drive the horse and wagon upon him, crushing him to death, than he had to expect some other reckless drupken man would shoot him to death before he had half crossed the street? How "slow-," in the estimation of this jury, is an infirm old man permitted to move across a street? What care can an old and infirm man take for his own personal safety when men are driving hard-monthed horses faster than they should, and turning street-corners at an unlawful speed? Is there any law regulating the speed at which "hardmouthed horses" may be driven through the streets, and wherein is the difference beween killing a man while driving a "hardnouthed horse faster than he should," and killing a man by driving any other kind of

nouthed borse at an illegal rate of speed? The reader will see from the verdict that the deceased was fully convicted (1) of moving slowly across a public street when there was a man around the corner "driving a hard-mouthed horse faster than he should"; (2) that, being criminally guilty of this, he was also guilty of being in the way of the hard-mouthed horse when the latter turned the corner, and, had the horse been injured by the collision, or the driver over turned and killed, the old man would have been guilty of murder. As the infirm old man who moved so "slowly" was killed, and as he did not kill the "hard-mouthed norse" nor the driver, and did not seriously injure the pavement, and as it would be us ess to bind a dead man over to the Grand Jury, the Coroner's jury mercifully advised that he be allowed to be buried, first placing

on record the statement of his awful guilt

Somebody ought to invent a special "hat,"

and present one to each member of that jury on condition that at be worn as a mark of

There is a morning newspaper in Chicago which defies competition for combined imperti nence, mendacity, and shamelessess. It is'nt necessary to indicate its identity any more closely. In order to apologize to its readers for not publishing Prof. Swing's sermons, it relates unblushingly how it attempted to bulidoze that entleman into furnishing his sermons for exclusive publication in that sheet, and how it failed in the attempt. Then it tells its readers that they must look elsewhere for Prof. Swing's sermons (which hundreds and thousands of readers certainly will do) because Prof. Swing was not willing to confine himself to the audience with which that journal could provide him So much for the morning newspaper's impertinence and shamelessness. Now the mendacity sets in. It asserts that Dr. Thomas has agreed that his sermons shall be published exclusively in ts columns. It is highly probable that Dr. THOMAS has never agreed to anything of the kind; and if he ever did, he assumed a contract which he will ot be able to carry out except by and with the nsent of the other newspapers. Whenever Dr. THOMAS shall preach a sermon which THE TRIBUNE believes to be of such interest and value that it should take precedence of other sermons, THE TRIBUNE will send a short-hand writer and report it as completely and perfectly if Dr. Thomas were to send the origina manuscript to this office. So it will do with ther sermons which it desires to print, without egard to "agreements." There is no copy right on sermons, and we do not think that any inister of the Gospel who believes he is beneiting mankind by his utterances will undertak TRIBUNE will continue to publish Prof. Swing's ermons every Monday morning because there widespread demand for them, and such other sermons and abstracts thereof as may be of ruling interest among those delivered from the numerous pulpits of the city from week to week. The Tribune is not in the habit of exluding interesting and valuable matter to grati y any personal spite.

The Pall Mall Gazette of a recent date prints he proclamation that has been circulated al brough the principal cities of Russia, setting orth the reasons for the assassination of Prince KRAPOTKIN, Governor of Knarkoff. The proclamation commences thus:

proclamation commences thus:

The Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party has disposed of one of its deadliest enemies—one of the most inhuman gapiers of its condemned and imprisoned brethren. On the 8th of February Prince Kartorkin, the Governor of Kharkoff, was dangerossly, and no doubt mortally, wounded with a revolver. This execution was carried out by the Russian Socialist, Revolutionary Organization, which is also responsible for all the executions in 1878. As on the last occasion, that organization begs to lay before the public, frankly and sincerely, the reasons that have compelled it to have further recourse to the revolver.

The reasons set forth in the proclamation may

The reasons set forth in the proclamation may e summed up in the recital of his inhuman parbarities to political prisoners. He is charged not only with persecuting healthy prisoners but with loading down sick prisoners with chain and confining them in the black hole of the orison. It is further alleged that several of the orisoners, unable to endure his tortures any longer, starved themselves to death. From this manifesto it will be perceived that Russian Socialism, unlike German Socialism, is not a war with society, but is a revolt against inhuman barbarity and oppression. The man who executed the sentence of the Revolutionary Committee upon Prince KRAPOTKIN Wrote to the Committee some days before he made the ttempt: "You can well understand the feelngs by which I am agitated when I think of the nany martyrs and their tortures. I think of my haif-starved, fil-used comrades, disfigured y the executioner. I am haunted by the image of the powerful official who tramples on human ty, and who deceived the almost lifeless martyrs into a continuance of their wretched existence. The bitterness of my heart can be understood when I ponder over the fact that such barbari ties remain unpunished; that nothing interferes with the quietade of that man's life, and with

Mrs. RICHARD REALF, whose card to the publie was printed yesterday, is accused by Rossiter Johnson of having been a disreputable woman previous to her marriage, of hounding her hushave. If these charges are not true, this Mrs. RICHARD REALF should bring Mr. ROSSITER onnson to book; if they are true, she should hang her head in shame, and stop writing cards to the newspapers. There is another woman in New York claiming to be the wife of RICHARD REALF who has at least the sympathy of the public. She was married to him, as they both upposed, after his divorce was procured, and she lived with him as his wife his suicide, which was said to be to the persecutions of this first woman. The second Mrs. RICHARD REALF is now in the hospital. She has four children, three of them born at once shortly before the death of Mr. REALF. Her friends and the admirers of her husband's genius are contributing to her support. Mr. Rossiter Johnson has obly given her the proceeds of the magazine article in which the pathetic story of the poet's life and death was so touchingly told.

his enjoyment of all earthly bliss."

THE TRIBUNE, being the oldest, wealthier nost reputable, highest-strung, best-educated and "culchured" newspaper in Chicago, insists that all the clergymen in the city shall take ; to the exclusion of its contemporaries, and pay for it in advance; also that the married mem bers of their families shall take it: also the they shall write out their sermons in a round fair hand and send the manuscripts to this office before sundown of the Sabbath Day; also that they shall recommend it to their congregation just after giving out their texts and before be ginning to preach every Sunday morning; also that they shall solicit advertisements for it, without charge, on week-days. Clergymen wh fail to comply with these conditions cannot have their sermons printed in THE TRIBUNE a any price. They had best go over to the oppos ion shop. While we take no interest in the af fairs of wolves in sheep's clothing, we feel constrained to say that they will soon lose their ngregations and be seen begging from door to

A number of dry-goods dealers in this city having failed to advertise as much as they ought to advertise in the columns of THE TRI UNE, we take this opportunity of saying that they are utterly deficient in business sagacity; that their sisters, their cousins, and their anut although estimable persons in some respects are not such heavy swells as they pretended to be; and that we have reason to know their for tunes are tottering on the brink of ruin. THE TRIBUNE, of course, does not desire to exercise any duress on the dry-goods dealers in question but it gives this public notice merely by way of warning of its intention to expose them to publie scorn and derision at the first convenient op

It would be a most excellent opportunity a this extra session of Congress for Tom Scorr to press his Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy. The Solid South is hungry for all sorts of appropr tions, and the Demo-Confederates in both branches are willing to expend lots of money under one pretext and another in order to build up the places that were devastated by the ravages of war. Tom ought to remember that life is short, and that the Forty-seventh Congress may not contain a majority of Democrats.

The Courier-Journal demands that justice should be done in the case of Col. Ton Burond, the murderer of Jadge Elliott. But it makes the demand with such a superfluity of adjectives and so much tenderness for the feelings of the murderer that we suspect justice is not commonly done in Kentucky when the Buronne

Arlington Heights, near Washington, where 20,000 Union soldiers lie buried, has a claimant now in the person of one of the LEE family,

stead of the Chief of the Confederate armies. Congress ought to move in the matter at once, and see that this fine property is returned to its legitimate owner. That sacred soil is now profamed by being made the resting-place of "LINcons's hirelings," and that cemetery is a constant rebuke to a majority in the present Congress. A little "rider" in one of the appro priation bills now under discussion in Washin ton would be in order relating to this subject. Congress might declare the title to the property to vest in the claimant, and appropriate money enough to remove the bodies of the Boys in Blue to some point in the North where the flag

that they died under is not an offense and an

THE TRIBUNE, being the oldest morning news paper in Chicago, considers all other newspaper issued more often than weekly gross and palpa ble imitations of it; and we propose to serve notice on all such blackmailing concerns to stor It is a high-hunded outrage, indeed, that any person should dare to print a daily newspaper, bowever vulgar and weak, in the same city with THE TRIBUNE. This outrage is aggravated by the fact that the puny concerns in question imitate only the main features of THE TRIBUNE. They imitate our Associated Press dispatches. our market reports, and our obituary notices; but they do not imitate our good English grammar, our respect for the ordinary decencies of domestic life, or our full and accurate local and telegraph news.

Objection is raised all over the North and West to making Gen. GARFIELD the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. GARPIELD is doing splendid service now as the leader of the Republican side of the Honse, with his consummate skill and his eighteen years of rich experience in Congress, and it would be a nations oss to remove him from the, arena where he i so powerful and conspicuous a figure. Surely the crop of candidates in Onto has not been a failure this year.

Intellectually, the Republicans in the Senate still hold the fort "by a large majority." Th Demo-Confederates may be able to outvote hem, but in a great debate on any vital ques tion EDMUNDS, CONKLING, and BLAINE tower in colossal grandeur above all their associates. THURMAN and BAYARD are both able men in their way, but they are no match for their publican opponents, and they have a fine faculty getting on the wrong side of most public

The race between Yale and Harvard is to b wed from 3 to 5 p. m., on Friday, June 27, at New London, Conn. The citizens have been re quested to build quarters for the crews near their boat-houses, and it is expected that this very reasonable request will be complied with New London has not had nearly enough of the regatta yet, and declines to profit by the experience of Worcester. The best use that the people of Maine can put

EUGENE HALE to, is to send him to the Senate in place of Mr. HAMLIN. HALE's efficiency and ability have been so often put to the test House, and he has been so well trained in the work of general legislation, that he is now wel prepared to enter the Senate of the United tates, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the ndomitable BLAINE. ANDREW D. WHITE, the new Minister to Ber in, is a friend of Roscoz Conkling, but he

also President of Cornell University, where two

of the HAYES boys have been studying. By these far-reaching connections he has been en abled to promote the cause of conciliation, re form, and diplomacy. The vindication of FITZ JOHN PORTER, though tardy, is as complete as the Military Court could make it. Another court-martial will have to be called. But somehow the people will never ge

out of their heads the notion that the finding

of the first court-martial was right, and that

PORTER was properly dismissed the service. Mrs. Rose HAWTHORNE LATHEOP has written a novel called "Miss Dillebant," which will be published serially in the Boston Courier, edited by her husband. Mrs. LATHROP has not yet shown any of the genius belonging to her lamented father, though she has written some pretty poems.

RON: "Now, Mr. CAMBRON, please rememfore intend, if they are able to do so, to sweet ber that you are under oath. Did you ever have anything to do with the Widow OLIVER?"

"No! Never!"
"What! Never?" "Well, hardly ever."

If the Democratic plan is carried out, the next President will not be GRANT or TILDEN, or any of the other prominent candidates, but the

JOHN SHERMAN is to be held responsible for he death of the Greenback party. The death resulted from "emotional insanity," or "flat lunacy," or something of the sort.

nen in the Senate of the United States when he sits down on a subject. The Confederate Congress is beginning to

grow weak in the knees. One good blow would The Chairman of the Democratic caucus sets

imself up now as the chief officer in the Gov-We have heard no intimations as yet whether

he Widow OLIVER intends to take the lecture

PERSONALS. Anna Dickinson will shortly lecture in

soon bring out a new philosophical work.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has invested argely in railroad stock in Virginia. Herbert Spencer has recovered, and will

A great many women are going into the aw business—the mother-in-law ousiness. The report that Whitelaw Reid is to marry hould, in justice to the lady, be indignantly de

It is believed that the person who away with ex-Gov. Hubbard's daughter was a bad "We trust our new Minister to Berlin

as White as he is painted," exclaims the Buffalo W. H. Vanderbilt has rented a cottage

Long Branch, and he will be the largest shark of If anybody attempts to pull up the Ameri can flag, shoot him on the spot. - Confederate

Eastern papers announce so enthusiastical ly that shad are running that we suppose they can The Confederates captured Washington this time without the tiresome preliminaries of

Sumter and Bull Run. The Widow Oliver, who was Simon Cam eron's dear little Buttercup for a season sweet but brief, may now return to her bum-bont.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, owns 3,000 acres near Montgomery, Ala., said to be one of the finest plantations in the South. One of the most unfortunate untruths ever expressed in song was the lyrical assertion, "We'll

hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree. Jim Keene is going to spend the summer at Newport, and the Marquis of Lorne and his Royal wife will probably be cornered.

Mr. Tilden weighs only 110 pounds, and he ought to be satisfied with a little Presidency for a cent or two instead of trying to get a great big

'A telephone apparatus was recently placed over the pulpit of a Baptist church in Lowell, and the sermon was heard miles away, and the persons who heard it at a distance possessed the ac vantage of being out of the reach of the contribu

WASHINGTON.

The President Talks Freely on the Present Political Situation.

He Believes Existing Laws Necessary to Secure Fair Elections.

And Otherwise Indicates His Sympathy with the Republican Policy.

Points in Yesterday's House Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Frye, of Maine, Exposes the Purposes of the Democracy.

Satisfactory and Natural Termina tion of the Oliver-Cameron Scandal Case.

The Jury Holds Its Collective Hands Up for the Wicked Simon.

THE PRESIDENT. HIS INCLINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Presiden

political questions now agitating the co from no one with whom he converses with an freedom. He does not think it proper for his to announce in advance in an auth way that he will sign or will ve measure that may be sent to t Congress. A usage which has alm force of law requires the President to objections to any bill which he declines to sign and that no official or semi-official announcement on the subject will be made before the transmission of a veto message. If there ever was a time when a President would be justified in breaking over the rule the present is one. The Democrats in Congress are

OPEN IN THEIR THREATS open in their theatrs to force the President into the approval of their measures by withholding the necessary appropriations for the Government until he does, and by so doing to have violated the courtesy between the co-ordinate branches of the Government which they are so anxious that President should observe; but, while the President says to no one who calls upon bills over which the controversy has arisen in Congress if they come to him containing the objectionable political sections, he has very lib

eral views on the subject, and DOES NOT HESITATE TO EXPRESS THEM. He thinks it is just as proper for the Presiden to let the public and the people know his objections certain questions of vital importance to the country, as that impor-tance to the country, as that other men holding important positions under the Government should do so. In as informal conversation this evening, the Presi-dent said that the present political strucks seemed to him to be only a new form of the longstanding contest between the people who believe that the United States are a nation on the one hand, and those who hold to the trine of State's rights on the other. The Democratic party is opposed to all such supervision of elections for Representatives in Congress by Federal authority, and to all legislation which in any way interferes with the sole manage of those elections by local officers. They there-

from the statute books BVERY LAW that has been enacted for the purpose of preventing frauds in elections. This the Republicans are determined that they shall not do if it can be prevented. The President said that he had no doubt that ample power will be conferred on Congress by the Constitution to enact these laws. The question at issue, he remarked, was

NOT A SECTIONAL ONE.

The laws to prevent frauds at elections for Representatives were becoming every year more indispensable to fair elections, and especially so in many of the large cities of the North. The question is a fundamental one, and is the same which was in controversy between the two great parties before the war, and which was involved in the war itself.

In answer to the question whether the Army

bill as it now stands before the House and the country did not, in his opinion, tovolve the same question that would be raised when the Legis lative bill with the sections repealing the elecwhether it would be proper to consider any one portion of this political legislation independently on its own merits, he replied that he had taken very little interest in the details of the Democratic plan. The first and one of the chief objections to the proposed legislation was the method in which it was proposed to accomplish it. It had been excellently described by Sen. Garfield in his speech last Saturday as pevolutionary. The President added that he was not sure that it would not become the duty of the Republicans in Congress to take a stand against legislation of any kind on Appropriation bills.

He spoke of the growing tendency in Con-

gress to attach to these bills measures which annot stand on their own merits, and illustrated it by relating
ONE OR TWO STRIKING EXAMPLES

of such legislation. He said that by far the greater part of the "jobs" that hall gone through Congress in the last twenty-five years had been carried through on appropriation bills, and the party or the man in this country, if he holds a position high enough is influence to make his action felt, who takes the ground that Appropriation bills shall con othing but appropriations, will win. As it now is, these which should be the safer measures Peterring to the Demogratic suggestion that Referring to the Democratic sugge

it would require unusual courage for a President to veto one of these Appropriation bills, the President remarked that He had been for two years engaged in a struggle to maintain the prerogative of the Executive to

minate public officers,-a prerogative which has been usurped by the senate. In that co-test he had stood almost alone. Now, if he sha be called upon to vindicate the constitution right of the President to participate in leg party at his back, but a majority of the p Under these circumstances it would not it his opinion require as much courage and from ness to do what he conceived to be his duit in the former case.
"But, Mr. President," said one of his

Democrats in Congress refuse to grant sup and leave the Government without the sary means to carry its functions?" The President replied that it

WOULD NOT COME TO THAT. The Democrats have only five majority in House, and that majority will melt away before the point suggested was reached. The Dono cratic party, as he had heard it explained, was to adjourn the Congress and leave the President to meet the emergency when the money give

out, but he will not have such a time ever comes here to meet it with his gives the President amp Congress ON ANY EXTRAORE

matter whether it is the final adjournment of t a long recess has been take fiscal year begins, Cong answer the Cemand of are you going to do provide funds with the Government?" But soon, would never eome. ion, would never come.

crats will find some excus
will say that they have ma
now appeal to the people,
for a surrender will be fo
come a time when the imp
Government were not pro course cause inconvenience Referring again to the bill relative to the use of the President said that it

VERY LITTLE I The troops have been ver to preserve the peace at el impossible to use them after. There will be There has been a regin it has been sent to Mo troops left in the States, men stationed at the fort frontier. But the Democ

and as a preliminary to the peal of the Election laws. peal of the Election laws, utes at which they were a from the above, which give of what the President said conversation, it may be fullest accord with the un in the present crisis, an stands up, as it will, noxious measures as more to be possible, then let go to the Proprviction that he can frightened into any course with his views of his offici ideas of his duty will lead from his conversation.

THE ARM YESTERDAT'S
Special Dispatch to
WASHINGTON, D. C., A the Army bill was continuit seems very probable the out the week. When the list to speak. The emba

speeches can have no por upon delivering formal w result is to occupy the ti members, and to injure fore the country.

There were some specto-day, but there was one country will not soon Frye, of Maine, and it

MADE THE BLO hear it. Springing to his of Mississippi, had ended and slanders upon the Re North, Mr. Frye thought ance was past, and that r Republican party could n the Representative Cham tration of eighteen years as a drunken despotism. sissippi statesmen, Cha hard, and called a third sippt in the voice of the an article which has got press, entitled "We Ha tal." Quoting these wo Frye sketched the severa naminious failures of the God, similar failures for

PROPOSED TO CAPTU Then followed the thril of the capture of Burns it use of the army to hi and place the shackles slave. When he spoke Burns met on his return

In 1832 South Carolin

universal joy there that country, as they called it, there was one man Davi on the Democratic side) courage and audacity TO INTERBUPT TH. by applause, but his so upon the stillness of that ber like harsh footster death, and he was cont There never was a tir "when the South was ne

the Capital of the country, then the old State had been humiliated. War, not led by with fifteen men and frightened Virginia out of serious war ending with t imity at Appomattox. D had become free, yet men willing that he should staballot-box and cast his vo groes were slaughtered b tory has been WRITTEN BY A

with tons of testimony t verted. Then an indigna-justice demanded that a seat South. They were frontier altogether, some bluecoats were stationed polls to keep the peace an which white men of the they were powerless to pure ballot went Rep were withdrawn, and South. But the Solid Sor IS NOT ES New York must be secure Supervisor law is to be

who in 1868 organized a f corrupt votes were cas Horace Greeley proved the leader to direct with New York, in the Capital. But," said the House by a scanty ma the President yet. Do n by threats because on b the withdrawal of troo pealed these laws. You intil you in some way s Executive from his chair bloody hand-to-hand figt the South know more of you did then."

With sentiments like t the history and defined peblican party in word selves into the hearts of pelled admiration if the from unwilling Democr

of Ohio, was put forwar answer Gen. Garfield. E sophistical speech, base notably upon such pers tion as would prevent the not only a revenue b To this doctrine the and that they cannot in Senators of their own involves a traditional co resentatives of the two cratic Senators have I concede to the demands the Lower Chamber. 1 not successful in indicat sition, it was marvelou ing by accident

Present Polit-Situation. s Existing Laws ary to Secure

r Elections.

wise Indicates His with the Reican Policy.

terday's House Debate Army Appropriation Bill.

aine, Exposes the oses of the mocracy.

and Natural Termina e Oliver-Cameron andal Case.

de Its Collective Hands he Wicked Simon.

PRESIDENT.

D. C., April 1. President whom he converse; with any whom he converse; with any pes not think it proper for him advance in an authoritative it sign or will sveto any may be sent to him by sage which has almost the requires the President to safers in a formal manner his hill which he desires to the bill which he declines to sign, ial or semi-official announce-bject will be made before the veto message. If there ever a President would be justified the rule the present is one

dent into the approval of their hholding the necessary appro-fovernment until he does, and we violated the courtesy be o no one who calls upon veto the two Appropriation be controversy has arised to come to him containing the tical sections, he has very libsubject, and s

at as proper for the President ic and the people know his a questions of vital importhe present political strucgle to be only a new form of the ntest between the people who United States are a nation on ights on the other. The Demrs. They there ey are able to do so, to sweep EVERY LAW

cted for the purpose of pre-elections. This the Republic The President said that he had ple power will be conferred on Constitution stitution to enact these on at issue, he remarked, was vent frauds at elections for ere becoming every year more air elections, and especially so

re cities of the North. amental one, and is the same roversy between the two great war, and which was involved question whether the Army before the House and the

d be raised when the Legis sections repealing the elecpe proper to consider any one itical legislation in tependentits, he replied that he had iterest in the details of the . The first and one of s to the proposed regislation which it was proposed to acd been excellently described his speech last Sturday as e President added that he twould not become the duty in Congress to take a stund of any kind on Sporopria-

e growing tendents in Con-o these bills measures which their own merits, and illus-

STRIKING BXAMPLES h. He said that his far the he "jobs" that had gone in the last twenty-five years rough on appropriation bills, position high enough in his action felt, who takes the repriation bills shall contain ions, will win. As it now mid be the safer measures are the most dangerous Democratic suggestion that ual courage for a President

ese Appropriation bills, the erogative of the Executive to officers,—a prerogative which by the senate. In that con-

yindicate the constitutional ent to participate in legislaumstances it would not in as much courage and firm-

dent," said one of his visitors, worst that can happen if the cress refuse to grant supplies rement without the neces-tits functions?" The Presi-

NOT COME TO THAT.

Ave only five majority in the ajority will melt away before it was reached. The Demohad heard it explained, was cress and leave the President acy when the money gives

the final adjournment of the session, or because log recess has been taken, and, when the new fiscal year begins, Congress will be here to answer the demand of the people, "What are you going to do about the failure of provide funds with which to carry on the flovernment?" But that time, in his opinion, would never come. Before that the Demo-crats will find some excuse for yielding. They now appeal to the people, or some other pretext for a surrender will be found. If there should ne a time when the important branches of the Government were not provided for, it would of

ourse cause inconvenience.

Referring again to the clauses in the Army bill relative to the use of troops at the polls, the President said that it was of itself a mat-

VERY LITTLE IMPORTANCE. The troops have been very rarely, if ever, used to preserve the peace at elections, and it will be ble to use them for that purpose here-There will be no soldiers available. has been a regiment in Georgia, but troops left in the States, except a few artillerymen stationed at the forts, will be on the Texas frontier. But the Democrats, he said, had taken

SIMPLY AS A PRETEXT and as a preliminary to the more important re-peal of the Election laws. These were the stat-utes at which they were aiming.
from the above, which gives only the substance of what the President said in the course of the conversation, it may be said that he is in fullest accord with the united Republican party fullest accord with the united Republican party in the present crisis, and that if that party stands up, as it will, resisting these obnorous measures as long as resistance is possible, they may be then let go to the President in the firm conviction that he cannot be persuaded or reintened into any course that is not in accord with his views of his official duty. Where these ideas of his duty will lead him, no one can doubt from his conversation.

> THE ARMY BILL. YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES.

Mediai Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 1.—The debate on the Army bill was continued . in the House, and it seems very probable that it will last throughout the week. When the House adjourned tonight there were fifty-seven members on the list to speak. The embarrassment of the Republicans is that many minor men, whose speeches can have no possible influence, insist delivering formal written arguments. The result is to occupy the time of the House, weary members, and to injure the Republican case be

There were some speeches of this character to-day, but there was one which the House and country will not soon forget. It was by Mr.

Frye, of Maine, and it MADE THE BLOOD RUN HOT hear it. Springing to his feet when Chalmers, of Mississippi, had ended his tirade of tounts and slanders upon the Republican party of the North, Mr. Frye thought that time for endurance was past, and that representatives of the lean party could no longer sit dumb in the Representative Chamber where an Adminis tration of eighteen years was characterized only as a drunken despotism. He pressed the Mis-sissippi statesmen, Chalmers and Muldrow, hard, and called a third witness from Mississing in the voice of the Okolona States, citing an article which has gone the rounds of the Quoting these words as his text, Mr Frye sketched the several efforts of the Democracy to capture the Capital, and out of the ig minious failures of the past predicted, under God, similar failures for the future.

In 1832 South Carolina established its armies leclared its independence, and PROPOSED TO CAPTURE THE CAPITAL. But Jackson ground the fighting State to pow

Then followed the thrilling, exciting sketch of the capture of Burns in Boston, and of the use of the army to humiliate Massachusetts and place the shackles again on the fugitive When he spoke of the recention universal joy there that the Constitution of the country, as they called it, had been vindicated, there was one man (Davis, of North Carolina, on the Democratic side) who in 1879 had the courage and audacity .

TO INTERBUPT THAT SILENT HOUSE by applause, but his solitary plaudits grated upon the stillness of that Representative Chamber like harsh footsteps in the chamber of death, and he was contemptuously silenced. "There pever was a time," said Mr. Frye, when the South was nearer to the capture of the Capital of the country than it was then, when the old State of Massachusetts had been humiliated." Then came the not led by John Brown,-who, with fifteen men and some old flint-locks, frightened Virginia out of her senses,—but the serious war ending with the deed of magnan-imity at Appomattox. During this War Burns had become free, yet men of the South were no willing that he should stand beside them at the ballot-box and cast his vote. What then? There were Ku-Klux and White-Liners, and the ne groes were slaughtered by thousands. The his

tory has been WRITTEN BY A PEN OF IRON, with tons of testimony that cannot be controveried. Then an indignant North and outraged justice demanded that a few troops should be seat South. They were withdrawn from the froatier altogether, some 1,200 men, and a few biuccouts were stationed at the South near the

polls to keep the peace and prevent the murders which white men of the South claim that they were powerless to prevent. The consequence was that several Southern States with pure ballot went Republican. But the troops vere withdrawn, and the result was a Solid South. But the Solid South IS NOT ENOUGH.

New York must be secured, and to do that Supervisor law is to be repealed, and Tilden. who in 1868 organized a fraud by which 30,000 corrupt votes were cast in New York City, as Horace Greeley proved, is again to be the leader to direct the Solid South, with New York, in the capture of the Capital. But," said Mr. Frye, "you have the House by a scanty majority, but you have not the President yet. Do not presume to gain him by threats because on bended knee you secured the withdrawal of troops. You have not re pealed these laws. You will not repeal ther until you in some way shall remove the present Executive from his chair. There never will be a bloody hand-to-hand fight again. You men of the South know more of Nothern men now than you did then."

With sentiments like these Mr. Frye sketched the history and defined the purposes of the Ropeblican party in words which burned themselves into the hearts of his auditory, and com pelled admiration if they did not force applause from unwilling Democratic listeners.

of Ohio, was put forward by the Democrats to answer Gen. Garfield. He attempted this in a sophistical speech, based entirely upon false Boarbon interpretations of the Constitution notably upon such perversion of the Constitu tion as would prevent the Senate from originating not only a revenue bill but an appropriation. To this doctrine the House Democrats will and that they cannot induce the majority of the Senators of their own party to subscribe, as it involves a traditional contest between the Representatives of the two Houses, in which Democratic Senators have never vet been willing to concede to the demands of their associates in the Lower Chamber. But if Hurd's speech was not successful in indicating the Democratic poon, it was marvelously successful in disclos-

THE ULTRA-DEMOCRATIC PURPOSE. In the enthusiasm of debate, Hurd's tongue

out, but he will not have to meet it alone, for if such a time ever comes the Congress will be here to meet it with bim. The Constitution gives the President ample power to convene Congress

ON ANY EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION, on any extraordinary of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution of the president upon the floor of the constitution of the constitution are constitution. There is revolution. There is revolution, indiced, in the threat made by the intimetal friends of the President upon the floor of the constitution are constitution of the constitution of the president upon the floor of the constitution are constitution. There is revolution. There is revolution. There is revolution. There is revolution. There is revolution indiced, in the threats made by the intimetal friends of the President upon the floor of the constitution are constitution and the closed with this soutenee:

And there is talk of revolution. There is revolution, indiced, in the threats made by the intimetal friends of the President upon the floor of the constitution are constitution and the closed with this soutenee:

And there is talk of revolution. There is revolution, indiced, in the threats made by the intimetal friends of the President upon the floor of the constitution are constitution and the closed with this soutenee:

In the large of the president upon the floor of the constitution are constitution.

In the large of the president upon the floor of the constitution are constitution and the closed with this soutenee:

In the large of the president upon the floor of the constitution are constitution and the closed with the soutenee:

In the large of the president upon the floor of the pr

of office is so uncertain.

In the last clause of that sentence is unveiled the secret Democratic purpose. Mr. Hurd perhaps might not be able to command a majority of his party at this moment on a proposition to make the tenure of the President's office still more uncertain in case he should not surrender to Bourbou dictation, but there are those desperate and bitter enough to attempt the execution of such a threat, and the partisan bitterness is hourly increasing in its intensity.

CONGER AND CHALMERS.

In the course of the debate this effection.

CONGER AND CHALMERS.

In the course of the debate this afternoon there was the sharpest passage of repartee of the session. Chalmers, in his fiery speece, had said that the South was not afraid of revolution, meaning the revolution of Valley Forge and other revolutions conveniently remote. Conger rose to ask if the gentleman was afraid of the Revolution of 1861, when Chalmers, maddened, declined to answer the question, and his head Conger to the Hing's tester, and add that he always appeared in the House in his fool's cap and bells. The Democrats were convulsed with laughter, and Conger sprang to his feet, and it was thought would make an anery retort. He waited long before he could be heard, when, in his dry, quiet, sardonic way, he said: "He refuses to answer the question, and jumps upon his music-box and makes grimaces to the House and to the counterly the said." donic way, he said: "He refuses to answer the question, and jumps upon his music-bex and makes grimaces to the House and to the country." For many minutes the House on both saites, to the humiliation of Chalmers, was convaised with laughter. The hero of Fort Pillow will not be likely to call Conger the King's jester

SENATE PROSPECTS.

The temper of the Senate is adverse to the transaction of any more business than is absolutely necessary until after the Appropriation bills shall have been disposed of. The action of the Committees on Finance, Patents, and Public Lands, which met this morning, and decided not to consider for the present the bills referred to them, establishes this fact; hence short and generally uninteresting proceedings in the Senate wing of the Capitol may be expected for the next few days, although doubtless an occasional tilt between the leaders of the two parties will occur to enlive the dull monotony of "waiting for the Appropriation bills." Meantime, the progress of the political discussion in the House is being watched by Senators with profound interest. To-day Mr. Frve had among his hearers Senators Conkling, Pendleton, Logan, Ben Hill, Kernan, McDonald, and several others. The indications are that the debate on the Army bill in the Senate will rank among the most interesting political events of the year. Nearly every Senator is engaged in preparing for the occasion, and at least half a dozen maiden speeches are promised.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. SENATE PROSPECTS.

The Legislative appropriation bill.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—In the House Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) reported the Legislative Appropriation bill. It appropriates between \$15,000.000 and \$16,000.000. The bill contains provisions repealing the last clause of Sec. 800 of the Revised Statutes (which applies to Pennsylvania), and Secs. 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes, and providing that all inversions are providing that all inversions are providing that all inversions are providing that all inversions. vised Statutes, and providing that all jurors (grand and petit) shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of the Court and a Commissioner to be appointed by the Judge, the Commissioner to be appointed by crerk of the Court and a Commissioner to be ap-pointed by the Judge, the Commissioner to be ar-cifizen residing in the district, and a well-known member of the principal party opposing that to which the Clerk belongs. It also repeals Sees. 2,016, 2,018, and 2,020, and all of the succeeding sections down to and including 2,027, and also Sec. 5,322. It also strikes out of Sec. 2,019 the

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

sec. 3.522. It also between the source of sec. 2.019 the words "for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing ballots," and strikes out of Sec. 2.025 the words, "ofty, town, county, parish." It also repeals Sec. 2.031, except such part of it as elates to the pay of Supervisors of Elections. repeals all other sections and laws authorizthe appointment of Chief Supervisors of ctions and Special or Deputy Marshals of The House went into Committee of the Whole

MR. BELFORD MR. FELFORD

said: Having captured both Honses of Congress, it is proposed to complete your conquest, and to force Tilden into the White House in 1880 by tacking him on to an Appropriation bill. To accomplish this object the army, like the Indian, is to be placed on a reservation. His side of the House only asked that the Government shalf be armed with power to protect the citizen in the exercise of his elective tranchise, and any Government, that was restrained in the exercise. erament that was restrained in the execu Government that was restrained in the execu-tion of that power was a disgrace to the civilized world, and unworthy to be ranked among the family of nations. In the present great strug-gie the President might yield,—the Republican party never. The nation could not enjure it sec-tional bitterness were perpetuated. He warned the South that it had

on the Army bill.

NOTHING TO HOPE From the Democracy of the North. That Democracy was cowardly. It would incide its Southern brethren on to mischief, and abandon them when the crisis came. During late years the pendulum of power had been swinging toward the South, and it might be that the statues of Lincola and Grant would give place to those of Jackson and Lee, but it would swing back again, and when ISSO came around. swing back again, and, when 1880 came around, nd the millions in the North who had fought for the Union had rallied under the leadership of the great Captain, the revolutionary pur-poses of the Democratic party would retire to the rear, as they had retired in the past.

WAR. HUMPHREY warned the Democrats that the country would warned the Democrats that he country would sobmit to their party whip only until its voice could be heard. The North was massing, and would present a solid phalanx, and as sure as the Democratic party continued in its present course, so sure would the election in 1880 leave that party overthrown.

made a speech in reply to Mr. Garfield's speech of Saturday, as to the seriousness of the crists. He thought that the underlying question would be regarded by the people as still more serious, and that it was the right of the crizen to east his ballet unewed and unintimized. He his ballot unawed and unintimidated. He quoted against Garfield and the Republican party the precedent set by that party in Congress in placing on the Army Appropriation bill of 1868 provisions which President Johnson in signing the bill had protested grants and above the precedent by protested against, and also the precedent by the same party in placing on the Sundry Civil bill of 1872 one of the measures which it was now proposed to repeat. If, after the Demodratic majority in both Houses had exercised its constitutional rights, the President took the recognishing of stopping the sunning for the constitutional rights, the Fresident took the responsibility of stopping the supplies for the Government, he thought the responsibility would be on the President and not on Congress. He hoped the President would not attempt to corree Congress. He hoped that in republican America the spectacle would not be presented of the highest officer in the land putting himself between the operation of the Government and the people.

referring to Garfield's speech, said: The remarks made by that gentleman had shown that he had forgotten the history of the laws which it was proposed to repeal. In the last Congress he had admitted that his party had enacted these laws, and was willing to have them mustered out of service. In 1867 the Democratic party had wanted a suspension of military domination, and they had asked for it in the very same language which was now in the Appropriation bill. He deprecated the attempt made to blacken the names of Senator Powell and Reverly Johnson by saying that they had been the MR. CHALMERS, bill. He deprecated the attempt made to blacken the names of Senator Powell and Reverly Johnson by saying that they had been the advocates of using the army to keep the peace at the polls. In reference to Garfield's statements that the Southern Democrats of 1861 threatened to shoot the Union to death, he declared they had made no such threat. The South had elaimed the right of peaceful accession, and had attempted peacefully to secede. The South had not only made no threat to shoot the Union to death, but it had said what Abraham had said to Lot: "Let there be no strife between us." If you go to the North, we will go to the South. It was the North that said, "You shall not go." You sent grand armies after us; you hemmed us in by land and sea; you not only threatened to shoot, but you shot us to death. With the battle cry of "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," you rallied the North without regard to party in defense of the old flag.

HAD BIM. Mr. Price-Where was the first gun fired? Mr. Price—Where was the urst gun irred [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]
Mr. Chalmers—The first gun was fired near Harper's Ferry, when southern blood was sled on Southern soil. [Loud applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] The Chairman gave notice that it such demonstrations were repeated he would order the galleries cleared.

Mr. Price-The gentleman must know that Mr. Price—The gentleman must know that
John Brown and his sixteen men were not
ighting to destroy the Union; and the first
gun fired against the Union was at Sumter.
Mr. Chalmers went on to say that if the proposed legislation was revolution, then the Republican party had accomplished revolution
after revolution. One of the most iniquitous
acts of usurpation ever perpetrated by the Republican party was to violate the constitutional right of the President in the act which President Johnson protested against.

Mr. Hawley asked Chalmers whether he was not aware that the Republicans had then more than a two-thirds majority in Congress, and could pass a bill over the President's veto.

Chalmers admitted that was so.

Mr. Belford—You say that the Republican party has been repudlated?

Mr. Chalmers—I do; and thank God it is true! [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chalmers—I do; and thank God it is true! [Applause on the Democratic side.]

APTLY ANSWERED.

Mr. Belford—In the last House you had seventy majority and to-day you have but one.

Mr. Chalmers proceeded with his "speech, and asserted that, on this question, the Republican party was standing on mere punctilio (with a chip on its shoulder), while the Democratic party was standing on the vital principles of liberty. It, said he, this Government must die, and die at the hands of such a President, then the Democratic party can look on the face of the dving Goddess of Liberty and say, "Shake not thy gory locks at me, thou canst not say I did it." [Applause on the Democratic and jeering laughter on the Republican side.] "To this complexion has it come at last" that the majority must go like suppliants on bended knee and pray to their most worshiped highness of the minority to redress grievances or that this Government must die. What was meant by the threat of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield)! That gentleman knows that his party is powerless in this House and in the Senate. What, then, does this threat mean? Before him, when he made it, sat the Secretary of State; behind him sat the General of the Army. We know that the army and the President are

THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS

THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS

by which the Republican party can carsy out its threat. If it was not mere bravado,—not a mere galvanie shock of eloquence intended to stimulate the spinal column of the President,—it was intended as a threat to the American people that if we dered redress a most grievous woons by antique its repeal on an appropriawrong by putting its repeal on an appropriation bill it would be denounced as revolutionary, and that the President, with the army and navy at his back, would put down that revolution. The name of revolution has no terror for us. [Sneering demonstrations on the Republican side.] We learned to love it in our childhood. It brings back to us that good struggle for freedom when our revolutionary ancestors left their foot-prints stamped in blood in the snow of Valley Forge so that we, their children, "may take heart again" whenever the hour of peril shall come upon us. Military despotism now threatens us on every Military despotism new threatens us on every side. Troops have been assembled at the police side. Troops have been assembled at the polis to intimidate a free people at elections. Troops have been assembled at the Federal Capital to intimidate the House of Representatives in counting the Electoral vote. The battle-cry of 1880 has been already started. A government of law not to be administered by the Judiciary but with an army strong enough to enforce it. Whenever it comes to the question between freedom and despotism, the Democratic party will be found standing where our ancestors stood in 1776.

CONGER CATECHISES.

Mr. Conger CATECHISES.

Mr. Conger—I desire to ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether the second revolution of 1861 had any terrors for him?

Mr. Chalmers—The distinguished gentleman is exceedingly witty. History tells us that English Kings were in the habit of keeping jesters at court with a fool's cap and bells. It seems that a Republican Congress has supplied itself in the same manner. [Laughter.] But instead of a fool's cap and jingling bells (which might perhaps suit very well) it has dressed its jester in swallow-tails. [Loud laughter on the Democratic side.]

eratic side. Mr. Conger-I asked the heroic gentleman from Mississippi a plain, civil question, and in-stead of answering it he jumps on his music box and makes grimaces to the country and to the House. (Counter demonstrations on the Re-publican side, members clapping their hands and indulging in loud laughter for considerable time.] Mr. Chalmers—The gentleman is mistaken. I

shall certainly not undertake to play a game at which any monkey can beat me. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] MR. FRYE

said he did not know how long the Republican members would be compelled to six still and listen to the charge that they had for eighteen years made the Republic a drunken despotism, reeling and recking through the land; to the declaration that this was a military despotism, and that it was for the Democratic party to restore it to the millennium of peace. He did not know how long they should have to submit to being told that they were the men to be forgiven, and have to hold their voices for fear they might offend some gentleman on the other side, or might arouse the ghost of the old in thoody shirt." He did not know but that they ought to sit quietly and submit to the charge that they had become military despots, because United States troops had been sent to New York City to keep the peace. He did not know but that they should keep silent as to the fact that the Democrats of New York City had murdered scores of black men before any United States troops were sent there to keep the peace. Perhaps they ought to submit to being called remorseless hyenas, and make no sort of reply. Two gentlemen from Mississippi had spoken fooday, and hyenas, and make no sort of reply. Two gen-tiemen from Mississippi had spoken to-day, and now he proposed to have read

WHAT A MISSISSIPPI NEWSPAPER HAD SAID. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an ex-God they had captured the Capitol; that in 1881 its man would walk up the White House steps, and take his seat in the Presidential chair. That then the glorious triumph of the South would De complete, etc.

Mr. Muldrow said that that paper represented

Mr. Muldrow said that that paper represented no respectable element of the Mississippi le-mocracy. One of its editors was a man who was carpet-pagged from Ohio to Mississippi within the past four years.

Mr. Sparas—It is reported that he was a sut-

Mr. Sparks—It is reported that he was a sutler in a Michigan regiment. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Frye—I have heard again and again that cry as to the capture of the Capitol. You have been nearer to it than you are to-day; but you never have put your hand yet upon the Capitol, and, under God, you never will. [Applause on the Republican side, and great excitement throughout the hall.]

Mr. Frye continued: The South had turned upon the North, and made demand after demand in rapid succession, and the North, in its humiliations, had responded as rapidly, yielding point by point, until, in their pride of power, they asked too much, and then the Solid North had said, "Not one single step turther. Is thy servant a dog, that he should do it?" And then had come the War, not brought on by noor old John Brown at Harper's Ferry, when he fright. John Brown at Harper's Ferry, when he fright-ened Virginia with fifteen men and some old muskets, but a serious war.

THAT WAR HAD HAD A LOGIC. and by that logic the negroes had become free men and American citizens. But then the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers had appeared, and hundreds of poor black men had been mur-dered. Then troops had been sent down, and peace had been restored, but the troops were soon withdrawn, and the result was a Solid South. There had been half a dozen dusky faces in the last Congress. Where were those faces in the last Congress. Where were those dusky faces now! The Demogracy had the Senate, but, thank God, they did not have the Exdusty faces now: I no Democracy had the Sen-ate, but, thank God, they did not have the Ex-ecutive yet. [Applause on the Republican side.] When the Democratic party thought they would have him by threatening him, they were making an entire mistake. They had begged out of him on bended knee the withdrawal of the troops on bended thee the withdrawai of the troops from the South. Because they had done that, they should not presume so much. They should not presume that they could go to him with pistol in their hand and demand all they wanted. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic

Mr. House-Are you in favor of retaining or the statute-book a law which permits the army to keep the peace at the polls? Do you advoto keep the peace at the points 100 you have cate that law!

Mr. Frye—I have not a shadow of doubt about its constitutionality, and until I become satisfied the South will not murder negroes when they go to vote, I will be in favor of keeping it there, and keeping troops near polls.

said that the gentleman from Maine had expressed his regret that the half-dozen colored men who had sat in the last Congress were not here now. Would not that gentleman admit the fact that in the States of Maine and Massachusetts there had been reared and educated some of the most intelligent colored men in this country, and how did it happen that, in all the history of the country, the people of those States had never thought enough of the colored man to elect him to Congress.

Mr. Frye—The people simply preferred to elect somebody else. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Frye—The people simply preferred to elect somebody else. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Hurd said if anything had been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century it was that general legislation itself might be attached to appropriation bills, and certainly no one would dispute the proposition that the measures in regard to economy and bearing on the revenue were required to be originated in the House. The House was right in insisting that these objectionable measures should be repealed. The House was right, first, because these provisions of law were unconstitutional. They interfered with the right of suffrage, and with the State laws. The second section of the Constitution declared that the House should be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States, and that electors should have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. It was fications requisite for electors of the most num-erous branch of the State Legislature. It was therefore the most numerous branch of the

State Legislature that determined the qualifi-cations of electors, and not the Constitution of the United States. There was NO SUCH THING

no such thing
as the right of suffrage for a citizen of the
United States. The right of suffrage was possessed and enjoyed under the laws of the States
expressly recognized by the fundamental law of
the land. The Supreme Court had recently so
decided. On what theory, then, did this legislation rest? On what theory did the Government send troops to the polls at State elections? Only on the theory that the right
of suffrage was a right guaranteed
by the Constitution of the United States, and
that it was the business of Congress to protect
that right. He had shown, however, by the express phraseology of the Constitution, and by
the decision of the Supreme Court, that no such
right did exist under the Constitution, and
therefore the consequence was inevitable and
irresistible that any legislation on the subject
was unconstitutional. He alluded to the fact
that the measures which it was proposed to repeal were, from their very nature, dangerous
and destructive to civil liberty, and said all history is full of warning on this subject. No Republic has ever gone into its grave save through tory is full of warning on this subject. No Republic has ever gone into its grave save through military interference. Shall we escape the force and application of a universal rule? Is power less sweet, are rules more sacred, is liberty more secure, that we can dare without harm to tamper with a danger that has wrought ruin everywhere before? From lands where republics have perished, where monarchies have been erected on their ruins; from lands where the contest for liberty is now going on all over the world; from lands where the shadow of despotism overturns every household and compels the citizen to seek shelter in foreign lands, helpless to tree himself at home, there come the solemn notes of warning olemn notes of warning

From the presence of troops at the polls to the control of elections by troops is a single step, and in that step free elections fall, and free elections are the originators of the power of free government. Troops at the polls mean the intimidation of voters. They mean the substitution of the bayonet for the ballot; the encroachment of the Commander-in-Chief on the domain of the President. I was astounded, and regretted to hear from the other side arguments in favor of the use of the army, but my regret is lost in joy when I recollect that the party of the army has not any power in this Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

It has been said that it means revolution for us to pass these tills as we propose. From the beginning of the Government has not the House originated appropriation bills? Has it not been competent to pass a bill repealing the law on AGAINST MILITARY INTERPERENCE.

competent to pass a bill repealing the law on the statute books? The only question is, Whether we can make a reneal on an appropriation bill? Revolution to pass an appropriation bill? Revolution to repeal an objectionable statute? No. In the exercise of inherent constitutional power that the tensor does not be the statute? stitutional power the House does all this. If IN THE SUGGESTION WHICH

in the succession which has come from the gentleman from Ohlo (Garfield.) If revolution, it is in the suggestions which came from others of the distinguished leaders of the Republican party in the House. It is revolution against every theory of the Constitution to the overthrowal absolutely of that instrument for a member of this House, be he an intimate friend of the President or not, to threaten the House with a veto from the President if you dare do right. I Applause on the threaten the House with a veto from the President if you dare do right. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not believe that the majority of this House will be intimidated from its ditty by a threat of the President much less the threat of a President whose title to office is so doubtful, and whose tenure-of-office is yet so undertain. [Applause on the Democratic side, followed by derisive laughter on the Republican, and cries of "Explain,"]

Mr. Hurd concluded: If the power of withholding supplies shall be exercised, then never in all contests for 4borty in English history, never in all victories which have made that little stormy island the centre of civilization for the

never in all victories which have made that little stormy island the centre of civilization for the world, never in all the struggle for the rights of man, was the power of withholding supplies exercised more wisely than it will be when we exercise it to preserve the freedom of election, to subordinate in time of peace military power to civil authority, and to preserve pure and uncontaminated the sources of free government.

MR. WILLIAMS (WIS.) obtained the floor, but, preferring not to speak

The motion was opposed by Mr. Sparks, and rejected by a party votest whereupon Mr. Williams yielded part of his time to Mr. Haskell, who argued from the history of the "Border Rufflan" struggle in Kansas the necessity for Federal protection of the right of suffrage.

At the close of his spaceh the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WHY HE WAS OPPOSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1 .- The Senate Committee on Public Lands unanimously agreed to-day to report favorably on the nomnation of Clarence King to be Director of the Geological Survey. It is learned from a mem ber of the Committee that the strongest opposition to Mr. King's confirmation proceeds from charges that he has while in the employ of the Government, made examinations of mining property for private parties, and given opinions as an expert. The facts of the case are these: Mr. King closed the field work of his survey of the fortieth parallel seven years ago, and has since that time been engaged in preparing and publishing the result of his work. He has also, as he has the result of his work. He has also, as he has a right to do, practiced his profession as a minng engineer, and given opinions as an expert in cases submitted to him. There is no legal objection to this, and it is not charged by anybody that Mr. King has in any matter done anything to impurn his own character for integrity, or to injure the interests of the Government, or more than has been done by Prof. Hayden, his chief competitor for the appointment, and others.

DEMOCRATICP ROGRAMME. LATEST UNDERSTANDING.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The followng, according to Democratic authority, is the resent programme of the Democrats: It differs in important particulars from previous announcements:

If the President vetoes the Army Appropriation bill on the ground taken by Garfield, that it con-thins legislation that ought not to be in such a bill, the objectionable legislation will be withdrawn and passed as a separate measure. If he again and passed as a separate measure. If he again vetoes the repeal, the course to be taken is not definitely decided on, but it is the opinion among the leading Democrats in both Houses that Congress should then adjourn without acting on the Appropriation bills. The Republicans will not be permitted to go to the country with the dry that the Democrats have refused supplies because the President would not size an appropriation bill to which was tacked bolitical legislation. If the President refuses to sign the appeal now under consideration it must be, we say, because he has determined that the Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress shall not embody its principles in legislation.

OLIVER --- CAMERON.

Simon Wins.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1 .- The jury in the Dliver-Cameron case decided in three hours that Simon Cameron never promised to marry the Widow Oliver. The venerable Simon will be compelled to take this for his vindication. The verdict carries with it the inference that the letters making proffer of marriage, which were the oundation of the case, were forgeries, and Gen. Butler said in his speech that if hard work can find out who had committed these torgeries and who were aiding this woman by money he would do it. The Judge's charge was a model of brevity. He leaned back in his seat and

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Take this case and Pending the session of the jury the Widow Oliver was coolly napping in the court-room. If she carries out her announced purpose now she will publish a verbatim account of the trial in pamphlet form, and canvass the State of Penn-

sylvania for subscribers. It is very evident that with this verdict Simo Cameron has not purchased peace, or that Don Cameron and the family are to hear the last of this woman. Gen. Butler, in his argument, maintained that

the Widow Oliver was partially insane. He had a good word to say for Mr. Oliver, by declaring a good word to say for Mr. Oliver, by declaring that it was not unusual for Kentuckians to have mistresses in ante-bellum days. To the jury he said their verdict would be a most important one, for they are called on to decide whether a woman can, on her own uncorroborated evidence, induce twelve men to sustain her; and if she could, then the Capital should be removed, for it will not be safe for a Senator or Representative to come to Washington. They had been treated to a discussion as to the absence of Cameron, and he himself was to blame, for he had advised him to go home until he should send for him. He had not seen any necessity for bringing the decrept old man to the stand to be pointed at. He knew what newspapers were. The London Fusech had some years joked on the peculiar shape of the Duke of Weilington's nose, and for two years some of the papers have been living on the jibes and jokes connected with these charges. Mr. Cam-eron had suffered, and he wished him to go un-scathed.

scathed.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April I.—In the Oliver-Cameron case the jury rendered a verdict for defendant. The first vote stood three for plaintiff and nine for defendant. The second was one for plaintiff and eleven for defendant. It took two hours and a half to convince this one juror and bring him over with the majority. An effort will be made to secure a new trial, and if refused the case will be carried to the Court in bane upon exceptions.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SENATE COMMITTEES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—A resolution organizing of the Committees after the plan uggested in the House. It is not likely that this plan will receive much encouragement from Senators fond of their old ways.

JOINT RULES.

The subject of the joint rules is to be again considered, and inasmuch as the House is Dem at present, it is possible that the two Houses may agree on this subject. It will be remembered that there were no joint rules in the last Congress, the House refusing to agree to any, for the reason that the adoption of the rules might have given some advantage against the filibustering efforts to defeat the Electoral Commission. The only important sult thus far from the absence of the rule has been the fact that whisky, under the name of cold tea, could be obtained at the House restaurant, which the joint rule forbid. That circumstance, however, may be the strongest argument against the adoption of the join

GAMGER'S SHIP. The disposition of Congress to do everything possible to prevent the introduction and to ar-rest the progress of the yellow fever was shown by the passage, without even a division, of the bill by the Senate to-day authorizing Prof. Gam-gee to construct his ship. There was much talk about not having the name of Prof. Gamgee mentioned, and not having the ship built of steel, but the Senate seemed to realize that, in view of the terrible history of last summer, it was not worth while to bicker over speculative details, but to allow science every possible opportunity to destroy the scourge. The bill appropriates \$200,000, and gives the Board of lealth large discretionary powers.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The House Committee on Rules this morning change the rules and reorganize the system of committees. In view of this fact it is quite possible that Speaker Randall will not be able to nnounce the committees this week.

THE DEFICIENCY which Secretary Sherman predicted has already arrived. The debt statement of to-day shows an increase of debt during the month of \$802,724. The subject was considered in Cabinet this afternoon, and it was thought it would be necessary to suspend the works for the improvement of the minor rivers and harbors until some new source of revenue is provided.

State Representative E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, and State Senator Hamilton took advantage of the adjournment of the Illinois Legislature to come here, and were accorded the privileges of the floor of the House to-day. They report the Republican feeling in the West as strongly supporting the Republicans here in their nostitions.

of which Col. N. A. Miles is Chairman, and Capt. J. P. Sauger Recorder, has been in session here since November last, and to-day agreed upon a report. It recommends a heimet as a substitute for the dress hats and caps now worn by the three arms of the service; the wearing of the insignia of rank on the collar of the uniform instead of shoulder-straps; the use of the Rice knife-intreaching bayonet by the musket-bearing troops; the substitution of the double thimble belt for cartridge-boxes; the Whitman saddle in place of the McClellan saddle, and probably a change in the colors of the facings. Yesterday the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Benet, and Gen. Meigs were before the Board, and, after an examination of the articles recommended in the report, gave it their approval.

EX-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FRENCH is recovering rapidly, and expects to be out

Speaker Randail stated to-day that he had completed the Committees, but will not an-counce them before Monday or Tuesday next. THE GREENBACKERS

esolved to-night to make a motion to strike out rom the Appropriation bill the political sec-ions, and to oppose all riders to Appropriation bills as being vicious and unconstitutional. This will leave the Democrats with a very narrow working majority.

DEBT STATEMENT. To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., April 1.—The public debt statement is as follows:

Total without interest ... Total debt..... Total interest... Cash in Treasury. Debt less cash in Treasury... Increase during March...... Decrease since June 30, 1878... nterest due and unpaid.
Deb: on which interest has ceased...... nterest thereon.

Joid and silver certificates.

Joited States notes held for redemption
of certificates of deposit.

J. S. notes held for redemption of fractional currency.

78, 455, 991 Cash in Treasury
Bouds Issued to the Pacine Railroad
Companies, interest payable in lawful
money, principal outstanding.
Interest adorued and not yet baid.
Interest paid by the United States
Interest paid by the United States
Interest repaid by the transportation of 41, 773, 745

10,705,052 CONFIRMED. The Senate confirmed Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census; John W. Clin-ton, Postmaster at Polo, Ill.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE

continued its investigation to-day. A Mr Baker testified that no person in the Treasury Department receiving less than \$1,200 per year was asked to subscribe to the Republican cam aign fund.

R. B. Squiers testified that he was an assistant R. S. Squiers testined that he was an assistant nessenger in the War Department. He did not ubscribe anything. Soon after receiving the ircular his salary was reduced to \$50 per nonth. His salary was reduced at the begin-ning of the fiscal year by action of Coppress at he same time that other employes' wages were

COINAGE. The total coloage at the mints for March was 5,577,086. The total coloage of standard silver oilars to April 1, 1879, is \$28,774,950.

CABINET SESSION.

At the Cabinet session to-day little beyond routine business was under consideration. The monthly debt statement ted to some talk upon finances, especially in relation to the probable deficiency in the revenue. Some Consular and other appointments were decided upon. The political situation was not referred to. THE 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report amount to \$1,693,900. THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The bill appropriating \$200,000 for a yellow-fever disinfecting

essel passed.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings at Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Davis (W. Va.) said that a difference of opinion existed at the adjournment of the late Congress as to whether the joint rules for the government of the business of Congress were now in force, and he, therefore, submitted a resolution to authorize the Committee on Rules to take the whole subject-matter under consid-eration, and coufer with the Committee on

thereon.

The resolution was agreed to with an amendment to except the general appropriation bills from the operation of the former sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules.

The Senate went into executive session pending a motion by Mr. Edmunds to take up the resolution, heretofore offered by him, declaring that the business and other interests of the country required that legislation should be confined to the objects for which the extra session was called. was railed.

When the door reopened, adjourned.

Chus. Gossage

& Co

Carpet Dept.

This Dept., located upon the third

State-st. Front,

(Via Elevator),

Contains an "Entirely New

Stock"

Of the latest and most artistic de-

signs and effects in

Axminster.

Moquette,

Body Brussels,

Tapestries,

Ingrains and 3-Plys,

Oil Cloths.

Rugs, Mats, Mattings,

All the Novelties in

Upholstery Goods,

Lace Curtains,

Window Shades,

Etc., Etc.

This entire stock has been pur-

chased since the recent great de-

cline, and we offer our customers

At prices the lowest known

for years!

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st.-Washington-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

500 dozen Unlaundried SHIRTS, from

Wamsutta Muslin, Bosoms and

Cuffs of Richardson & Sons' Extra

Heavy Irish binen, 2100 fine, eve-

ry Shirt warranted to fit. They

are fully equal to any so-called

custom-made Shirts in this mar-

ket that are now being sold at

\$2 each. We ship them to any part of the United States, C. O. D.,

with privilege of examination, at

90c each, or six for \$5.00.

PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE.

114 & 116 STATE-ST

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM.

TRIDIMES SSU man it will eradicate ERUPTIONS. PENTLES.

SULPHIDE BLOTONES. PENTLES.

BLOTONES. PENTLES.

MOTH, LETC. from the face of any and every Laby or GENT that uses it. It cleaness Maintain that system, before the contract of the co

RSENICUM
ria, from the system, becomes
ria, from the system of the system
REMED Skin discussed that positionly
for from 10.00. Said by Drugself on except of price.
Criticaes, Int.

gists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
BELL, MANN & CO., 188 WARASH A SE., CHICAGO, 181.

MRS. JULIA A. STOWE

Is prepared to advise or consult (free of charge) any persons who may call u, on her. The sick and fitted are despecially favited, her great was being alleviate suffering. Office hours from S to 12 s. u. 2 10 fb. m. Mrs. STOWE will be found at the Pal House, Parlot G.

DISSOLUTION.

The coparinership heretofore existing between the firm of street & Chatded and Marcus M. Darr, under the firm name of street, chatded & Darr, with their principal office at the corner of fisk and Twenty-accounts in the City of Enicazo, and with a branch office at No. 14 East Chickago-av. In the said City of Chicago, is this day dissolved by matual consent.

Street & Chatded will continue tag duamens at both of the above-named piaces, and will assume all of the liabilities and pay all denis of the late firm of Street, Chatded & Darr, as well as sign the firm name to liquidation of all claims held against others.

LiAS A. STREET,

WAYNE B. CHATFIELD.

MARCUS M. DARK.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hereisofore existing between Abter C. Loomis and Frank E. Avery under the firm tame of Loomis Avery & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. Loomis will continue the business and will assume all of the habilities and colbect all accounts due the late firm of Loomis, Avery & Ch., Chicago, April 1, 1879. FRANKE C. LOOMIS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Graff, Sherman & Co. is this day dissolved by the death of Matthew Graff. The insiness of the late firm will be settled by the underslaned, and the business continued by finen under the name and style of Sherman & Knox. The Miller Stiffing A. Chicugo, April 1, 1879. CHAS, 18, KNOX.

FIRM CHANGES

PROFESSIONAL

the best values,

SPORTING NEWS.

At the meeting of the Directors of the National League, held at Cleveland Dec. 4, 1877, there came up for consideration the case of Oscar Walker, who had been expelled by the Red Cap Base-Ball Association, of St. Panl, Minn., for revolving. As the Red Cap Club was a member of the League Alliance, its action was sustained by the League, and the order of ex-pulsion confirmed. The circumstances of the case were as follows: In the summer of 1877 Walker was playing with a Memphis (Tenn.) club, and upon its disbandment entered a contract with the Red Caps, they advancing him money to come from Memphis to St. Paul. Soon after reaching that city he played in a game against the Manchester Club of Manchester, N. H., and was induced by its officers to "revolve" and join that organization. This action was followed by expulsion and, as it was backed up by the League, Walker ound himself unable last season to secure osition. At the recent League meeting in Buf

falo the matter was brought before the Board of Directors, when it was shown that, although undoubtedly culpable, Walker was influenced by misropresentations on the part of the Manchester Club; that he had been pretty well punished for his offense, and that no crooked acts had ever been charged against him. In view of these facts the Directors decided to reinstate the man, and empowered President Hulbert to prepare for publication the necessary papers showing the League's action in the matter. They are as follows:

WHENRAS, OSCAT Walker, whose expulsion by the Red Cap Base-Ball Association of St. Paul, Minn., for breaking his contract with said Association was approved by the Board of Directors of this League by a resolution adopted Dec. 4, 1877, has made formal application to this Board for a rehearing of his case; and
WHEREAS, It appears that said Walker was

formal application to the said Walker was Whereas. It appears that said Walker was WHEREAS, It appears that said Walker was induced by misrepresentation to abandon one cluo to enter the service of another; that he sincerely repents his part in a transaction in which he was not the most culpable party; that he has in other respects borne a good character, and has never been accused of dishonest play; and WHEREAS, Said Walker has already been debarred from play during an entire playing season; therefore,

WHEREAS, Said Walker has already been debarred from play during an entire playing season; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Oscar Walker shall be elegible to play in or against any League or League Alliance club on and after May 1, 1879.

This action of the League shows that it is not, as some persons have alleged, unwilling to give a player who has done wrong a chance to recover a lost reputation. Where there is actual crookedness on the part of a player or club, there can be no sympathy expected from the League, but in cases where the offense is not so gross, reinstatement to the privileges from which a player has been debarred may be granted after sufficient time has elapsed to punish the offender by preventing him from obtaining an engagement with respectable club.

Bisscial Disputch to The Tribune.

an engagement with respectable clubs.

Secial Disputch to The Fribuse.

DAVENPORT, Is., April I.—In accordance with the call of the President, James F. McKee, of Rochford, the Northwestern League of Prossional Base Ball Associations met at the Burtis House in this city to-day. Representatives from Rockford, Dubuque, Omaha, and Davenport were present. The applications of the Clubs of the two latter cities for membership were accepted, and their delegates allowed seats in the Convention. T. P. Sullivan, of Dubuque, resigned his position as Secretary and Treasurer, and M. W. Parker, of Davenport, was chosen to that office. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, modeled after those of the National League, and the following Directors elected; James F. McKee, Rockford; T. P. Sullivan, Dubuque; John W. Green, Davenport; E. E. Batch, Omaha. The following schedule of games was next agreed upon, and the Convention adjourned:

GAMES AT OMAHA.

AT DAVENPORT.

Rockfords—May 8, 10, 30, 31; Aug. 14, 16. Dubuques—May 14, 15; June 39; July 2; Aug. 25, 26. Omahas—May 21, 23, 24; July 31; Aug. 1, 2. AT ROCKFORD.

Dubnques—May 5, 6; June 1, 14; July 10, 12; Davenports—May 22, 24; June 10, 21; Aug. 28, 30; Omahas—June 4, 5, 7; Aug. 9, 11, 13. AT DUBUQUE. av 1, 3; June 6, 7; July 4, 5;

YACHTING. Capt. John Prindiville, for Archie Fisher, yesterday purchased the well-known schooner vacht Idler, 150 tons burden, of Colgate & Co. New York, for \$24,000, she having cost \$50,000 to build. She will immediately come to Chi-

LIBEL SUIT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 1.—Mrs. Bayless Holmes to-day began suit against J. B. White, a wealthy merchant, for false imprisonment, claiming \$15,000 damages. She was arrested in his store a lew weeks ago on a charge of theft, his store a few weeks ago on a charge of theft, but was discharged without prosecution.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—Thomas Walsh, a prominent architect of this city, formerly Superintendent of Construction in the United States Custom-House, filed a suit this afternoon against the Times-Journal for malicious libel in publishing an article this morning stating that he is verging on insanity, and that his friends have considered the question of appealing to court to appoint a guardian for him. He demands \$100,000 damages. Depositions are to be taken in the case next Monday.

EXPORTATION TO FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, 111., April 1.—The internal during March amounted to \$75,652.85. The collections are smaller than usual, for the reason that most of the alcohol now manufactured in this district is being exported to France. FINANCIAL.

TROY, N. Y., April 1 .- Eddy, Corse & Co., stove manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities \$59,000; nominal assets, \$120,000. There Is No Pain Like Toothache!

It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow squirm. Nobody pities you. "Get it out, "says one; "rub the tooth against a stone, "says another; "when it begins to swell then it won't hurt so much," says a shird. The reason of the ache is you didn't use Sozodont, and prevent your leeth from decay. BUSINESS NOTICES.

In changeable climates Caswell's Camphor ce Lotion for the skin reigns supreme. Soid in hicago by Buck & Rayner.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S LOWS SOOTH

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhoza, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

**BGUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

**BNone genuine unless the fac-simile None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. 25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES 25c.

BROWN'S LANGE PANACEA, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hosteness &c.
BROWN'S Household PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VEN LIES 2MFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAM 17 AASED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Excellent FOR Children'

An Old

AND

Now, it should be remembered that when this Now, it should be remembered that when this grant was made the country along the eastern half of the line was thickly settled and was populous, and afforded abundant local traffic to warrant the building of the road. In addition thereto local aid or subsidies were given. Along the western half there were no settlements. The grant was made for the purpose of developing the country. There was not at the time the grant was made enough unoccupied land to give the hundred sections for each ten miles of road along the entire line. The question, therefore, was, whether it was reasonable to suppose that Congress would give cupied land to give the hundred sections for each ten miles of road along the entire line. The question, therefore, was, whether it was reasonable to suppose that Congress would give a bonus for buying a road in a settled country where it was invited by local aid and encouraged by local aid, and expect that portion to be built without a bonus where there was no local trade, nor local sid,—or, in other words, whether the grant was not in terms co-terminus, and applied to each ten miles of road as completed. That the land must be taken from the tennile limit along the road actually built. Commissioner Williamson takes the co-terminus riew of the case, and holds that under Sec. 1 of the grant of 1894, which says, "Every aiternate section designated by oad numbers for ten sections in width on each side of said road," the right to the land does not inure any faster than the road is built, and then it is only to land on each side of the road. Under this construction he holds that the land west of Algona belongs to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and will be patented to the State for that Company. He also holds that the McGregor & Missouri Railroad Company can only take land earned according to the miles it built, and not lands earned by miles built by any other Company will be certified to such Company only. This decision will interfere somewhat with some of the land-grate-schemes of the McGregor & Missouri and the old McGregor & Western, which were ventilated in this correspondence in The were ventilated in this correspondence in The Tribune a few years ago. It is pleasing to Iowa people to know that Mr. Williamson is redeeming the Department over which he presides from the very bad character which his predecessors had somehow entailed upon it. If he will in torme way stort the further certification of lands had somehow entailed upon it. If he will in some way stop the further certification of lands to the old Des Moines Valley Rairoad Company, long dead and burned, and which the United States Land-Office records here show has already got over 16,000 acres more than it is entitled to, he will do a good thing for the State and the people who wish to get cheap homes in Northern Iowa.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MILWAUKEE, April 1 .- In conversation with a reporter to-day. Manager Merrill pronounced as utterly without foundation the report which originated at La Crosse the other day, to the effect that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have in contemplation the early construction of a line of road along the bank of the Mississippi River from La Crosse to Prairie du Chien. He says the track now being built along the levee in La Crosse contemplates nothing beyond affording better facilities for the business-men of that city, who are heavy

shippers and receivers.

Concerning the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company's line westward from Patterson, the present Iowa terminus, Manager Merrili said that it has been decided by the Company officers and Directors to continue the air-line as originally projected, withtinue the air-line as originally projected, without reference to the desires of the people of Yarkton. It is possible that a spur may be built to Yankton, but no action looking to such a consummation had yet been taken. The air-line westward from Patterson contemplates Brule City as its objective point. Brule City is situated west of the Missouri River, 160 miles distant from Patterson, and about forty miles north of addue westerly course. It is not the design to complete more than 100 miles of this extension the present season. This will carry the road to the fertile valley of the James River, where a halt will be made until the spring of 1880.

of 1880.

More way bills were made out at the freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in this city, during the month of March than in any previous month since the road was established. This indicates that the March shipments out of Milwaukee over the road were heavier than those of any previous period in its history.

heavier than those of any previous period in its history.

The Clintonville (Wis.) Herald savs: "The fact that the Mil waukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway will be extended at no distant period in the future, is an unquestionable certainty; the route it will oursue only seems to be the issue. Two routes have received a sort of preliminary survey, one via Shawano to the recently-developed iron mines in Ranges 15, 16, 17, and 18 teast, the other pursuing a northwestly route from this point through Western Shawano and Oconto Counties, taking a direct course for Ontonagon, its final point of terminus."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 1.—The article appearing in CHICAGO, April 1.—The article appearing in your paper of to-day, "He Wants It All," is calculated to preduce a very false impression upon the minds of your readers, and, unless contralicted, might tend to do a serious mjury, and to destroy the good feeling now existing between the parties mentioned therein. The facts of the rase are, that the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company have consolidated their offices in this city under the control of Mr. John Crampton, as originally contemplated. The business relations between the Great Western Railway and the lines controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt are unchanged, and will not at present be interrapted. Your reporter must have been misinformed when he was told (whether maticiously or otherwise) that I had said that "I would make it warm for Vanderbilt," etc.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that such an expression was never used by me, nor would have been in an case, as it would be antagonistic to the interests I represent. Yours truly, Godfrey MacDonald.

The Transportation Association will meet to-tay at the Grand Pacific Hotel, provided a auorum can be secured, to take action regard-ing the sale of 1,000-mile tickets to commercial

ravelers and others. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Raiload Company has leased the Boston & New York Air-Line, running from New Haven, Donn., to Willimantic, Conn., which has cost about \$5,000,000 and is, with the connecting roads, the shortest route between New York

william W. Street, contracting agent of the Rue Line (fast freight) in this city, died yester-ay morning at his residence, 506 West Jackson treet, of crystpelias in the head. The deceased and been sick only for a few days, and it was

not believed that it was anything serious until Monday afternoon, when be began to fall rap-

Mr. A. A. Ackerly has been appointed Super-intendent of Machinery of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He will have charge of the Locomo-tive and Car Departments. All communications relating to the business of these departments should be addressed to him at Bloomington,

CANADA.

Nova Scotla Coal Wants Protection-The McCabe Murder Case—Shipment of Iron-Ore—Montreal Irishmen Kick at the Wake-Scene in the "Shaughraun"—Letellier-Parliament-Many Items.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDSOR, April 1 .- There is still a great deal of talk about the tunnel at Grosse Isle. There will be a meeting at Detroit this week for the ernment the right of way over or under the Detroit River, and of considering the advisability of building a bridge at this point, and trying to persuade Mr. Vanderbilt to join them in a bridge, instead of going on with the tunnel. There is being signed by the principal vesselowners a memorial to Vanderbilt asking him to go ahead with the tunnel, and not pay any atto Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.-It is said that the time is not far distant when the Queen will cross the Atlantic and signalize by her presence here not only the deep interest she feels in her Canadian subjects, but also her lively maternal interest in all that appertains to her daughter. It is also stated will visit Canada during the coming summer when the British North American fleet will rendezvous at Halifax, under the command of

the Duke of Edinburg.

Special Disputation The Tribuna.

Paris, Ont., April 1.—A party numbering
They are over 500 left to-night for Manicoba. They are from points along the main line of the Great Western Railway, between Hamilton and Lon-don, and the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Division, and occupy two trains, consisting of sixteen passenger coaches, two baggage, and thirty freight cars. The capital at the disposal of the party amounts to over a quarter of a million

Special Dispatch to The Tribune MONTREAL, April 1,-The ice-pridge opposite the city which this time last year had vanished, is passable yet, and large quantities of produce are being carried out upon it from the St. lambert railway station to this city. This is one to evade the Grand Trunk freight charges

During the performance of the "Shaughraun" by McDowell's Company, at the Academy, a crowd of men and boys in the gallery pelted the actors with turnips, cabbages, and eggs when the curtain rose on the wake-scene, and it had to be omitted. None of the actors were hit, but to be omitted. None of the actors were hit, but great excitement prevailed among the audience. The trouble arose at the burlesque of the waige. The civic expenditure of Montreal this year is estimated at \$1,507,356, against \$1,496,061 in 1878. The increase occurs in the reserve fund and expenditure on raids.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

QUEBEC, April 1.—Thomas J. Barry, a student of Loral University, and a promising young ecclesiastic who won the first Dufferin medal at the Quebec Seminary, is dead.

In regard to the hetellier matter, the Quebec French Conservatives feel anything but satisfied

French Conservatives feel anything but satisfied with the present position of affairs. Mr. Tarte, editor of the Canadienne, telegraphs to his paper what simply amounts to a threat to break from Sir John Macdonald. He says that the Canadienne is the organ of no man and of no faction, and that the Lower Canadian Conservatives hold the balance of power, and by lending their support to Mr. Mackenzie could deseat Sir John Macdonald, who has for cou'd defeat Sir John Macdonald, who has for vears been in a minority in his own province. This is written abropos of the Letellier matter, and as a reason why the demands of the French Conservatives must be acceded to. It is also rumored here that the case will be referred to England, an interim Administrator superseding Lieut.-Gov. Letellier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The Hon. Mr. Reesor has riven notice that he will more that an order of

wen notice that he will move that an order of ne Senate do issue to bring to the bar of that ouse James Keith Gordon, of the Town of House James Keith Gordon, of the rown of Whitby, to give evidence in the matter of Eliza Maria Campbell, who prays for a judicial separation from her husband, Robert Campbell.

A large number of contractors are at the Capital in connection with the proposed bridging of the Ottawa River at Ottawa by the Quebec Government. The tenders are to be opened bec Government. The tenders are to be opened

Another well-attended caucus of the Opposi-Another well-attended caucus of the Opposition has been held, when a general amendment to the tariff was adopted and certain other specific amendments discussed. The French Canadian Liberal members are most intense in their opposition to the bread tax, and will endeavor to secure to co-operation of the French Canadian Conservatives to defeat it.

It is not expected that Parliament will be prorogued till the beginning of May. So far no important legislation save the tariff has been introduced. The real work of the session has yet to be done. The whole of the tariff and the estimates have yet to be passed.

Special Director to The Tribuna.

Hamilton, April 1.—It is stated on the best authority that the Great Western Rallway Company will lose at least \$50,000 a year by the new tariff, owing to the increased prices on coal,

pany will lose at least \$50,000 a year by the new tariff, owing to the increased prices on coal, iron, and subplies of all kinds. The shareholders cannot be recouped for this loss by an increase of traffic, for the tendency of the tariff is to diminish the volume of freights. The managers recognize this fact, and are about to re-

agers recognize this fact, and are about to reduce the number of trains. They also intend to discharge many of their employes and to cut down the wages of the men still retained on the staff. No doubt other railways will be forced to similar action, as also the navigation companies of inland waters.

St. Special Dispatch to The Triving.

St. John, N. B., April 1.—Mechanics and other destroyed earthling in the country recycled. St. John, N. B., April I.—Mechanics and others desirous of settling in the country provided means for so doing are furnished them held a meeting in St. Mary's Church. A memorial was signed asking that the Government to give free grants of land, and loan rations, tarming implements, etc., until the first crop be harvested. The Sheriff's office has since been besieged by persons anxious to be considered and ready to start at any moment. At least 100 persons have signed their names to a document asking to be permitted to join the movement.

any moment. At least 100 persons have signed their names to a document asking to be permitted to join the inovement.

An act is before the Nova Scotia Legislature providing for the funding of the public debt of the province, and empowering the Government to borrow \$800,000 at 6 per cent.

The public debt of Newfoundland is \$1,156,-333, \$191,559 of which is repayable before 1892. The estimated revenue for 1879 is \$912,951.

During 1878, ninety-five vessels of 3,770 tons were built in the colony, the bounty on which was \$11,088, making the total shipping of Newfoundland tor 1878 as follows: 1,595 sailing vessels. 72,908 tons; 26 steamers, 6,285 tons; total, 1,591 vessels, 79,203 tons.

Ottawa, April 1.—Copies of a pamphlet compiled and issued under the auspices of the Boards of Trade of Pictou and Cape Breton, on the coal-industry of the Dominton, its relation to the irou, shipping, and carrying trade of Canada, have been distributed to members of the House of Commons. The object of the pamphlet is to present a case to the House in favor of a tariff on the importation of American coal, for the protection of this particular industry. Besides giving much information respecting the coal-fields of Canada, the pamphlet turnishes statistics respecting those in other portions of the world. The output of coal in Great Britain during 1876 was 135,611,788 tons, of which quantity 13,000,000 tons were exported. The output of the United States was 50,000,000. In a comparison of the extent of the loomindon cover 60,000 square miles, or five times the area of those of Great Britain. The coal-fields of the Northwest are spoken of as being very rich. The output of those in British Columbia was 154,052 tons in 1877, the greater portion of which was exported to San Francisco. The present capacity of the Nova-Scotia mines is 2,000,000 tons per annum, or 500,000 tons in 1865 to 88,495 tons in 1875, the greater portions from the United States have fallen from 1878. That the capacity of the present working collieries of the Dominion is

Woodstock, Out., April 1.—What is known as the kiccabe murder-case has just been con-

Monday atternoon, when he began to fall rapidly. The sad intelligence will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and relatives. He has three sons in the railroad business. Became to this city in 1857, and for the last twenty years has been connected with the freight department of the Michigan Central Railroad. His remains will be taken to London, Can., this afternoon.

cluded at the Assizes here. There were two prisoners on trial,—one being George McCabe, the husband of the woman said to have been poisoned; and the other, Dr. Bowers, who is suspected of having administered the poison at the instigation of the husband. McCabe's wife died suddenly, and there were circumstances connected with her death which set inquiries on foot, resulting in the trial just ended. She had a farm in West Oxford, worth \$8,000. It was testified by witnesses that McCabe and his wife did not live happily; that McCabe wanted to 'get the farm into his own hand; and that he offered a neighbor \$2,000 to do away with his (McCabe's) wife. It was suspected that Dr. Bowers administered some sort of polson on the husband's solicitation, and got well paid for it; but this suspicion was not curclusively established at the trial. A druggist testifies to having sold the Doctor acouttine, which it was almost impossible to detect in the system. An analysis of the stomach was made, but the poison could not be detected, although the medical men who made the post-mortem but the poison could not be detected, althe the medical men who made the post-more examination testified that all the exte

the medical men who made the post-mortem examination testified that all the external symptoms produced by the particular kind of poison Dr. Bowers bought were apparent. McCabe appears to have made sure of the property, and produced a will signed by his wife, leaving it all to him. Dr. Bowers seems to have stood well in his profession. The worst that was said of him was, that at times he was dissipated. A strong point in his favor was the failure to find the poison; while the strong point against McCabe was his avowed wish to get rid of his wife, and get hold of her property. The trial created great excitement in the town and vicinity, where all parties were well known. The trial created great excitement in the town and vicinity, where all parties were well known. A large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and on behalf of the prisoners. The case was finally given to the jury, but they failed to agree,—part being for conviction and part for acquittal,—and they were discharged. McCabe and Bowers have been remanded back to jail, to stand their trial at the fall Assizes.

BELLEVILLE, April 1.—The first shioment of iron-ore from the Modoc Mines has been made to Buffalo. It is an experimental lot, and will be thoroughly tested. If the ore proves to be what is anticipated, the proprietors of the mine will ship largely to the United States.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Ravages of the Small-Pox in Ceara, Braz -Breaking-Out of the Black Plague.

Correspondence New York Herald.
FORTALEZA, Ceara, Brazil, Feb. 9.—It looks ow like the beginning of the end. The winter romises to be a good one, with abundant rains. In December we had felt slight showers. In January, at Fortaleza, there were nine days marked by rain. On the 11th there was a heavy pour; the pluviometer marked 23.40 millimetres. For the whole month we have 65.40 millimetres of rain, which is more than the fall in January, 1876, before the drought. Since my letter of Dec. 30 the mortality from small-pox has been steadily decreasing in Fortaleza. The whole number of recorded deaths in January was 2,986. of which 2,154 were from small-pox. On Jan 31 only nine persons were buried in Logoafunda and the new cases are among freshly arrived refugees from the interior. It may be said that the epidemic has ceased, so far as this city is concerned, but that is simply from lack of material. Of the survivors at least one-fourth have had the disease slightly, one-fourth have been saved by vaccination, and the remainder would be exempt in any case. Now that we se the end we may review the progress of this scourge, one of the most terrible that history can show us. I will just add that my figures are hot guesses at the truth or approximations. I state the number of deaths that are recorded on the books of the two city cemeteries; only in three or four cases, where I have not obtained these official figures, I have placed a mark of

doubt on the table:

The small-pox appeared early in the first drought year of 1877, and it was present all through that year and 1878, but in the multitude of deaths from famine, yellow fever, beri-beri, and bilious fevers, three small-pox cases were hardly noticed; only in the fall of 1877 it was one of the predominant diseases. In August, 1873, it again assumed an epidemic force, and from that time its increase was fearfully rapid, a

the following table will show: Small par Deaths from other diseases. tats at Legon-funds Cemelery. Does houtista. 1.472 (?) 2, 101 (?) 9.6 1, 276 1, 231 (?) 1,007 832 2,986 Totals .. 7.413 The Loculation in August was about 25,000

resident and almost 100,000 adventitious, but this was constantly decreasing, not only from deaths, but because the refugees were drained off into the virlages around. On Nov. 1 the entire population of the city was probably from 85,000 to 90,000, and it is from this that we must calculate the death rates of November and December. Moreover, the emigrants were either averse to burying their dead in the general trenches, or too lazy to carry them there; so they often shirked their duty by making graves in the dry woods pround, or carrying coroses out on catamarans and sinking them in the sea. It is impossible to calculate the number of these unrecorded dead; but we can hardly place it at less than 10 per cent of the whole, and possibly aths, but because the refugees less than 10 per cent of the whole, and possibly it may be 5 per cent. Still, my previous calculation of 21,000 for the deaths in December was too high,—probably 18,000 would not be far from the truth. This would be more than a fourth of the population in thirty days.

It was a dark time for the city. In the churches they had been praying all pretendam pluriam, and it did not rain; now it was proquacumque tribulations. It seemed for a while as if Heaven had forsaken them altogether. Think of a town with two-fifths of the people sick of small-pox and hardly enough men to be ess than 10 per cent of the whole, and possibly as if neaven that treated and the people sick of small-pox and hardly enough men to be found for the cemetery service! With the decreased death-rate of January the light-hearted people took up their pleasures again. There has been music in the park; clubs are assembling (as indeed they did all through December); there are parties now and then; and so the world goes on as it went before. But the epidemic from its focus in the city has spread in all directions; in the villages around the uoor people are dving like sheep in a slaughter-house. In December it was Pacatuba and Bahu; now it is lieejens, Maranguape, and other piaces. The Government has dispatched physicians to these points, but the infection is so universal that nothing can be done to stop the disease, except to prevent travel from one point to another, and that is too violent a measure for these easy-going rulers. Vaccination in infected districts is dangerous, because, as has been shown here, if dangerous, because, as has been shown here, if small-pox appears in a patient at the same time with the vaccination sores the almost certain re-

sult is death.

Besides this the peasant refugees have an un-Besides this the peasant refugees have an unaccountable repugnance to vaccination. I could understand this if they had not before their eyes the good effects of the measure. It was shown in all the hospitals. Thus, in the Hospital do Alto da Pimenta, out of 307 small-pox patients in January, only ten had been vaccinated, and all these recovered. In the Lazareto Sao Sebastiao, of 151 patients received in thirteen days only three had been vaccinated. In Alagadico, out of 162 patients three were vaccinated; and so with other hospitals. I think that these figures are conclusive enough.

so with other hospitais. I think that these figures are conclusive enough.
Vaccination might have saved us from smallpox, but what shall save us now? Do you wonder that I fear? I called on President Julio, as I remember, on the 29th of December. At that time his wife was suffering with fever, and small-pox was feared, though she trad been vaccinated. The vaccination could guard her from smrll-pox, but it was powerless before the other more fearful disease. Two days only the fever lasted; then came the livid black spots, and then a hasty funeral at night, with flaring torches to light the few friends who dared to attend this coffin.

torches to light the few friends who dared to attend this coffin.

There had been other cases of this "bexigas pretas." I heard them spoken of pretty often, but the popular opinion seemed to be that these were virulent cases of small-pox. A few only had heard of the black plague, and those were the ones who feared most. The plague has been present in Russia. Could it cross the Atlantic? Or could it be generated on this Continent!

It is a question for physicians to decide whether the plague is generated here. I do not think and it could have been brought here from Europe; Russian ships sometimes come to Brawhether the plague is generated here. I do not think and it could have been brought here from Europe; Russian ships sometimes come to Brazil, but at present the chances are small that they could bring the plague in the winter and over 8,000 miles of water. If this is the true plague, it has been generated in Ceara. You may judge whether this is possible when you consider that 27,000 persons were buried here in two months. The main cemetery where the small-pox patients are buried is three miles away from the town and on the leeward side, but it is constantly visited by the body-carriers, and if the plague were generated there they would be the first to receive it. Whether the first cases were, in fact, among them I have not been able to find, but it is nonsense to suppose that the Logoafunda Cemetery could not forect the town. At that olsee the dead are buried in treaches, deep enough but in loose sand which has no disinfectant properties; the sterren is horrible and growing worse as the bodies decay. Besides this there is the Sao Joao Bahtista Cemetery, almost in the town, and also in loose sand. Caskets are never used; the dead are buried in light pine coffins or without any. Fortaleza is on high ground, and the streets are kept commendably clean, but the refugees' huts around are abominably filthy. Is it the plague! That is a question that is occupying a good many minds just now. The Government is silent on the subject, but a special commission of physicians has arrived from Rio Janeiro, and it is no secret that they are to study this new disease with the view of preventing its spread. Well-informed people speak of it as peste preta, but that is between friends and under the breath; to the masses it is still bexigns-oretas, the black small-pox. The number of cases is somewhat on the increase, but it is impossible to say how many deaths there have been, as the Government gives no information.

So long as the matter rests in doubt it will be well for the United States Government to take all precautions with respect, to ships trading with Ceara. One or two American schooners or barks appear here every month; they bring pro-

with Ceara. One or two American schooners or barks appear here every month; they bring provisions and carry off a little cotton and sugar. Just now I believe that the Ceara refugees are better fed than those of other provinces. Elsewhere there have been murmurs of discontent. From Mossoro (Province of Rio Grande do Norte) we hear that some 2,000 refugees, led by one Francisco Morreira de Carvalho, surrounded the barracks and threatened to destroy the commandant and his little company of soldiers unless food was given to them. This was on the 24th of January. The food was given, but two days afterward the refugees returned in great force,—a ragzed crowd, with the women in front (probably for protection!). The Commandant attempted to arrest Carvalho, but was shot down. Four soldiers and several rioters were killed in the struggle that ensued, and finally down. Four soldiers and several rioters were killed in the strugglo that ensued, and finally the military were driven out of town and the provision houses were sacked. The President of Ceara has sent a steamer to Rio Grande with fresh provisions. We await further news from the South.

CLIPPING A TIGER

Mr. Forepaugh's Delicate Surgical Operation on "Jim," the Bengal Tiger of the Philadelphia Zoo.

Correspondence New York Herald.

The int

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The interestin feat of clipping the ingrowing claws of the royal Bengal tiger "Jim." an inhabitant of "The Zoo," was accomplished to-day with a great deal of difficulty. On account of the lack of constant attrition on rough ground, such as they would have had if traversing their native jungle instead of the smooth floor of his cage, Jim's claws had become lengthened to an unnatural size, and, continuing to curve inward, had grown deeply into his paws, by which the animal was exposed to an attack of lockjaw. Hence the clipping. to an attack of lockjaw. Hence the clipping. The well-known animal trainer, Mr. A. J. Forepaugh, was retained for the operation, and appeared early this morning at the carnivora house of the Zoo, accompanied by Dr. Chapman, physician to the garden; Arthur E. Brwon, the Superintendent, and four keepers. Mr. Forepaugh had provided himself for the operation with a strong three-cuarter inch rope, looped at one end, a long pole, and four short half-inch cords, also looped, a thick, knotty hickory club, and a pair of sharp wire nippers, and with these tools proceeded to do the job as and with these tools proceeded to do the job as

ollows: The loop of the larger rope was placed on the end of the long pole and thrust into the cage. At the instant the tiger leaped into the furthest corner with a terrific roar which startled the other animals, and the lions, tigers, leonards, and hyenas all howled in chorus. The loop, however, was run over "Jim's" neck, and he was gradually drawn, in spite of his struggles,

Mr. Forepaugh now showed consummate coolness and judgment, and quietly and quickly directed his assistants to secure the animal to the front of the cage. "Now his feet," and the fore feet were in the loops with the aid of an inconsequent and the tigen property and the tigen benefitered at the iron scraper, and the tiger, bewildered at the roared, and for a few seconds struggled fiercely to get loose, but, instead of getting loose, opportunity was taken to get the loops of the other ropes on the hind feet, and he was thrown on his side and drawn up to the front of the cage, with his hind feet sticking clear through and the fore feet to the edge.

In this position he was secured and safety cords attached to the chas, each one of the latter being held by one of the assistants, so that as soon as the operation was completed all the

as soon as the operation, was completed all the feet could be loosed at once. As soon as the feet were thus secured the rope around the neck was cast off, so that the tiger's head was free. One of the keepers was then stationed near the head, so that he case he bit at the ropes binding the feet or at the operator be could thrust the bardwood knotted club into his rootth for him to his the operator became necessary. inouth for him to bite on. This became necessary so often that the hard club was chewed into a only brush.

"All ready," said Mr. Forepaugh, and, taking

"All ready," said Mr. Forepaugh, and, taking in his right hand a large, sharp wire clip had each ingrowing claw in turn pried from the flesh and straightened out, and clipped off to the required size. The right hind foot was the worst, one of the claws having grown fully an inch the wound to inflame and fester. As soon as this, with a part of the outer shell, which had been shed into the wound, had been removed, the tiger appeared to quiet down and suparited to have the rest of the claws of the same foot clipped without making rough, strangling. The to have the rest of the claws of the same toot clipped without making much struggling. The right front paw was also badly lacerated and inflamed. The claws were clipped in every case very quickly and successfully. As soon as the claws of each foot were clipped the operator rubbed burnt alum into the festered wounds to burn away the proud flesh, and then poured over the wounds balsam of fir to heal the same. After all the claws had been clipped, Mr Forebaugh, stepping back, cautioned his assistants to be ready to puil the safety-cords at the word. So the animal, freed from all the cords, at once, sorang to his legs like a flash and jumped to the rear of the cage, where he first at once, straight to me legs the a man and jumped to the rear of the cage, where he first licked his bloody chaps, and, squatting, soothingly licked his paws, apparently satisfied that they were still in his possession, commenced pacing his cage, showing evident signs of harman and the straight of the ng experienced great relief from the operations performed on him. The whole operation occuded only twenty minutes and was very satis

A Scene in Parliament. London Correspondence New York Times.

It would be impossible to imagine a person ho, being a member of Parliament, could be treated with more general contempt in that august assemblage than Mr. Jenkins. The House sed to chaff Whalley, it treated Keneally with haughty indifference; but its gall rises against Jenkins. A small-headed, pompous man, with the phrenol orical organ of self-conceit rising up to a very cone upon which you might hang your umbrella, a saint might be excused for being angry with him. The English House of Commons is a most tolerant assemblage. As a rule, it is eminently dignified. It is always more or less fair. But Jenkins is a red rag to its dignity, fairness, patience, and tolerance. No mad bull gets more mad at a red rag thun the House of Commons with Jenkins' red bald head waggled at it. Last night, without notice, without warning, he jumped up, and, tossing up his organ of vanity until his head looked like a cocoanut in a high state of agitation, he demanded to know whether the Government had any intention to place the supreme command of the forces of South Africa in other hands. Now, a question of this gravity ought to have had a responsible and influential sponsor. The Ministry and the House should have been properly prepared for it. The Chancellor of the Expensive propaged for the Chancellor of the Expensive propaged for the State of th eriv prepared for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied curtly: "No, sir; as at present advised, they have not." The Ministerialists cheered and the Liberals laughed, for the extremist of them would scorn to follow Jenkins into the lobby. Jenkins was not abasned. He rose again to demand that the subject should be discussed. At least that is what one gathers on wading through the interruptions; and to put nimself in order he moved the adjournment of the House, a regular but rarely used, and very inconvenient, motion. "Order!" "Oh, oh!" and all kinds of disturbances greeted Jenkins from both sides of the House. He very inconvenient, motion. "Order!" "Oh. oh!" and all kinds of disturbances greeted Jenkins from appealed to the Speaker, who said he was acting within his rights. Jenkins vociferated. The House talked, laughed, and then made a noise like the wind,—a sort of general noot. Jenkins went of. It was difficult to hear what he said, but he was denouncing Lord-Chelmsford as an incompetent General. Presently he produced a "Blue Book" and some papers. The House groaned. The whole House groaned. The woise rose and fell like the wind in a storm. It was not confined to one side or the other. It was general. Jenkins tossed his head about, and waved his arms. Now and then you could hear his one single supporter scream, "Hear, hear." That supporter was Mr. Biggar, the honorable member for Cavan. Sir John Hay interiered. He understood the Government were ready to discuss the question whenever it was properly introduced. Jenkins "rose to order," and snubbed Sir John Hay. The House hooted and shuffled its feet. Mr. Biggar, The House roared with laughter. Jenkins didn't want anybody's assistance. "Do I understand the honorable gentleman will conclude with a motion!" asked the Speaker. "Yes," he would. Once more he opened his "Blue Book." "Divide," "Agreed," "Move," cried the House.
Mr. Biggar rose. Col. Mure rose. Mr. Jenkins sat down. Mr. Jenkins got up again. The reporters are supposed to know what they said. The Speaker got up to say he did not. "Unfairness—incompetency—right to discuss patronage of Horse Guards—Ministry cannot defend the man they have intrusted in command." These were the words which Jenkins screamed above the uproar, and at last he moved the adjournment of the House and sat down. "Does any honorable member second it?" asked the Speaker. The House thought it was all over. There was a general sigh of relief. "I rise to second it," however, exclained Sir Robert Peel, and the House was instantly quiet, for, erratic as this honorable member is, it respects his talent and his name. He spoke briefly, his point being that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's answer was unsatisfactory; but, presently, when he drifted into an attack on Lord Chelmsford's want of generalship, he, too, was interrupted. One honorable member was understood to object to a man being hit in his absence. The House was clearly distinctined to permit any impeachment of Lord Chelmsford, except in regular and solemn order, notice given, and all thist. The Speaker reminded Sir Robert that he was out of order in discussing the policy and conduct of the Zulu war. Mr. Chaplin rose and expressed his regret that Sir Robert Peel should have jeopardized his parliamentary reputation by following the lead of the honorable member for Dundee. The House laugned. Mr. Chaplin went on to condemn the unparliamentary conduct of Jenkins, althoush the Speaker intimated that the honorable member for Gavan was the chief offender. Roars of laughter. Biggar kept his seat for the remainder of the night. At last the storm ceased with the rising of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who assured the House that the Ministry did not wish to stiffe discussion; that they were alive to their responsibilities and ready to answer for their responsibilities and ready to answer for their responsibilities a dignity by the persistent way in which it had tried to prevent an honorable member from speaking. The Opposition cheered at this, though at one time they had made just as much noise as the other side; for who could stand Mr. Jenkins' empty arrogance and pomposity? Any gentleman whom they had suspected taking Jenkins' course would have been abplauded to the each. "One man may steal a horse, while another may not look over the hedge." Lord Hartington suggested that Jenkins should withdraw his motion, which the honorable member for Dundee did, and the House meited down to such small proportions that, shortly afterward, when there was a question touching the Ordnance Service Corps, there was a division, and the Government sustained a defeat by a majority of 1, the figures

tained a defeat by a majority of 1, the figures being, for Government 6s, against 69. GENIUS AND MARRIAGE.

Points for Ladies Wedded to "Extrem Clever Husbands—Lessons Drawn from the Matrimonial Experiences of Dr. Aber-nethy, Rousseau, Dr. Johnson, Dryden, and John Milton. Chambers Journal.

It has been said by George Sand that love and courtship end together; so that he who would be always in love must be ever a wooer. Such, however, was not the opinion of the famous physician, Dr. Abernethy, whose courtship, like his prescriptions, was short and to the point. The doctor hal been attending a lady for several weeks, and had erved during those hurried visits tain qualities in the daughter which he considered would render her invaluable as a wife. Accordingly on a Sunday, when taking leave of his patient, he addressed her to the following purport: "You are now so well that I need not see you after Monday next, when I shall come to pay you my farewell visit. But in the meantime I wish you and your daughter seriously to consider the proposal I am now about to make. It is abrupt and unceremonious, I am aware; but the excessiv oeccupation of my time by my professional duties affords me no leisure to accomplish what I desire by the more ordirary course of attention and solicitation My annual receipts amount to --- pounds. and I can settle —— pounds on my wife; my character is generally known to the public, so that you may readily understand what it is. I have seen in your daughter a tender and affectionate child, an assidious and careful nurse, and a gentle and ladylike member of a family. Such a person must be all that a hus-band could covet, and 1 offer my hand and forfamily. Such a person must be all that a nus-band could covet, and I offer my hand and for-tune for her acceptance. On Monday, when I call, I shall expect your determination; for I really have not time for the routine of court-ship." It would have been interesting to know how this was received by the patient and her daughter. The bunt intimation of annual re-ceipts; the "my character is known to the pub-lic, so you may readily ascertain what it is"; then the declaration, "and no time for court-ship," "shall expect an answer on Monday"; all this must have been somewhat startling to the natient "who was now so well." To med-ical men, who above all others long to kill two birds with one stone, the above prescription may prove a useful one, and might with advan-tage be placed in the Pharmacopoeia. It was at least thoroughl: successful in the case recorded, for a happier couple never existed.

A woman of mean intelligence, one might imagine, would seldom be chosen by men of great intellect as a lifelong companion. Yet such mesaltiances seem to be the most fascinat-

great interacts seem to be the most fascinating for our greatest geniuses. The wife of Dr. Jonnson is described as a vultar woman. She was 50 years of age when the Doctor (who was only 27) married her, and according to Garrick, she was very fat, with swelled cheeks of a florid red, produced by thick painting and increased by the liberal use of cordials. She was flaring and fantastic in ner dress, and affected both in her speech and general behavior. It must be admitted, however, that Johnson himself was not altogether a "braw wooer." "He was then," Miss Porter (the lady's daughter) tells us, "lean and lank, so that his immense structure of bones was hideously striking to the eye, and he often had seemingty convulsive starts and odd gesticulations, which tended to excite at once surprise and ridicule." But as Johnson said to Beauclere with much gravity: "Sir, it was a love marriage on both sides." It certainly was so on the Doctor's part, and his affection and esteem for "Tetay" remained as strong up to the day of her death as it was on that of their marriage.

But if Johnson, with his rurged exterior, could scarcely hope for a great brize in the lottery, no such remark can be made of the courtiy, handsome, intellectual Goethe. This great man, an intimate friend of his Prince, and the idol of the Welmar Court, was captivated by a girl in humble life, whose father was a drunkard, and who herself made artificial flowers for a livelihood. So sensible was the girl of the mesalliance that she herself refused Goethe's offer of marriage. The marriage did take place, however, but not till the lapse of years had stolen away all her charms, and the family complaint—drunkenuess—had seized upon her. Still Goethe's affection remained, and the great poet worked patiently, if sorrowfully, by the side of a foolism and drunken wife.

Such another bride did Rousseau choose, and he himself gives the following account of her abilities. "I wished from the first to form her mind, but my divide the produce of the feet of the worker pr

we possess on the subject of such marriag that one of two conditions is necessary in or to secure abiding domestic comfort. The li-must be unusually simple or stupid; or she ma-be unusually intelligent and wise. The v-habits of abstraction and self-study of a man be unusually intelligent and wise. The very habits of abstraction and self-study of a man of genius lead him frequently and sometimes for long away from all communion with his family. Thus it is necessary, in order to caimly suffer such neglect, to have an intense sympathy in the work and with the genius which demands it; such sympathy as we find, for example, the wife of Niebuhr giving evidence of on her deathbed. Niebuhr had never spoken to her of her approaching death, much as he longed to receive her parting wishes, because the physician forbade all excitement. Once only, a lew davs before her death, as he was holding her in his arms, he asked her if there was no pleasure he could give her, nothing he could do for her sake. She replied with a look of unutterable love: "You will finish your history whether I live or die." That was her only desire.

Or, as we have said, failing such noblity of mind, it would appear that the next best hope of happiness for the genius is to be found in the opposite extreme—that is, perfect humanity or simplicity, or in the doworight stupidity of his wife. An example of this latter success, more particular and striking than those we have given, is to be found in the life of one of the greatest of German authors. He was subject to dits of the flercest passion, in which he denounced his wife (a simple creature) in torrents of the most tragical and scathing language. Any woman of finer susceptibility or better education must have trembled with terror under such paroxysms of rage; but this lady listened with calm admiration; she did not understand a syllable of the speech; but the unhesitating flow of high-sounding words and the impressive gestures captivated the mind of the simple gestures captivated the mind of the simple

flow of high-sounding words and the impressive gestures captivated the mind of the simple woman, and the torrent of abuse which should have overwhelmed her with grief only drew from her some ingenuous expressions of sincere admiration. She was always under the impression that at these moments her husband was but rehearing to her parts of the play he had just written; and she was no doubt flattered too in her little way with the role of critic apparently assigned her. Obviously, passion which had so entirely missed its mark could not be continued with any reasonable low of high-sounding words and the impressive could not be continued with any reasonable hope of success. Beside, the failure was not more signal than comical, and it never failed to restore the good humor of the choleric author.

Now, if we turn to instances in which men of great genius have married woman who have been neither distinguished for sense nor for the want of it,—whose mental calibre has been of a want of it,—whose mental calibre has been of a mediocre kind,—we cannot but be struck with the frequent unhappiness which has followed. Such ladies are not foolish, as the term is usually understood; they perform the duties which they imagine belonged to their station, and they expect the privileges also which pertain to it. Thus they make excellent partners for our business men, whose duties and whose pleasures they understand and generally share. But if such a lady thinks of uniting herself to a man of great genius, let ber reflect.

share. But if such a lady thinks of uniting herseif to a man of great genius, let her reflect upon the fate of her sisters who have made that experiment. Take first the experiences of Dryden, our great English poet, and of his wire Lady Elizabeth. The lady, though belonging to the aristocracy, and, therefore, presumably well educated, had no sympathy with the gonius of her husband.—a genius that required his retirement so frequently from the family-circle; she was, moreover, a woman of violent temper and of but moderate intelligence. Dryden had had suffered much from that temper; and "his invectives," says Malone, "against the married state were frequent and offiter, and were continued to the latest period of his life." And as Sir Walter Scott gently remarks: "His excursions to the country seem to have been fre-Sir Walter Scott gently remarks: "His excursions to the country seem to have been frequent; perhaps the more so as Lady Elizabeth always remained in town."

Mitton's unfortunate matrimonial engagements are well known to all, and his "Treatise or Diverse" which his demarks misfortune.

on Divorce," which his domestic misfortune stung him into writing, has been widely perused by all classes. But in this instance we can feel less sympathy for the austere Militon than, for that girl of 17, who was brought up in a home where there was plenty of company, and merriment, and dancing, and who, when she came to live with the author of "Paradise Lost," found it so solitary. No merriment and dancing in Milton's house, assuredly; but all studying as if for their lives,—the great poet reading, withing and conversing in degree or more different control of the writing, and conversing in a dozen or more dif-ferent languages, his nephews struggling hard with two or three. A vertiable mill, this new house of hers, from attic to basement, and the never-ceasing grinding of verbs and declensions a plague to her ears. Weat would the poor child

JEFF DAVIS.

dent-His Opinion of the Future of the South-Advantage of Paid Labor Over

Slave Labor.

Buston Herald, March 30. A few days ago the writer was a passenger on board the steamer Robert E. Lee, upon the Mississippi River, upward bound from New Orleans. Among the passengers, two gentlemen. advanced in years and of venerable appearance, attracted my attention as they conversed upon the saloon deck. They seemed to be intimate friends. Both were well and plainly dressed, but the appearance of the one was especially noticeable from the fact that ne did most of the talking. He had a short, gray beard, gray bair, and wore a Derby hat with brim so narrow as to give him an almost ridiculous appearance. His voice was tremu-lous and low, and he had the appearance of a man of 80, for there was a stoop in his shoulders, and he seemed to be one who had borne the full weight of the cares and burdens of the world for at least four-score years. Taking a seat beside them, I could not fail to overhear some of the conversation, which did not seem in any manner to be private. Presently one of the that I was a Northern man, quietly remarked, in passing: "The man in the queet hat is Jeff Davis." Of course, your correspondent became at once alive to the situation. Shortly after, in accordance with Southern customs, a suggestion came from one the situation. Shortly after, in accordance with Southern quistoms, a surgestion came from one of the parties that a drisk just then would be advisable, and, brandy having been nominated as the "pizen," both partook with apparent relish at the bar. On his return from the bar, the ex-President of the Confederacy took a seat near me, and, as I had been a personal acquaintance and friend of Franklin Pierce and Senator Altherton, of New Hampshire, and knew Mr. Davis' friendly relations with them in days gone by, I made bold to introduce myself as a former resident of Concord, N. H., and as an intimate personal friend of his former associates and coadjutors when he was a Cabinet officer. My statement put me at once upon good terms with him, and led to a conversation of more than three hours.

Mr Davis spoke in terms of the greatest affection of ex-President Pierce, saying often.

Mr Davis spoke in terms of the greatest affection of ex-President Pierce, saying often. "Dear man,—dear man!" He said he regarded him as a person of brilliant powers, and a statesman far above the average, and, to substantiate his own good opinion, remarked that when he was in the Cabinet, it was said by some one that Mr. Pierce must be a great man, or ne could not have kept three such men as Whitiam L. Marcy, Caleb Cushing, and Jefferson Davis as Cabinet officers during his whole Administration. In the course of our conversation Mr. Davis descanted very freely upon the war with Mexico and the part which President Pierce and himself bore in it, and gave graphic accounts of some of the battles in which he had led the forces of the United States to victory. Coming back gradually to more recent subjects, and to the events of the late War of the Rebellion, he spoke in moderate terms, and only expressed any sensitiveness upon one point. He said: "It is generally believed at the North that I am chiefly responsible for that great calamity. I was but one of the vast body of the South, and no more responsible than thousands of others. The War would have taken place without me, as inevitably as it did with me. It was one of those things which was sure to come in the progress of events, and in solving the great problems of gavernment upon this continent." He conceded expressly that the abolition of slavery would prove an ultimate good to the country,—that it was a manuest advantage to the white race, for it would lead to the development of the South, increase her industries, divide up her great landed estates, and multiply her manuthe South, increase her industries, divide up her great landed estates, and multiply her manu-facturing and mechanical industries. From the advantages of climate alone he thought the fu-ture of the South more promising than that of

any other section of the country; but he fully believed that the condition of the present greeration of the black race was all the worse by reason of the acolition of slavery.

Mr. Davis doubts very much the wisdom of the attempt to educate the nearco, and of course he utterly disbelieves in riving him the ballot. He said, however, that he was watching with a good deal of interest the experiment of his education, and was not prepared to say but in the next generation it might be a necessity, in order to enable the negro to protect and guard his own rights. Mr. Davis spoke of the negro race in a rather patronizing way.—as children, and not as men. He said they were affectionate, kindly in disposition, and full of the better qualities that belong to a servile race; that they were natural servants, and he could never believe they could be placed on an equality with the whites, either by education, legislation, or any possible chances of public sentiment in regard to them. It was his opinion that, wherever the negro race was found, it must be as an inferior and servile race, and, in the long run, they would give way to the superior race under any and till circumstances. He said that, but for the need of their labor in the fields of the South, he did not think it would be possible for the race to subsist for many generations in competition with the white race, who were so much their superiors in the capacity to plan and to accomplish residus by patient and persistent effort.

Mr. Davis acknowledged, however, that he

to plan and to accomplish resistent effort.

Mr. Davis acknowledged, however, that he had changed his mind entirely upon one question, viz., that the great staples of the South, and sugar, could be produced with great. cotton and sugar, could be produced with greater economy and in greater abundance by pad labor rather than by the labor of slares. He said to your correspondent. This was the said to your correspondent.

cereonomy and in greater abundance by paid labor rather than by the labor of slaves. He said to your correspondent: "This has already been demonstrated, and that fact alone goes far to prove the advantage which the abolition of slavery has been to the whites." He said, further: "What I have said of plantation labor is equally true of house or domestic employments; for now a far less number of servants is required than formerly to do the work of a household, and we avoid all the expense and annovance of the feeble, superannuated, and supernumeraries that were found upon all the old plantations in a state of dependence upon the owner."

Referring to the politicians, thinking, as a matter of course, that Northern men were their truest friends, but of late years there was a decided change in their feelings, and they seemed to have reached the opposite conclusion,—that their best friends were in the South, where their homes were, and in the long run, it would be found that the negro, having but little real self-dependence, would, vote in accordance with the wishes and sentiments of those who employed him. For this reason he thought the negro voters in some sections, the ex-Confederate chief said he had no doubt that there were individual instances of cruelty and coercion on the part of lawless men in some sections, but he believed the prevailing sentiment among Southern men was one of the greatest kindness and good-will toward their former slaves. He mentioned several instances of friendship and devotion on the part of freedmen to their former masters to show that this kindly feeling was reciprocil, and narrated several anecdotes flustrative of their fidelity during the War to the families of their means which showed their remarkable

show that this kindly feeling was reciprocal and narrated several anecdotes filustrative of their fidelity during the War to the families of their masters, which showed their remarkable qualities of affection and gratitude.

At the time of my interview the recent attacks upon Mr. Davis by Messrs, Hoar, Blaine, and Chandler in the Senate had not been made, and he spoke without any warmth of feeling when your correspondent led the conversation to national affairs. He said he accepted the situation as decided by the arbitrament of the sword; that he was very hopeful of the future of the country; that he did not believe there was any existing cause for sectional estrangement, or that there could be any hereafter. In discussing this topic, he talked rather as a spectator viewing things as from a distance, in which he had neither part nor lot. He in which he had neither part nor lot. He said one of the results of the War already apparent was that the South was less dependent upon the North than heretofore, for waile she would supply the great surplus of cotton, rice, and sugar as before, the p begun to produce a greater variety of cro their own use than ever before, and they would eventually compete with other sections in manufactures and the mechanic arts. In this connection he remarked that, while the South was destitute of money and the value of real estate was greatly depressed, in a very short time the price of landed property would advance because of its intrinsic value in the production of staple articles of commerce. Pointing to the rich sugar plantations or both ideas

mever-ceasing grinding of verbs and declensions a plague to her ears. What would the poor child not have given to have it changed into a real mill; the one, for instance, near her home at Forest Hill in Oxfordshire; and instead of hearing the valuable opinions of Lucretius, and Epictetus, and Demosibenes, how her heart would have thumped with joy to have heart the voices of Tom and Jerry shouting to the terriers! Some such thoughts the young bride must have had, for after a lew weeks she fled back to her country home, promising to return—some day—as all children do on the eve of their release.

And now, in conclusion, may we venture to ask the young ladies who may read these lines to reflect before giving their hands to gehias, let genius press them everso eagerly. Let them ask themselves it they are stupid enough for such a fate; or are they clever enough. Perhaps no better test in the matter could be applied than that mentioned above. Having duly reflected, let the young lady say to herself:

"Do I feel certain that I shall always prefer Epictetus and Lucretius to Tom and Jerry and their more active pursuits?"

JEFF DAVIS.

destitute of money and the vaire sends was greatly depressed, in a very short time the price of landed property would advance because of this intriosic value in the project soft in the price of landed property would advance because of its intriosic value in the project soft is intriosic value in the project soft is intriosic value in the project of landed property would advance because of the intriosic value in the project of landed property would advance because of their lens was greatly depressed, in a very short time the price of landed property would advance because of their interest value in the project of them the made to return a beautions of the supar blantations of the under the sugar plantations of the Lower Mississippil through which we were passing, he said that before me war the sould rarely be sold for \$100 per acre; shoe the under the sugar plantations of the under the sugar

duction would far exceed any previous results. He faid that, aithough Cuba had some advantages over Louisiana, it was his belief that under the new system of paid labor in connection with the improved machinery recently introduced, Lodisiana could successfully compets with the sugar planters of that island.

During our whole conversation Mr. Davis made no reference to any private grievances or to any sectional topics. If he had any opinions as to a "Solid South" he withheld them from your correspondent. If he favored the proposed subsidy for the Texas Pacific Railroad, he had nothing to say upon the matter; but upon the general subject of internal improvements he expressed a wish that Congress should do more than it has yet done or proposed to do to protect the banks of the Mississippl, in the interest of agriculture and commerce. Mr. Davis is 71 years of age. He evidently has no ambitions or aspirations for himself, but seemed deeply solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of the whole country. He said the only disturbing elements to be discerned now were the efforts of the extremists upon both sides to keep aim the animosities and hatreds of the past. If Congress would pursue a moderate course, and attend to its legitimate duties of general legislation for the good of the whole country, all the great social and industrial questions which were now the source of so much contention would soon settle themselves, and the country would be at peace.

As we were about to part, your correspondent expressed a wish that he might some day meet Mr. Davis in Boston, saying that the people of Massachusetts were magnanimous enough, notwithstanding all the unhappy past, to treat him with consideration and courtesy. He saily smiled, and, referring to a former visit to Boston many vears ago, when Gen. Butter took a prominent part in his reception, remarked, "I suppose he would give me a very different reception now, but yout may assure the people of Boston that I have no unkindness in my heart to them or any of the people of

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

London Times. March 11.

Our Glasgow correspondent telegraphed lastinght: "It appears that the City Bank liquidators are unwilling to issue any official report at to the result of the first call until the surrender arrangements with shareholders, the Trustee actions, and other matters are disposed of. It actions, and other matters are disposed of. It is pretty well understood, however, that the amount received in cash up to the present date is £1,320,000, half a million of which was paid to the account of the second installment of the call now also due. To this sum there remains to be added certain securities and deposits, which raise the entire amount realized to about two millions, out of which the first division has been paid. As respects the arrangements which are being made with shareholders, it may be mentioned that in one instance £10,000 has been given up, the holding in the bank being only a small odd lot of stock."

Some one has at last discovered the ter Some one has at last discovered the tendency of the average milkman to water his milk. His instinctive desire that his milk shall be pure impels him to wash it carefully before delivering it to his customers, and some of the water is apt to get left in.—Boston Advertiser.

BUSINESS CARDS.

QUINCY GRANITE CO. F. J. FULLER, Proprietor, WEST QUINCY, MASS.

GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORK of every desertation, executed in the best manner, in LIGHI, DARK and AMBERT SPOTTED

Estimates or orders for Building Work promptly at-sended to. Our quarries are of the best quality dark blue tock, and we have extensive Steam Polishing Works Correspondence and orders solicited.

Alex. Froitingham & Co. have been for many rest stock brokers and nankers in New York, at 12 Walles. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large resums from investments ranging from \$25 Shop and have the cavitable reputation of always may fing quick returns. Sand for their flagacial cases from \$25 Shop and \$25

MA

How He Came

His Life After He

It was announced a forquently denied, that M tenor, had become insa brought again into put his career will doubtle He entered the Mil when 11 years old; dist and from 1829 to 1836 w his father, the March Candia, who was Gover Gen. de Maistre, who de ma Chambre." At number of his brother bers of the Young Italy ceived a sudden intima on the moment with This order led to his ABANDONMENT OF He has himself given

matter in the following "My father being of he also filled the post him thither, still in the at Genoa I was suspe those who were politic eroment, and was in carry dispatches to 8 dently a pretext to ge and was anxious to s Alberto, against what put upon me. Howev showed me the gene affixed to it, according ant objected to the bimself at the dispos mand,-which, in fact. being placed under ares
"In spite of the sal
the Marquis, I sent in a
ties, and

DECIDED TO EM It being some time for my departure could ceal myself in Genoa, sistance of a young la attached. I successful month. At the expiral passage on board a bounceding to proceed it many farselles and ing at Marseilles and the authorities, I was re hospitality, and strong my journey as I intend to Paris, which advice to Paris, which advice in Paris but a short ting join a party going to Learn Being weil acquain ing's faofily, through the Duke of Wellingto Spain, I asked the Duke ty for so doing. He astry in which I should the more energy I dist I should make; and the hope for there with any finsil. Time passed a money, until at last I any means of support.

To 60 To and secured a cabin of the party secu and secured a cabin of starting from the Than ficulty managed to ser the passage. A week-I fell ill. I had to abar

America, and, what we 240. During this illu-profondeur of English treated like a brother b treated like a brother to the good luck to be urged to go to Paris to was taken there by one in his traveling carriage "In Paris I improved acquaintance of the Ma Director of the two the Theatre des Italiens, the Prince Belgiojoso, ducts en amateur. My however, became so ser however, became so see MY TURNING MY REAL This was at first very looked forward to a v that of an artist, which and unsuited to my and unsuited to my would not listen to my that, were it not for fa would, in spite of his so upon the stage. He engagement for three y which was to be passed, 000 francs, for the second third 45,000 francs. Fo was placed under the whom I daily visited.

Ilved took such pairs where, and of this I had f beer, and of this I had f judging while studying Meyerbeer prolonged months to drill him ert is Diable, and Fanny walk the boards. Con

he has said:
"I never shall forzet generally have brains on was a woman of great it by caricaturing the way by caricaturing the way me more than any one December, 1838. I made had no fear about my ve were about to ascend the understood what must the litteal prisoner going struggle he has to make man of courage and a goodfore the footlights under the influence mare. I saw noth of eyes—eyes everywh but then, you know, the my friends. They were to rise, and I owed my then again I was splend seur sang the part of

seur sang the part of beer had written for had written for had wellen for halice, and Mile. Neam Fanny Elisler was the A In the spring of 1889 In the spring of 1889

HE CAME OUT
in the part of Gennar
the other characters b
Lablache, Tamburini,
rightly," says Mario,
was a great success, c
know, it was the first th
at Her Majesty's; then
about my past. I
the best families in
there a year befor
more to do in sus
cearance in London
own. You must remen
deservedly held if grea
sang in Italy nor in Ge
my brother, who becam
would never appear on
A correspondent who
last June, gave the foll
THE GREAT TENOR A

at that time:
"Mario lives in the C
Plazza del Popolo. If
tween the months of M
receive you in a space
series of salons, elegan
turnished. The walls
ings, chiefly portrait
father, his mother, his
are busts in marbleand of his children,
years ago, when rents years ago, when rent prices, and cunning la long leases. He must half he pays. When the stranger within lares down into thre lares down into three servants' rooms—on the on the ground floor. I etrate—if you can—to man Mario is. You mi ed with him for twent some spartment with Docket, and still have extent of his attain needs and strivings, and part of the mechanical was the voice which make the converge which make the problem of the second of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the voice which make the problem of the mechanical was the problem of

not knowing who live dent, a scniptor, a pain netmaker, a wood-carv whether indeed you ha Don Quixote's sanctum it is twelve feet square placed sideways by it s old battered arm-chair available scat in the 1 everywhere. Those th

of the present race was all the worse by t the experiment of his edu-prepared to say but in the inth he was watching with a st the experiment of his eduprepared to say but in the night be a necessity, in order to protect and guard his avis spoke of the negro race king way.—as children, and said they were affectionate, n, and full of the better qualto a servile race; that they ants, and he could never uild be placed on an whites, either by education, possible changes of public to them. It was his opinion negro race was found, it hor and servile race, and, in would give way to the sun any and all circumstances, r the need of their labor in ith, he did not think it would a race to subsist for many petition with the white race, their superiors in the capacity mplish results by patient and

wledged, however, that he ind entirely upon one quesgreat staples of the South, build be produced with greatgreater abundance by paid by the labor of slaves. He condent: "This has aiready and that fact alone goes far tage which the apolition of the whites." He said, furte said of plantation labor is

e expense and annorance of nuated, and supernumerates on all the old plantations in ce upon the owner."

political status of the negro, the freedmen had naturally politicians; thinking, as a hat Northern-men were their of late years there was a desir feelings, and they seemed opposite conclusion,—that ere in the South, where their the long run, it would be to, having but little real self-yote in accordance with the ents of those who employed on he thought the negro voters in ex-Confederate chief said he at there were individual in and coercion on the part of e sections, but he believed ment among Southern men atest kindness and good-will net slaves. He mentioned friendship and devotion on en to their former masters to only feeling was restprocal, all aneciotes illustrative of the War to the families of ch showed their remarkable in and gratitude.

my interview the recent atayis by Messrs. Hoar, Blaine, e Senate had not been made, nout any warmth of feeling ondent led the donversation. He said he accepted the sitby the arbitrament of the syrphopeful of the future hat he did not believe there cause for sectional estrange-pre could be any hereafter. topic, he talked rather as gethings as from a distance, neither part nor lot. He essits of the War already the great approach of the south was less de North than heretofore, for

upply the great surplus of gar as before, the people had a greater variety of crops for ever before, and they would with other sections in mannechagic arts. In this coned that, while the South was and the value of real extent and that, while the South was and the value of real estate sed, in a very short time the perty would advance because te in the production of staple merce. Pointing to the ntations on both sides or Mississippi through sing, he said that before the ned at \$100 per acre; since reiv be sold for \$10 per acre. e Southern States produced e sugar, and molasses contry; now they were produc-

try; now they were produc-tenth of the supply, and he fore many years the pro-any previous results. Cuba had some ad-it was his belief that

it was his belief that paid labor in connective archivery recently interest of that island. Ole confersation Mr. Davis to any private grievances or pics. If he had any opinions he had any opinions he had cific Railroad, he had matter; but upon the al improvements he excongress should do more or proposed to do to prote Mississippi, in the interest commerce. Mr. Davis is 71 vidently has no ambitions elf, but seemed deeply re and prosperity of id the only disturbing now were the efforts th sides to keep aire th sides to keep aive the sides to keep aive reds of the past. If a moderate course, and nate duties of general legistic the whole country, all the ustrial questions which were so uen contention would at the country would the co

rt, your correspondhe might some day
ton, saying that the
"were magnantmous
at, all the mehappy
ith consideration and courled, and, referring to a formany years ago, when Gen. any years ago, when Gen.

mt part in his reception,
would give me a very
t you may assure the
ave no unkindness in

y of the people of the
devil that they have paintrns nor hoofs, and if find I am very much With a cordial grasp ae good-night, and re-saloon, where his wife, an I, and refined lady, as I af-out 60 years of age, awaited N. B. B.

ASGOW BANK. March 11. lent telegraphed las issue any official report as shareholders, the Trustee ers are disposed of. It

d, however, that the
to the present date
a of which was paid to
distallment of the call
sum there remains to be
and deposits, which
realized to about two
arrangements which are an the first division has been the arrangements which are hareholders, it may be meninstance £10,000 has been in the bank being only a

ast discovered the tendency man to water his milk. His at his milk shall be pure imparefully before delivering it isome of the water is apt to deerlier.

GRANITE CO. PR. Proprietor,

ESS CARDS.

Y. MASS. WORK of every descrip-

VITEthe best quality dark blue Steam Polishing Works.

. \$200. \$500. Co. have been for many years or in New York, at 12 Wall-st. on of gaining for their custom-investments ranging from \$30 to fable reputation of always maked for their Hanneal Beauty How He Came to Be a Professional Tenor.

His Life After He Had Abandoned the Stage.

MARIO.

It was announced a few days ago, and subsequenting denied, that Mario, the once-celebrated tepor, had become insane. He having thus been brought again into public notice, some details of brought again into puole notes, his career will doubtless prove interesting. He entered the Military Academy of when 11 years old; distinguished himself there; and from 1820 to 1836 was on the staff, first of his father, the Marchese Stefano, Gen. de Candia, who was Governor of Nice, and then of Gen. de Maistre, who wrote "Un Voyage autour de ma Chambre." At this time Mario and a number of his brother officers were ardent members of the Young Italy party. One day he rerelyed a sudden intimation that he must start on the moment with dispatches for Sardinia.

This order led to his ABANDONMENT OF HIS MILITARY CAREER. He has himself given the details of the whole

matter in the following words:
"My father being ordered to Genoa, where be also filled the post of Governor, I followed him thither, still in the same eapacity. When at Genoa I was suspected of associating with tibse who were politically opposed to the Government, and was in consequence deputed to carry dispatches to Sardinia. This being evilently a prefext to get rid of me, I protested. and was anxious to appeal to the King. Carlo Alberto, against what I considered an indignity put upon me. However, the Marchese Paolucci showed me the general order and the note affixed to it, according to which, if the Lienten. ant objected to the duty, he was to consider binself at the disposal of the General in command,-which, in fact, was equivalent to my being placed under arrest.
"In spite of the advice of my good friend,

In spite of the advice of my good friend, the Marquis, I sent in my papers to the authorities, and

DECIDED TO EMBARK FOR SPAIN. It being some time before the preparations for my departure could be made, I had to con-ceal myself in Genoa, which, thanks it of he as-sistance of a young lady to whom I was much affached. I successfully accomplished for a month. At the expiration of that time I took passage on board a boat bound for Marselles, intending to proceed then to Spain. On arriv-ing at Marseilles and making myself known to the authorities, I was received with the greatest hospitality, and strongly advised not to continue the authorities, I was received with the greatest hospitality, and strongly advised not to continue my journey as I intended, but to make my way to Paris, which advice I followed. I remained

in Paris but a short time, and was persuaded to join a party going to L. ndon.

Being well acquainted with Admiral Fielding's family, through them I was introduced to the Duke of Wellington. Still anxions to visit Spain, I asked the Duke to give me some facility for so doing. He assured me it was a country in which I should make no progress; that the more energy I displayed the more enemies the more energy I displayed the more enemies I should make; and that the only thing I could hope for there with any certainty was a coup de fusil. Time passed away, and with it all my money, until at last I found myself without any means of support. I then resolved TO GO TO AMERICA,

and secured a cabin on board a sailing-vessel starting from the Thames, having with some difficulty managed to serupe together 240 to pay figuity managed to serate together \$40 to pay the passage. A week before the ship was to sail I fell ill. I had to abandon the idea of going to America, and, what was worse, to forfeit the \$40. During this illness I experienced the profondeur of English hospitality, and was treated like a brother by those with whom I had the good luck to become acquainteil. I was urged to go to Paris to consult the doctors, and was taken there by one of my English friends in his traveling carriage.

in his traveling carriage.
"In Paris I improved in health, and made the "In Paris I improved in health, and made the acquaintance of the Marquis Aguona, then the Lurector of the two theatres—the Opera and the Theatre des Italiens. I was also intimate with the Prince Belgiojoso, with whom I used to sing duets en amateur. My financial circumstances, however, became so serious that I made them known to the Prince, who insisted upon MY TURNING MY REAL ABILITIES TO ACCOUNT.

This was at first very obnoxious to me. I had looked forward to a very different career from that of an artist, which I then thought unmanily and unsuited to my tastes. But the Prince would not listen to my objections, assuring me that we sail not for family considerations, he what not risen to my objections, assuring me that, were it not for family considerations, he would, in spite of his social position, go hisself udon the stage. He spoke to the Marquis Aguado on my behalf, and obtained for me an engagement for three years. For the first year, engagement for three years. For the first year, which was to be passed in study, I received 14,000 francs, for the second 32,000, and for the third 45,000 francs. For the first six months I was placed under the tuition of Meyerbeer, whom I daily visited. No composer that ever lived took such palus with his work as Meyerbeer, and of this I had frequent opportunities of judging while studying with him."

Meverbeer prolonged his stay in Paris eight months to drill him into his role of Robert le Diable, and Fanny Ellsler taught him to walk the boards. Concerning Fanny Ellsler. walk the boards. Concerning Fanny Elisier,

HIS PIRST APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE,

he has said:
"I never shall forget her goodness. Dancers generally have brains only in their feet, but she was a woman of great intelligence. She began by caricaturing the way I walked, and taught was a woman of great menigence. She began be caricaturing the way I walked, and taught me more than any one else, On the 14th of December, 1838, I made my first appearance. I had no fear about my voice, but I felt as if I were about to ascend the scalfold. I then fully understood what must be the feeling of a polifical prisoner going to execution, and the struggle he has to make to bear himself like a man of courage and a gentleman. When I got before the footlights I felt as if I were under the influence of a fearful nightmare. I saw nothing but a multitude of eyes—eyes everywhere. I was successful; bet then, you know, the house was filled with my friends. They were there to give me a hand to rise, and I owed my success to them. And then again I was splendidly supported: Levasseur sang the part of Eertrand (which Meyerber had written for him), Dorus Gras that of Alice, and Mile. Neaux that of the Princess. Finny Elisler was the Abbess."

In the spring of 1839

HE CAME OUT IN LONDON

in the part of Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia," the other characters being sustained by Grisi, Labiache, Tamburini, "and, if I remember rightly," says Mario, "Marietta Brambilia. It was a great success, certainly; but then, you know, it was the first time "Lucrezia" was sung at Her Majesty's; then there was the romance about my past. I had known many of the best families in London when I was there a year before, and society had more to do in sustaining my first appearance in London than any merits of my own. You must remember that Rubini was still deservedly held in great esteem. No, I never sing in Italy nor in Germany. I had promised my brother, who became Gen. de Caudia, that I would never appear on the I alian stage."

A correspondent who visited Mario in Naples last June, gave the following account of HE CAME OUT IN LONDON last June, gave the following account of

THE GREAT TENOR AND HIS SURROUNDINGS at that time:

Mario lives in the Corso, not far from the
Hazza del Popolo. If you call upon him between the months of May and November he will receive you in a spacious suite of rooms, a series of salons, elegantly, if not luxuriously farnished. The walls are covered with paintings, chiefly portraits of his family.—his father, his mother, his children, Grisi. There are busts in marble and in bronze of Grisi and of his children. He took the house years ago, when rents had rises to fabulous litices, and cunning landlords would only let on long leases. He must keep it on or relet it for half he pays. When he was obliged to admit half he pays. When he was obliged to admit the stranger within his walls he took all his lares down into three little rooms—one the servants' rooms—on the entresol, and a fourth to the ground floor. Into these you must penerate—if you cam—to find out what manner of man Mario is. You might have been acquainted with him for twenty years, living in a hand-ome apartment with plenty of money in his locket, and still have failed to discover the full extent of his attainments, his intellectual needs and strivings, and how little more than a part of the mechanical termation of the man was the voice which made him famois. If you sent by chance into the fooms he now occupies, not knowing who lived in them,

not knowing who lived in them. to make out whether the habitant was a student, a sculptor, a painter, a musician, a cabitettaker, a wood-carver, or an archeologist or mether indeed von had not been translated into Don Quixote's sanctum. Take the middle-room; it is twelve feet square. A table and a chair placed sideways by it stand in the centre—an ald battered arm-chair with high back, the only available seat in the room. There are books everywhere. Those that hie open on the table treat of the forgotten languages, Etruscan especially. For the rest, one notices a box with well-used color-tubes and brushes, some pailets, a YOU WOULD BE PUZZLED

number of bottles and varnishes, and pigments, anniets, scrow-drivers, modeling tools, notes of invitation, visitors' cards, and cigar-boxes. Around the appartment, heaped up on the floor, against the walls, on some plain deal shelves, upon a chest of drawers, filled all of them with autographs, are hundreds of dusty volumes, portfolios of prints and drawings, and pieces of old armor. On the walls are hanging plaster casts of hands and feet from the life, sketches in offs and water-colors, tobacco-pipes, and all kind of arms,—not stage properties; those and his costumes

HE PARTED WITH LONG AGO.

not stage properties; those and his costumes

HE PARTED WITH LONG AGO.

In one corner there is a modeling stool, with a
little bust in progress upon it, and behind it
stand some lances and long bows. The little
bed in a corner is overlaid with portfolios, and
sometimes he has to toss the mattress over to
find the prints which he wants lying beneath it.
The room on the ground floor, to which you
descend by a little dark staircase barely three
feet wide, is the workshop where Mario does his
cablust-making and carving,—where he converts
some old wooden fluted columns into a mantelpiece reaching up to the ceiling for one of the
rooms in the miano nobile above, produces a
handsome piece of furniture out of some early
rehaissance carved and gift consoles, or makes
anything else he wants, from plain book-shalves
to that pretty carved letter-box on the inside of
the workshop door, which opens on the side of
the entrance hall from the street.

All His MUSIC—

the works of more than 100 masters, and many
English numbered among thom—less piled on
the floor of the third little room above his joiner's shop, and fills the greater part of it. 'I
have mever had time,' said Mario, 'to arrange it,'
since I came down here; but now I am going to
send it to my native town of Cagliari. They
have founded a musical club there, and paid me
the compliment of calling it "The Mario"; so,
instead of putting all this music in order, I
shall get rid of a nuisance, and have the credit
of riving a present at the same time.' The only
part of his strangely-crowded quarters where
any order exists is that devoted to his coilection of, works on music. He has long had
as idea of preparing a history of music; but an
idea ut remains, though he commenced to coilect
baterials for the purpore years ago. He ransacked the library of the British Museum, copying many curious examples of antique scores
and ancient glees. He collected old Ms.
music in all the countries he visited. In an old
Mass-book he picked up at Toledo he found the
original setti

mer.'
"As you see Mario sitting at the opposite
side at Morteo's, you would neverthink he had
known a moment's trouble. If you could obain the entree in Roman society, you will co stantly meet him in that in which he was bo ver welcome, ever surrounded by the younge

CAPT. NAT GORDON.

An Old Man-of-War's-Man Spins the Yarn of the Capture of the Slave Ship Erie, Capt. Nat Gordon, by the United States Steamer Mohican, Capt. Gordon.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 30.—I hope you will be kind enough to give these few lines a place in your paper. I read an article in THE TRIBUNE O the 29th concerning Capt. Nat Gordon's capture and his doings at the time that is not altogether right. I belonged to the man-of-war at the time of the capture. In the first place, Capt. Gordon did not command the brig Triton, as stated, at the time of his capture, but he commanded a full-rigged ship by the name of Erie.

In the second place, he did not throw the cargo overboard, as stated. We captured the whole thing, and got our prize-money for it in

In the third place, it was not the man-of-war Constellation that captured her, as stated; it was the United States steam sloop-of-war Mo hichn, or the "black-sneak." as the Rébels called her at the battle of Port Royal, S. C., and commanded by United States Capt. S. W. Gordon, of Philadelphia.

I write this letter so that the public may know the truth, and give the right of the cap-

the tothe right parties.

So far as the capture, we did not have much trouble in taking the Erie. We signted the ship in the morning early. It was one of those fine mornings with a very light breeze, such as nne mornings with a very light breeze, such as you will experience on the coast of Africa, in the neighborhood of Congo River. About 80 clock we were up to her within hading distance, but they would not stope so we gave them one of our nine-inen rifle shots across the bow, and I can tell you, sir, that made them stop. They knew then that we meant business. You could see tell you, sir, that made them stop. They knew then that we meant business. You could see the men running to the braces to haul the yards aback, and the man at the wheel put it hard down, and let the ship come up to the wind. In a moment she was stopped, and we were not long in getting close up to her. So we sent a boat on board of her with two officers and a crew of thirteen men well armed. So soon as one officer got on board of her he stationed our men so as to take full charge in case any of her men so as to take full charge in case any of her men should do anything contrary to orders, while the other officer went down in the cabin to look at the ship's papers. The hatches were all put on and guards put in the hold to keep

all put on and guards put in the noid to keep the negroes still.

It was not long before our officer came up out of the cabin and ordered our midshipman and crew to take full charge. In the meantime he made signals, to our ship for another armed boat's crew. Our men went to work and took the hatches off, and what a sight there was as soon as the hatches came off, the negroes commenced howing and clapping their hands. They knew at once they were going to be saved. They knew at once they were going to be saved, at least I think so. It was a fearful sight to

look at,—something similar to the hogs coming in on the railroad. So soon as our other boat got alongside of So soon as our other boat got alongside of her, Capt. Gordod, mate, and crew were ordered to go in that boat and go on board of our ship for examination. They were all marched aft on the quarterdeck to our Commander. I can tell you, sir, they were a fine set of men.—a mixture of every nation, from Norwegian to a Greek. All of them that claimed to be American citizens were sent, back along with their Captain and mate on board of the Erie and put in irons; the rest of the crew, four of them shipped with us, and the rest were sent on shore at their own request. The ship was properly manned by officers, and crew from the Monican, and then sent on her way to land the negroes again, and from there to New York. And that

was the last cruise that Capt. Gordon made on the cost of Airica after blacks.

The old ship Eric, once a slaver, was doing good Government service in the Rebellion. She was fitted out into a store-ship for the navy.

As soon as he got to New York he (Gordon) turned his back on the good old flag that had made him what he was, to join his comrades in

Mr. Editor, I hope you will oblige an old manof-war's-man of fline years' services in the United States Navy, and now a citizen of Chi-cigo, by publishing the foregoing. I remain your obedient servant, G. M. EDMONSEN.

Clumber House.

New York Times.

Of Clumber House, the country seat of the Duke of Newcastle, which has just been destroyed by fire, an eminent English architect has said that "it embraces magnificence and comfort more than any other nobleman's mansion in England, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Duke of Westminster's new house, near Chester." This mansion consisted of three parts, two wings and a main building, that is to say, something like the Capitol at Washington. The central part, the part destroyed by fire, faced a fine artificial lake, and was ornamented with a very light Ionic colonnade, which had a pleasing effect. In this central part was the library, the grand drawing-room, the stated infigroom, the Duke and Duchess' bedroom, and the Duke's study. All these apartments were richly ibrary, the grand drawing-room, the state dame room, the Duke and Duchess' bedroom, and the Duke's study. All these apartments were richly furnished, and the most valuable paintings nung on the walls. The inbrary was especially rich in a chosen collection of foreign and classical literature. Among other valuables, the Duke's bedroom contained an immense vellum redigree of the family. The grand drawing-room contained a capital portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; also, paintings by Snyders. Claude Lorraine, Castiglione, Teniers, Van Dyke, Reubens, Sacchi, Salvator Rosa, and Michael Angelo. But the greatest glory of Clumber was the state dining-room. This magnificent apartment was 60 ieet in length, 34 in breadth, and 30 in hight. It was sufficiently large to accommodate 200 at table. The cellings and panels were extremely rich in stucco and gilding, and there was a grand marble chimney-piece and steel grate of exquisite workmanship. The ornaments of this august apartment consisted of seven paintings valued alone at \$225,000.

How an Ugly Bullet Was Removed from the

How an Ugly Bullet Was Removed from the Neck of a Noted Desperado.

Jefferson City (Minn.) Journal.

On the Alst of September, 1876, the Younger brothers, how safely lodged in the Penitoniary in this city, were captured in a large ciump of bashes not far from the Village of Madelia, by a posse of seven men, after a severe hand-to-hand encounter, in which two of the robbers were killed and Jim Younger severely wounded by an oblong bullet from a needire-gun in the hands of Capt. T. L. Youngt, who was standing within ten feet of film when he fired. The bullet split his upper lip, carried away the right half of the jaw and penetrating the back part of the throat, where it is supposed to have turned upon the maxiliary bone, lodging in the

muscles of the back part of the throat, where

muscles of the back part of the throat, where it has been ever since. For a long time past he has not been able to do any work whatever, and it was thought he would necessarily die soon. However, last Monday the prison-surgeon, Pritt, made an incision in the roof of his mouth to where the bullet lay, but found it firmly imbedded in the muscles, and, it was thought, attached to a pieze of bone. A day or two passed in the most intense pain and agony, when Hospital-Steward Clark, at the earnest request of Younger, made an examination, and with proper inttruments proceeded to carefully separate the muscles from the ragged and battered bullet, without doing any more cutting, as it lay near the salivary gland and deep muscles of the throat, which rendered it a very difficult place to work. A portion of two days was spent in this manner, when last Thursday the bullet was safely dislodged, much to the joy of the sufferer, who is greatly relieved, and whose prospects of recovery are now good. The bullet would undoubtedly have sloughed off in time, but its early removal has relieved him of an immense amount of intense suffering he

let would undoubtedly have sloughed off in time, but its early removal has relieved him of an immense amount of intense suffering he would have had to undergone had it been left to work its own way out.

Jim bore up under the tedious operation bravely, without the use of any stimulant or bravely, without the use of any stimulant or medicine, says that \$100,000 would be no temptation to have the ugly thing returned to the place it has occupied for so long.

The bullet, which is at present in our possession, is twisted, battered, and creased out of any describable shape, and is the property of Steward Clark, to whom it was given by Younger, as the one most entitled to it. It is a valuable curlosity.

RELICS OF ROYALTY. The Ancient Regulia of England.

ble curiosity.

Pail Mail Gazette.

Some interesting correspondence recently appeared about sundry royal or national collecions of plate, gems, jewels, and the like, which were turned into money or otherwise disposed of by the King or the Parliament during the Great Rebellion. More particularly one of the writers who contributed to the discussion invited attention to what he appears to regard as a new and important, piece of documuntary vidence bearing on the destruction of the anient regalia of England, by order of the Parliament, after the decapitation of the king. It occurs among the miscellaneous nanuscripts, now in the British Museum, of George Vertue, the engraver (from whose papers, by-the-by, Horace Walpole got almost all the materials for his "Anecdotes of Painting"), and it consists of a catalogue of crowns and sceptres, swords, and many other coronation accessories, which were seized at the Tower and Westminster Abbey, demolished, and sold in 1649. Such a catalogue would be exceedingly curious and valuable were it original, or hitherto unknown. But what it eems really to be is an imperfect and by no neans careful extract from a record which has been frequently printed, in whole or in part, and which is more or less fully quoted in every or nearly every book on particular coroevery or nearly every book on particular coro-nations, or coronations generally, that has been published in this country during the current century at least.

In the old time, as all the world knows, Ed-ward the Confessor stood in much the same re-lation to the Regalia of England as that in which Charles the Great stood to the Regalia of the Empire and of France.

which Charles the Great stood to the Regalia of the Empire and of France. "The Regalia," Dean Stanley says in his "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," "were strictly Anglo-Saxon by their traditional names; the crown of Alfred or St. Edward for the King; the crown of Edith, wife of the Confessor, for the Queen." From the reign of Edward the Confessor to the reign of Henry VIII. the Regalia was kept in the Treasury at Westminster Abbey. The guardianship of them was secured to the abbots and monks by their original charter, and their successors, the Dean and Chapter, continue to perform certain services at coronations which are the surviving and attenuated incidents of their ancient and extinct privileges. After the Reformation the Regalia were divided between the Abbey and the Tower, dents of their ancient and extinct privileges. After the Reformation she Regalia,
were divided between the Abbey and the Tower,
the more costly of them being sent to the Tower,
the security of strong rather than consecrated
walls being preferred. And so they remained
distributed until they were finally made away
with. Dean Stantey, indeed, says that "the
larger part" of them were kept at the Abbey
"until the time of the Commonwealth, when
(in 1642) they were broken to pieces." But, in
the first place, there was no Commonwealth in
1642: in the second place, there is proof positive that many of the Regalia-were pos "broken
to pieces" before 1649; and, in the third place, to pieces " before 1649; and, in the third place, Dean Stanley afterwards contradicts his own statements on this point in the following terms. He says that "in July 1643, took place the only actual desecration to which the Abbey was exposed;" and on that occasion the doors of the Treasury, which down to that time had been kept by the Chapter, were forced open, that an inventory of what was to be found there might be presented to the House of Commons. Heary Marten (sinch was the story) had been intrusted with the welcome task, and Enbeen intrusted with the welcome task, and England has never seen a circumony so nearly approaching to the revolutions of the Continent as when the stern enthusiast, with the malicious humor for which he was noted, broke open the huge iron chest in the ancient chapel of the Treasury, and dragged out the crown, sceptre, sword, and robes consecrated by the use of 600 years, and put them on George Wither, the poet, who (according to Anthony Wood), being thus crowned and royally arraved, first marcaed about the room with a stately garb and afterwards with a thousand, abish and ridiculous actions, exposed those sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter."

The lists are interesting to antiquaries, and

empt and laughter."

The lists are interesting to antiquaries, and contain a number of the reputed relies of Edward the Confessor and his Queen. There is first "Queen Edith's crowne, formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon triall found to be of silver gift, curiched with garnetts, foule pearle, sappnires, and some odd stones," valued at £16 only. Next comes "King Alfred's crowne of gould wyerworke. sett with slight stones and two little bells," valued at £248 lbs, which were clearly a very arount crowned. which was clearly a very ancient crown. And it is pretty manifest that it was the one called by Spellman, in his "Life of Alfred the Great." "the autientest crowne of Alfred the Great," "the antientest crowne there is" at the Abbey. After the crowne are enumerated two sceptres, one a "staff of black and white tvory, with a dove on the top, with binding and foote of gould," and the other "silver gilt, with a dove, formerly thought gould;" a "large staff, with a dove on ye top, formerly thought to be all gould, but upon triall found to be the lower part wood within and silver gilt without;" a "small staff with a flour de luce on the topp, formerly thought to be all of gould, but upon trial found to be all of gould, but upon trial found to be iron within and silver gilt without;" and a secutre "sett with pearles and stones, the upper

iron within and silver gift without;" and a sceptre "sett with pearies and stones, the upper end gould, the lower end silver." Afterwards are entered "one silver spoone gift" and "one paire of silver gift spurres," the whole being duly reported "breken and defaced," and valued at about £600.

Then we have "three swords with scabbards of cloth of gould,"—that is, the sword of mercy and the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal,—which may have been comparatively modern swords of ceremony, or may also have been "the sword with which King Athelstane cut through the rock at Dunbar; he sword of cut through the rock at Dunbar; the sword of Wayland, Smith, by which Henry II. was knighted, the sword of Tristan presented to John by the Emperor,"—three swords which Dean Stanley says were preserved in the chapel of the Pyx at Westminster. At all events, what ever they were, they were valued at £3, or £1 each. Accompanying them were "one crimson taffaty robe, very old;" and "one robe laced with gould lace," valued at 10s. each; "one livor culird silk robe, very old and worth nothing;" "one robe of crimson taffaty sarcenett, "valued at 5s.; "one pairs of buskins, cloth of silver, and silver, etcokings, very old, "valued" at 5s.; of silver, and silver stockings, very old," valued at 2s. 6d.; "one paire of shoes of cloth of gould," valued at 2s.; "one pair of gloves emonded with gould," valued at 1s.; and "one old combe of horne, worth nothing." We may reflect what this cheap lot—only \$1.10s. 6d.—would propably have ferbed under the horner. would probably have fetched under the hammer of a judicious and fashionable auctioneer in this age of "collecting" and curiosity hunting.

Making a Vision True.

New York Sun, March 27.
The young wife of William Schwartz, of 61 The young wife of william Schwartz, or 61 Elizabeth street, just before her death in June last, called her husband to her bedside and told him that she had dreamed of entering their bedroom to call him to breakfast, and finding him dead on the floor, with blood streaming from a wound in his temple, and a pistol near his right

wound in his temple, and a pistol near his right hand. She gave a graphic account of her dream, and he was much impressed by it.

"He was lying," said she to a friend, "upon his back, partially dressed, in front of the mirror. His white shirt bosom was bespattered with blood, and a pool of blood surrounded his head on the floor. The pistol was near his right hand."

hand."
Schwartz became despondent after her death, and often spoke of her strange dream. Yesterday morning his housekeeper, Dora Stoltz, went to his room, the same in which his wife had died. to call him to breakfast. She found him died, to call him to breakiast. Sae found him before the mirror, brushing the hair from his temples. He was partially dressed, having on his trousers and suppers, and a spotless white shirt. She asked him if he was dressing to make a call. He replied that he would go down to the breakfast-table after a little while. A few minutes afterward, the report of a pistol was heard in his room. On opening the door the household found Schwartz lying on his back. His white shirt-front was spattered with blood. A bullet-hole was in his right temple, from which the blood was flowing, and a revolver was lying near his right hand. All was as Mrs. Schwartz had dreamed.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The Congressional Situation Probable Length of the Session-The Haughty Queens of the South-Birthplaces of Con-gressmen-Carpet-Baggers Southern Fe-male Clerks-Fancy-Dress Party-Private male Clerks—Fancy-Dress Party—Private
Theatricals—Mrs. Jarley's Wax.-Works—
Pedestrians in Petticoats—How the Chinese Live—The Japanese Diplomats and
Their British Mentor—The National Museum and Its Treasures—The New National Observatory—Lobbying Star-Gazers—
The Result of a Change of Trousers—The
Cameron-Oliver Scandal—Ben Butler in
His Glory—About the Ex's.

Succial Correspondence of The Telbuna Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30—Society is at

a standstill. There are passages in Homer's 'Iliad " which show the main movement of the drama in suspense, while the struggle between two prominent combatants is being decided. Greeks and Trojans are painted by that une qualed hand awaiting with breathless interest successful stroke of the sword, a lucky throw of the javelin, or the slipping of a foot on the part of one or other of the champions. And for a time the fate of Troy, the wrongs of Menelaus, the beauty of Paris,-all things, indeed, are lost to sight and absorbed in the over powering excitement of the duel.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION is a very effective caricature of such a Homer episode. The progress and the prosperity of the country awaits, to all appearances, the contests between Congressional gladiators. Society is, of course, represented in the crowded galleries, and Northern blondes rival Southern brunettes in applauding their respective champions, but they unite in voting that this state of suspense is unendurable. What they want to

HOW LONG WILL THE SESSION LAST? and thus far no one has been able to solve the conundrum. The "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble" of the Democratic caucus cauldron has kept society in a simmer, for no one can make any plans. If the wives of rural Congressmen are to be here during the spring and early summer, they must have new bonnets and new dresses, but, if we are to have a short session, what they are now wearing will be good enough for home-wear. Meanwhile, these ladies find Washington a deal pleasanter than their village firesides, and they all hope that the ad-journment will not come until June. Of course they pay daily visits to the Capitol, and

LISTEN TO THE DEBATES with marked interest. It is especially refreshing to witness the delight with which the Southern ladies, who are all politicians, witness the Congressmen from their section. These gentlemen, with a haughtiness and arrogance which recalls Mr. Dombey, affect to look down upon the Republicans with a magnificent superiority which is wonderful to behold, while their Northern allies rival Pecksniff, that most self-humiliated of mortals, in their obsequious attentions to "the governing race." It is really sad that these

HAUGHTY QUEENS OF THE SOUTH have often to witness the humiliation of their champions, especially in the Senate. But the ablest among them writhes when Coukling strikes him with his keen shafts of sarcastic cynicism, or when Blane charges into the debate like one of their Black Hiorse cavalry, or Edwards (1986 bline dash of vitrolic, printed and control of the course of the cour munds gives blin a dash of vitriolic virulence without exceeding the boards of parliamentary decorum. It is really too bad that the victors, just as they begin to enjoy the stoils, should be badgered, and tormental, and called to account

by the minority.

THE KNOW-NOTHING DOCTRINE by the minority.

THE KNOW-NOTING DOCTRINE

of five-and-twenty years ago, that citizens of foreign birth would in time rule the Republic, is not proven by the present Congress. In the Senate we have Jones of Florida, an Irishman by birth; Beck of Kentucky, a canny Scot, who was born in Dumtriessfire; and Jones of Nevada, who is a naive of therefordshire, England, but who is essentially welch. In the House there are two Englishofth, Joyce of Vermont and Briggs of New Ham Shire; and two natives of Erin's sweet isle, — Of Baten of New York and O'Brien of Brooklyn. Hermany has four Representatives: Hellman d. Evansville, Ind., was born at Aloig Rhein, Resse; Morse of Boston, was born at Wachenbein, Bavaria; Muller of New York, was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; and Poether of Henderson, Minn., was born at Lippe Detmidd.

THE ENTIRE GEOMAIA DELEGATION, two Senators and nime Representatives, are

two Senators and nine Representatives, are natives of that State, but generally there is a deal of carpet-bagging. Both of the Indiana Senators, for example, were born in Butler County, Ohio, and of the thirteen Indiana Representatives. Browne, myers, Calkins, and Cowgill are natives of Ohio. Bicknell and Orth of Pennsylvania, De La Matyr and Baker of New York, and Hellman of Germany, leaving four who were born in the State which they represent. resent.

VIRGINIA, THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS virginia, the mother of presidents in days past, has a goodly delegation of her sons in the Senate. They are: Bruce, of Mississippi; Coke, of Texas; Hereford, of West Virginia; Johnston, of Virginia; Taurman, of Ohio; Withers, of Virginia. The Virginia Representatives are all "to the manor born," with the exception of Dr. Jorgensen, of Petersburg, who is a native of Philadelphia. Maryland has supplied fillinois with Senator Davis and Representative Townshend, and "Blaine, of Maine," is a native of Pennsylvania. Quita a number of Northern Congressmen have Southern-born wives, but no Southern Congressman has gone northward for a help-mate. northward for a help-mate.

in the Executive Departments are quite numerous, some of them bearing the old historic names of the founders of the Republic. As a faithful chronicler I must add that they do not, as a general thing, rank high among the sister-hood of toilers. They are not punctual, they do not write well, and they with great difficulty master the unimportant duties assigned to them. As might be expected, they have many regrets for "The Lost Cause," and are jubilant over the occupation of the Capitol by the Confederate Brigadiers, which they regard as a stepping-stone to the election of a President in '81, who will give the South its 'rights," which means paying for the emancipated slaves, pensioning the Rebel soldiers, and appointing Southerners to all—or nearly all—the civil, military, and dinlomatic. To bear some of these Southern females—I beg their pardon—lady-clerks talk makes one wouder that they could have accepted office under a Republican President.

A FANCY-DRESS PARTY THE SOUTHERN FEMALE CLERKS

A FANCY-DRESS PARTY at the house of Mr. Keble was the society event of the past week. Mrs. Keble, who represented Queen Elizabeth, wore a magnificent costume, consisting of a dress of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold face; white satin petticoat, richly embroidered with gold; stomacher embroidered with gold; old point face ruff, and crimson velvet head-dress, adorned with jewels. The host was dressed as a Venetian Senator, in a robe of was dressed as a Venetian Senator, in a robe of the richest violet satin and mantie of black velvet, trimmed with fur; violet cap, edged with black velvet. A Southern Congressman was a splendid specimen of a wild Irishman, with his shillelagh and Hibernian brogue, and another was gorgeous as Henry VIII., a character that rightfully belonged to Delegate Cannon. A young lady from Chicago represented "Fire"; she wore a black tulle dress, trimmed with flame-colored fringe and fire-flies, and carried a torch in her hand. It had been stated on the invitations that "No publicity is to be given to the entertainment," and care was taken not to invite any one who would chronicie the characwas dressed as a Venetian Senator, in a robe of invite any one who would chronicle the charac-

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

can be rehearsed during the Lenten sesson, and can be renearsed during the Lenter season, and there are several companies preparing for Easter performances. The best has as its stage-manager Mr. Ricketts, and is to appear at Ford's Opera-House for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. The comedicates to be performed are "The Loan of a Lover" and "Woodcock's Little Game," with the pretty Miss Lausdale, a daughter of Surgeon Lansdale, of the pay, as leading lady, and a son of ex-Senator Howe as leading lady, and a son of ex-Senator Howe as the leading gentieman. Among the other per-formers is a daughter of Senator Bayard, who has developed a good deal of histrionic talent, and who is also very pretty.

MRS, JARLET'S WAX-WORKS are to be produced with great effect for the benefit of Epiphany Church, under the auspices of Mrs. Everett Wise, Mrs. Cariyle Patterson, of Mrs. Everett Wise, Mrs. Carlyle Patterson, and other ladies of high social position. The members of the Ladies' Aid Society of Capitol Hill sre also getting up a burlesque opera, cailed "Pinback," written by a smooth-faces young lawyer, who is to be its prima-donna. Dr. Kimball is the musical director, Mrs. Gen. Lander gives the benefit of her protessional experience, and a score of pretty girls will sing like nightingales in the chorus. As they say, "It will be so nice."

THE PEDESTRIAN MANIA infested society, and our most dashing to for a

ward Thornton has always stepped off a daily constitutional of from two to ten miles before his 7 o'clock dinner, and he has generally been accompanied by one or both of his daughters, who have grown up to be tail, fragile blondes, looking very like their mamma. The other diple mats content themselves with a stroll on the forth sidewalk of Pennsylvania avenue late in the afternoons, walking three or four abreast, and experting the natives to get out of the way that their High Mightnesses may pass along. The only trouble our Washington girls find in walking is that they have to wear stout, broadsoled, low-heeled walking boots, but several have had the courage to put them on, and they tramp off with a swinging, graceful step.

tramp off with a swinging, graceful step.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

has surrounded itself with a great wall of mystery, and it has been with difficulty that some of the ladies at the West End have ascertained something about their kitchen and dining-room arrangements. Yung Wing, the second in rank, lives with his brother-in-law. Mr. Bartlett, the American Secretary, and usea his knife and fork on the Connecticut fare which his wife has served. But at the Legation, on F street, above the Departments, the old Head Centre, Chin Lan Pin. Secretary Yung Sang Siang, and the dozen or more of retainers, stick to the chop-sticks and covered teacuos. They live on thick soups, meats boiled into gelatine, rice, scalding tea, and hot wings. Predigestion is their culinary glory. meats conted into generate, rice, scarding tea, and not wines. Predigestion is their culinary glory, and they sneer at us for performing the work of the slanghter-house at table, and cutting up the dead bodies of the animals and fowls upon which we feed.

we feed.

THE ALMOND-EYED JAPANESE,
on the other hand, endeavor to banish all traces
of their fatherland from their residences
here, and to adopt the manners, customs, and
habits of the outside barbarians. They are a
narmless, inoffensive set, and it is very amusing
to see the little fellows gotten up in accordance
with the prints in the windows of the tailors'
shops, smoking eigars, and trying to imitate the with the prints in the windows of the tailors' shops, smoking cigars, and trying to imitate the swagger of the untive beaux. Just now the Legation here is in disgrace at home for having permitted Sir Edward Thornton to lead them into so wording a treaty of commerce that the United States will not receive the advantages which the Japanese Government had wished to bestow on them. The trained British diplomat was too much for our Secretary of State, and made Yoshida unwittingity prevent our obtaining advantages which the Government of Japan were willing to give us.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

which is to be built as an "annex" of the Smithsonian Institution, and under the charge of Prof. Baird, is to be but one story high, lighted from above, and built almost entirely of brick, iron, and glass, so that it will be fire-proof. The nucleus of the collection will be the gifts made by foreign Governments which were exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. These, with what the Smithsonian already possesses, will make several departments perfect at the start. Take, for example, fish and fisheries. the start. Take, for example, fish and fisheries,—these will be colored plaster casts of the different species of fish, with models of boats, tackle, nets, scears, etc., illustrating the catching and curing of the finny tribes. Pottery will be shown from the pre-historic ages, embracing specimens from Arizona, from Egypt, from Pompeli, Japan, and China. But the crowning glory of the collection will be the implements, weapons, and utensils of the American Indians, from the stone-age down to the time of Sitting Bull. The contrivances for procuring fire by friction are very curious, and the boring in hard stone for pipes is marvelous, when the appliances of the aboriginal workmen are taken into consideration. THE NEW NATIONAL OBSERVATORY

hangs fire. The Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress to select a site, after eating good lunches at all of the available positions on the range of hills which encircles the metropolis, selected an estate known as "Clifton," on the picturesque bank of Rock Creek. But it is now said that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad proposes to invade this beautiful valley, and that the rumbling of its trains will damage the nice working of the astronomical instruments. So the owners of other locations are preparing to give a second round of lunches to balt the Commissioners with. Admiral Rogers, the Superintendent of the Observatory, is meanwhile doing a little pleasant lobbying, by being "at home" every Friday erening to Congressmen, "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts." A detail of scientific Professors explain the telescope, and show how unfit the present building is; half-a-dozen dashing young Lieutenants play the agreeable to the ladies, with an occasional remark on the unitness of the present building; and the delicitous "first-chop." or Mandarin. is, selected an estate known as "Chitcon," on the picturesque bank of Rock Creek. But it is now said that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad proposes to invade this beautiful valley, and that the rumbling of its trains will damage the nice working of the astronomical instruments. So the owners of other locations are preparing to give a second round of lunches to balt the Commissioners with. Admiral Rogers, the Superintendent of the Observatory, is meanwhile doing a little pleasant lobbying, by being "at home?" every Friday evening to Congressmen, "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts." A detail of sclentific Professors explain the telescope, and show how unfit the present building is; halt-a-dozen dashing young Lieutenants play the agreeable to the ladies, with an occasional remark on the unfitness of the present building; and the delicious "first-chop," or Mandarin, tea, artistically prepared by the Admiral's wife and daughter, puts every one who sips it into a proper frame of mind to become easily convinced that the present building is unfit tor an observatory and unhealthy as a residence. The new National Observatory is bound to be built.

THE DIS-ORDEN OF THE BATH.

Each House of Congress has its bath-rooms and barber-shop, where Senators, about equality matched, in size, were taking their baths at the same time, and that the attendant, who had taken out their clothes to brush, changed the black pantaloons which each wore. The sustements as a like, and the two Solons did not discover the exchange. Lit that night.

taken out their clothes to brush, changed the black pantaloons which each wore. The sustained shad so that the two Solons did not discover the exchange. Late that night, however, one of them, who had retired early, had to "rise to a personal explanation." His jealous wife, when she had heard him snore, had made her usual examination of his pockets, and had discovered in the hip-pocket of his (or rather the other man's) trousers some visiting-cards and notes, relating to places in the Deartments, etc., etc., which it was a difficult matter to clear up. The owner of the damaging evidence, it is fair to say, is a single man.

The Cambron-Oliver Scandal. THE CAMERON-OLIVER SCANDAL

creates no great surprise here, as the chins of the gossus are almost always warging with some similar revelations of naughtinesss, alsome similar reverations of baughtubess, air-though legal proceedings, when threatened, are generally stopped by financial arguments. Caleb Cushing, who used to think that life would be dult unless enlivened by intrigue, was sued some tweive or fifteen years ago by adamsel whose father was the janitor at the Smith-sonian Institution. Cushing was then living in Massachusetts, and after the young woman had made several visits there, obtaining pecuniary relief for her wrongs each time, she commenced a suit at Boston. Her lawyer was a man named Jones, who has since figured in New York as the Capart Joannes, and a personal appeal to his he Count Joannes, and a personal appeal to his ranity by Cushing's friend. Frank Pierce, exresident etc. was too much, so be withd

BEN BUTLER HAS BEEN JUBILANT while bullying the persistent Mrs. Oliver, or coaching his equally crooked witness Mrs. Henriquez, or helping the shameless Oliver to narrate his life of crime. Never was a lawyer better fitted for a case—never was a case better fitted for a lawyer. Butler, by the way, has taken, at a great discount on its cost, the expensive furniture ordered by Senator Jones for his corner house, which he had rented to Jones for \$10,000 eer annum. The Lowell Brigadier his corner house, which he had relied to Jodes for \$12,000 per annum. The Lowell Brigadier will hence forth occupy this end of his granite block, while the centre tenement, in which he has lived, has been rented to his successor in Congress, a wealthy, quiet, inoffensive paper manufacturer named Russell. The southern tenement of the block, with its spacious vault, is constricted by the Coast Survey at a high rent.

entitled to receive a certificate for interest, and this certificate will be good for taxes or other demands due the State. The bonds, coupons, and certificates are non-taxable. The law will be binding if, on or before May I, the Council of Foreign Bondbolders and the Funding Association file their assent with the Governor, and they may present for funding at least \$8,000,000 of the outstanding obligations of the State on or before Jan. 1, 1880. Every-six months thereafter they may fund \$5,000,000 until the whole debt of \$34.000,000 is funded. In the year 1885, and annually thereafter until all the new bonds are issued, there will be collected a tax of two cents on the \$100 of the assessed valuation of all property for a sinking fund.

grates, and generally one of the chandeliers is lighted, for the only light that can be otherwise obtained is filtered through the stained-glass windows from the public corridors. A box of matches sets on the mantel, and in the House cloak-room one of the pendant gas-jets seen in cigar stores, gives the smoker his "fire."

At any time during the session groups of lounging statesmen may be passed, in every variety of posture, all smoking and discussing the events of the day or telling stories; and some of the best story-tellers in the world were in the last Congress.

Abraham Lincoln's stories are quite as much a oart of his Adminastration as the Emancios-

Abraham Lineolo's stories are quite as much a part of his Adminastration as the Emancipation Proclamation. President Grant told a story eloquently when he was "unbent," but he was not in the habit of telling them promiscuously. President Haves does not originate stories as Lincoln did, but often quotes them, and seems to have been studying Lincoln, for he repeats his sayings very frequently. Secretary Evarts is a habitual wag, and is the life of Cabinet meetings, very often illustrating his views on a pending question by the point of an anecdote. Many of his stories are in circulation now. Attorney-General Devens doesn't tell many stories, but is given to punning. Secretary Thompson loves a joke as well as ever a man did, and can entertain a company with "Hoosier" anecdotes for a whole evening at a time. Postmaster-General Key often attempts to be funny, and sometimes succeeds, but generally tells a story you have heard before. Schurz is fond of a good story, but doesn't tell one. Sherman and McCrary are the sober men of the Cabinet. Sherman sometimes smiles, but was never heard to give a good hearty laugh. McCrary laughs sometimes, and is always in good humor, but you seldom get an anecdote from him.

Chartes Sumner never knew what a joke was. Humor was entirely absent from his nature. Morton enjoyed stories, and told them some-

before the coffee was reached he would find the tender spots in each man's armor. He has a disagreeable way of finding out the weaknesses of those whom he comes in contact, and a conceited ass or braggart never wants to meet Butler a second time. He puts this faculty of making ocopie uncomfortable to a very good use sometimes; but ne isn't always disagreeable, but can be as charming as a sweet sixteen when he chooses. Martin J. Townsend, Proctor Knott, Sunset Cox, Charles Foster, and Dr. Stewart were the story-tellers of the last House. Dr. Stewart will be especially missed from the cloak-room coteries, and his stories, most of which were new down here, will be quoted until he comes back to Congress to tell some more.

KEARNEY.

The Row into Which the California Agitator

Got at Santa Ana.

Pispotch to Sun Francisco Alta.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 21.—The clean ubstance of the Santa Ana difficulty, in which Kearney figured, is, that one of his Reception Committee, and the man who built the platform from which Kearney spoke, was so disgusted at his personal abuse of friends that he gave the agitator an old-fashloned American thrashing. THE KEARNEY SIDE OF THE STORY.

Dispatch to San Prancisco Call.
SAN DIEGO, March 21.—At Santa Ana, yesterday afternoon, Kearney left his hotel to go to the telegraph-office. Immediately on turning the corner of the hotel he was confronted by about two dozen persons, most of whom were attracted there by curjosity; but prominent among them he recognized a man in gray clothes as a brother of James McFadden, who had been characterized by Kearney in his afternoon speech as a member of the Santa Ana branch of the Los Angeles ring; also another party, who learned was B. F. Siebert, the Pre the Anaheim Bank, who spoke to Kearney as follows: "Look here, sir; you made some

has lived, has been rented to his successor in Concress, a weathy, quiet, inoffensive paper manufacturer named Russell. The southern tenement of the block, with its spacious vault, is occupied by the Coast Survey at a high rent, for Benjamir F, has an eye to business.

Ex-Senator and ex-Se-retary Sawyer, who was tried here a year or so are for official misconduct, and passed some time in jail, is now a \$1,000 clerk in the Coast Survey Bureau.

Ex-Senator and ex-Se-retary Sawyer, who was tried here a year or so are for official misconduct, and passed some time in jail, is now a \$1,000 clerk in the Coast Survey Bureau.

Ex-Senator sample is here a goodly part of the time, as agreed for a stema his large a good for the time, as agreed for a stema to the senate.

Ex-Secretary Robeson is now a fuil-fiedzed Congressman, ready to defeed himself if any one chooses to attack him agrain. He is said to aspire to a seat in the Senate.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams has a good deal of law-practice here. His wile is now traveling in Europe.

Ex-Postmaster-General Creswell is President of a National Bank here, and one of the Commissioners for winding up the Freedman's Bank.

Ex-Senator Sargent has good on a cruise to the "Warataga" to Madeira and the Asorea, as the greet of the commander.

And half a dozon ex-but he appointment of Ministra to Bertilin, are desolate, and relies to Senate years and the Asorea, as the greet of the commander.

The Virginia Funding Hill.

Buttimore Sup. Here 20, 200, 200. The plan for funding the debt of that State, and it now goes to Gov. Holliday for his action. As the formation of the United States of America, limited, and its asponent to the full for funding the debt of that State, and its now goes to Gov. Holliday for his action. As the formation of the United States of America, limited, and its asponent to the buff of America, limited, and its asponent to the buff of America in the theory and provided the proper of the most of America, limited, and its asponent to the full proper of the prope

emitiled to receive a certificate for interest, and this certificate will be good for taxes or other demands due the State. The bonds, coupons, and certificates are non-taxable. The law will be binding if, on or before May 1, the Council of Foreign Bondboiders and the Funding Association file their assent with the Governor, and of the control of the or breesent for funding at least \$5,00,000 and the property of the control of the order across the hotel lot until he got to the back doo

Gas-makers get light pay. Do lions ever rest on their roars? An upstart: Beginning to prosper. A blamed fool: A censured noodle. The hangman's business is dropping off. A money-order: Commanding a remittance. Taken ill: Invalids who sit for a phote

Does a traveling orator deliver a rambling Gone to seed: The farmer who wanders forth

How natural it is for an "old seed" to ask "What's up?"

If attitudes were animated, a dandy would When a tipsy fellow shouts" Hurrah," it is a sign that he is cheer-full.

Can a convict's sleeping quarters at the Peni-tentiary be called a State-room? "This is deep-pressing," as the diver said when urged to go to the bottom of the lake.

Had Mr. O'Learv bathed his feet before joining in the great walking-contest, he might have shown his competitors a clean pair of heels.

Vinnie Ream has a little quire. A novel thing: A readable romance The chiropodist sways the whole foot's

Deuteronomy as you'd have Onomy deuter Public houses employing runners are run on

Whale's blubber, and, by parity of reasoning, why not a cod-lish ball? You have, of course seen many a beer-base-ment, but did you ever see a dram-attle? Chicago's amazing pork statistics show that things are done here according to Grunter.

A person who wears a liver-pad may be sup-posed to have what the Dutchman calls a A stationary engine is a common sight, but did you ever see a rolling mill or a walking

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL. A TOUR THROUGH LAST WEEK IRELAND

With JUDGE BICK and the EURTSCOPE. 1,000
Views on a surface of 1,000 square feet.

MATINKE TO-DAY at 2:30—Westminster Abbey, Notre Dame, Windoor Cartle. bey, Notre Dame, Windsor Castle.

TO-Night T-Lakes of Killarney, etc.

TPURSDAY—Rerry, Limerick, Galway, etc.

TPURSDAY—Mayo, Sigo, Roseommon, Meath, Down.

SATURDAY—Belfast, Co. Agtrim, Glant's Causeway,

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINE, SAT
URDAY, 2:30—Lakes of Killarney.

Children 15 cents;

Adults, 25 cents.

Adults, 25 cents.

Evening Entertainments, 25 and 50c; at Root & Sons and Bos Office. GEO, B. CARPENTER, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EMMA ABBOTT AND THE

HESS GRAND OPERA COMPANY, RETURN TOR ONE WEEK OLLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, With GOUND'S FAUST!
Abboth Randall, Castle, and Peakes appearing. Tuesday Evening—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
MONTAGUE, the Secular, Castle, Turner, and Feakes, Wednesday Evening—For Emma Abboth's Benefit the new opera, the great success, FAUILAND VIRGINIA. Abboth, Mrs. Seguin, Randall, Castle, Hyae, etc. Splendid new scenery new in preparation.
Thurday Kaveing—It, PROVATORE.
MONTAGUE, Mrs. Seguin, Trimer, Ryse, etc.
Grant Matince Wednesday—Baife's ROSE OF CASTILE.
The Operas for Saturday amounted becaute

The Operas for Saturday announced hereafter. Prices -\$1.50, \$1, 75c, and 50c. Matinees, 75c and 50c HOOLEY'S THEATRE. econd and last week of the Famous Actres MME. MODJESKA

Read the elaborate refertoire for this weeks
Monday Night—3 DRIENS E.
Thessay Night—200 MEO AND JULIET.
Wednesday Matinee—ADRIENNE.
Wednesday and flureday Night—San LYNNE.
Friday Night—HOMEO AND JULIET.
Saturday Nathree—E.AST.CYNNE.
Saturday Night—ADRIENNE.
Monday, Auril T—EMMA ABBOTT and the HESS
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Every evening this week; also Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. The distinguished author and sotor, MR. DION BOUCICAULT & CONN THE SHAUGHRAUN! Supported by a COMPLETE COMPANY. Mr. W. H. Doutsch, Managor, Entire New Sceners by David A. Strong, including the levolving Tower and Prizon and Edits of St. Bridget's Abbey.

No Advance in Prices. Reserved Seats may now be secured without extra charge.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

H. M. S. PINAFORE Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MATINENS & B.

Perfection in every Detail.

Grand Cheris and Orchestra.

Max Macetzek. Conductor.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:13. HAMS, N. S. T. S. P. A. T. R. B. Clark St. opposite Court. Hou Crowded to the doors at 8 o'dlock THE PAULINE MARKHAM ENGLISH OPERA CO.

Inb. M. S. PINAFORE. Pronounced the best yet sees in Chicago. Reserved Scatt only 506 and 320. To avoid the rush secure seats during the day and 220. To avoid the rush secure seats during the day.

Matinees Tuesday and Friday at 2:30. CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHESS, YNE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., given
finational relief. Stephene Allingits Saive for burns, bella
orns, citta bruisse, ac., dyna
dists have it: 25c per box. PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician,

Col. Rufus Sexton, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Gen. E. T. Winslow, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at The Hon. George H. Eilery, New York, is at

The Hon. C. H. Cooper, Pittsburg, is a guest of the Palmer.

The Hon. J. R. Reigart, Beloit, Wis., is stopping at the Tremont.

The Hon. William Shaw, of lows, is domiciled at the Sherman. The Hon. Jonathan Garretteon, New York, is registered at the Palmer.

Maj. E. C. Bower, Paymaster U. S. A., registered at the Tremont. The Hon. F. F. Strong, Fond du Lac, is

W. W. Dudley, of the German-American Insurance Company, is in the city. The Hon. M. J. Hubble, Springfield, Mo., 18

one of the guests of the Sherman. George Stephens, President of the Bank of ontreal, is a guest of the Pacific. T. P. Gere, Cnief Engineer of the St. Paul

Sioux City Railroad, is at the Pacific. The shoemakers held an unimportant routing eting at No. T Clark street last evening. The South Park Commissioners celebrated

election-day by adjourning over to the next The Hon. Horstio C. Burchard, Rockford, Director of the United States Mint, registered at the Parific yesterday on his way to Washington. The offices of the County Clerk and Treasurer

were closed up at noon yesterday, the shutters were put up, the rates of the jail court were closed, and a death-like silence pervaded the whole institution. The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. 88 Madison street (Tribune Bulding), was at 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 40, 8 p. m., 35. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.37; 8 p. m., 29.48.

Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.37; 8 p. m., 29.48.

Perhaps the funniest episode of the day happened in the evening at the polls corner of Bine Island avenue and Twenty-second street. The Socialists protested all day against a judge named Ryan, whom they alleged was crooked, and had been foisted upon them by Ald. Tuley. As the polls were about closing some one raised the hue and cry that Judge Ryan was identical with the notorious thief and rufflan, "Cabbage" Ryan. And at last accounts the mob was hunting for a rone, while a deputation were away upon an errand to police headquarters to find out if the Judge was in reality "Cabbage." As it was not that celebrated "Crambophagian," the hauging did not take place.

The many personal friends of Gen. Daniel

The many personal friends of Gen. Daniel Cameron of this city and country will hear with regret that that gentleman has been confined by severe illness to his room for several weeks. Gen. Cameron came to Culcago as long ago as 1853, and was publisher of the Daily Courant. In 1854 he became one of the proprietors of the Chicago Times, when it was established that year. In 1857 he disposed of his interest, but subsequently became publisher in 1860, and continued until 1861. Later he raised the Sixty-fifth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, commanded for a time at Camp Douglas, and then served in the field in Georgia and other Southern States. After the War he resided on his farm, and in 1870 was elected to the Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State. He has at various times taken an active and conspicuous part in the politics of an active and conspicuous part in the politics of the State, and is widely known and popular all over Illinois. During the late week the General is encouraged by a hope of regaining his strength and health, and his improvement will be a great grafit a ton to his hosts of friends in this city and elsewhere.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. The annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was held in the lecture-room of the College, corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Henry Broth presided. The Secretary read his report of the year's work, and the various standreport of the year's work, and the various standing committees handed in brief reports, which were satisfactors, and adopted. Prof. H. V. Z. Blaney was tendered a vote of thanks for a donation of receipts from the laboratory to the College. The Secretary, Mr. George Ackerman, presented his annual secount. The proceeds of the last course of lectures yielded \$1,350.89, and \$1,429.15 was paid to the Professors. From the laboratory \$325.11 was received, and matriculations and diplomas realized \$521.74. There are now fifty-three members of the College, there being no mbers of the College, there being no in numbers. Two members have resigned, two admitted, and one application is now in the hands of the Trustees. There have been no deaths during the year. The cash on hand amounts to \$210.22. The year's expenses foot up \$885.40. The annual election of officers was then taken up, with the following result: President, Prof. C. G. Wheeler: Vice-Presidents, George Buck and Prof. T.-M. Goodman; Secretary, George H. Ackerman; Corresponding Secretary, H. Birotts: Treasurer, A. G. Vogeler; Trustees, M. W. Borland, N. Grav Bartlett, E. H. Sargent, J. S. Jacobus, R. H. Cowdrey, Thomas Whitfield, J. W. Mill, S. L. Coffin, C. T. Hartwire, Frank G. Somers. The meeting then adjourned.

The following is the showing for March, 1879, as reported by the Fire Patrol: Total number of alarms, 34; stills, 26. The causes are as follows: Chimney fires, 9; false, 2; sparks from chimney, 6; maliciousness, 4; unknown, 4; tramps, 3; explosion of kerosene lamp, 3; overheated dry-kilns, 2; defective flues, 2; and one each from carelessness with oil-stove, grease failing on embers, ignition of clothing from gasjet, nice with matches, ignition of show-bustion, carelessness with lighted candle, carelessness of plumbers, overheated furnace, defective chimney, children with matches, soot failing from chimney, carelessly dropping lighted match on lace curtain, candles matches, soot falling from chimney, carelessly dropping lighted match on lace curtain, candles too near overflowing oil, overheated flue, defective constructed boiler, communicated, and smoking stove. Of the buildings, sixteen were brick and twenty-three frame, and were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 13; dry goods. 4; unoccupied. 4; hotels, 2; and one each millinery store, gas fixtures, smoke house, refining works, furnished rooms, stationery store, publishing company, boiler manufactory, picture-frame manufactory, sash, door, and blind manufactory, icehouse, looking-glass frame manufactory. Total insurance involued, \$481.901.98; total loss, \$5,651.81; total loss to insurance, \$3,750.81.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. Shepherd, Ott., Ill. J. S. Richard, Eric, Pa.
Stiles, Litchfield, Ill J. C. Grier, Peorla.
Colby, Milwaukee, E. T. Warner, St. Paul.
Upham, St. Paul. Thos. Osgood, England.
Stevens, Cleveland R. Crampton, Rock Isla.
PALMER HOUSE.

N. K. Phillips, St. Louis, A. L. Thompson, Cinci, John J. Crooke, Denver, Jas. Beilows, Rochester J. C. Cuiver, Dallas, Tex A. Miller, Springfield, Ill. P. Bliss, Columbia, Mo. S. Baidwin, Detroit, Dr. Tafford, LaSalle. | C. G. Warren, Boston.

Dr. Ed Findley, Yonkers, L. C. Alexander, Kan, City J. D. Wetnerwar, Monta. Henry Anderson, San Fra Geo. T. Roberts, Martinez L. C. Cheney, Monroe, Mi Oscarl Zalentine, Galesby J. F. Hammore, Phila. Franklin Destone, Boston A. Finch, Milwaukee.

SHERMAN HOUSE. L. H. Clarke, Cleveland, H. G. Olds, Fort Wayne, H. R. Gates, N. N. C. F. Breese, Albany, J. L. Turner, Dakota, J. F. Gardner, Kans. City. J. F. Taylor, Boston.

CRIMINAL.

An enterprising sneak thief yesterday made off with an overcoat from the room of Dr. Ellis, in the Exchange Building. Another sneaked upon a lady walking on Washington, near La-Saile street, at 2:45 in the afternoon, and snatching from her hand a velvet purse, ran through several alleys and escaped.

Arrests: John McNeil, who was found on the lake shore by Policeman Lueders, suffering from a slight attack of the tremens; William Palmer. larceny of a pair of boots from H. Melcher, of No. 157 Milwaukee avenue; Charles Davis and Pat Cannon, larceny of a woll-robe, for which are owner is wanted at the Armory; John Kenney, another of the same filk, who pleaded in his own defense that he found the robe under a sidewalk, having noticed the fur projecting through a crack in the walk as he passed by; H. A. Koster, a West Madison street saioon-keeper, who worked out an old grudge by going into Park & Gillespie's butcher-shop, No. 418 Madison street, and presenting a revolver at the heads of the lumates.

The Police Courts were uniformly light yester-

The Police Courts were uniformly light vester-day. Justice Summerfield: Mrs. Ann Thompson, chalged with ourchasing from the burglars, Holt and Horn, 160 yards of Brussels carpet for \$5, knowing the same to have been stolen, \$400 to the 3d; Maud Brown, drunk and disorderiv, \$25 fine; Thomas Kenney, Jacceny, \$200 to the 2d. Justice Morrison: Thomas Shannon, raising a row in the lodging-house of Fred Boil

ser, No. 89 Desolaines street, in which a cripple afflicted with St. Vitus' dance was robbed of \$1 \$100 fine; Rosa Heath, \$100 to keep the peace towards her husband, whom she has frequently threatened to shoot. Justice Kaufmann: Henry Melmer, larceny of \$9 from Nicholas Poell, \$500 to the \$th; Annie Miller, drunk, \$3 fine.

A FALSE ALARM. MEASLES, NOT EMALL-POX.

De Wolf was aroused from slumber by a man

that his son, who was boarding in a fashionable

About one week ago Health Comm

who announced in an excited and terrifi

locality on Michigan avenue, was taken with small-pox. He wanted the poveremoved to the pest-house immediately. The night was cold and rainy, and the young man could not be removed there anyway. The next morning City Physician Dunne was instructed to diagnose the case. This he did, and immediately pronounced t to be what the medical fraternity would call a "beautiful" case of measles. There was no small-pox about it. The physician who nad unbesitatingly and emphatically pronounced the disease small-pox had seen the afflicted person in the evening, and before the eruntion on his body had fully developed. Hence the mistake, which was a pardonable one in a physician who has very little practice in the treament of the dread disease. The case served to stir up not a little excitement, especially in the boarding-house and the immediate vicinity thereof. Several young men who were denizers of the house where the contagion was said to exist were pro-hibited from going to their emblorment, and were shunned as though they themselves were in the most pronounced stages of the disease. They were o'liged to get certificates from the Durne before they were allowed to resume Dr. Dunne before they were allowed to resume by. Junne outer they were answer to read the the even tenor of their ways. It is just nossible that the father of the young man concerning whom all the excitement arose was put to not an inconsiderable expense in the short run of the disease. The fees of the attending practitioner, who by the way is a medical gentle-man of excellent standing and reputation, were not by any means small,—a common character-istic of the doctor's profession,—and the amount of money which that father had to pay the land-lady of the boarding-house for the isolation

and treatment of the young man was enough to make all landladies wish that small-pox was as common and as harmless as it was in the case in question.

Therefore, the aforesaid father may be ex-Therefore, the aforesaid father may be excused in his rage over the blunder of the attending practitioner. Furthermore, the young many who innocently served to stir up the excitement is "a wayward cuss," in the words of persons acquainted with him, and the father had some time ago announced his intention of never, never,—that is, hardly ever,—doing aught for him again. The still-load inther thought that he saw an opportunity for a profitable heaping of provertial hot coats upon the summit of the eranium of the "wayward cuss." He would bring him out of the small-pox, clasp him to his heart (when sufficiently convalesced), and the young man would swear that he never, not even hardly ever, would do so any more. And then to have the disease develop into nothing but harmless and paerile measies—to have the beautiful picture of the Prodiga's Return obliterated in the twinking of an e, e—was more than the headed imagination and exerted fee ings of the old gent could stand. Of course he was ancry.

tee ings of the old gent could stand. Of course he was angry.

And right here mention may be made of the excellence of that Health Department regulation, which provides that the report of a physician, no matter how his standing in the medical world, shall not be accepted at the Health Office as the ultimatum, nor be taken as the ground for the removal of a person to the pest-house. The regularly-appointed and thoroughly-qualified medical officers of the city must first pass upon cases of disease before the persons afflicted can be removed to the small-pox hospital. Were upon cases of disease before the persons afficted can be removed to the small-pox hostital. Were it not so ignorant pill-mixers and sawbones might fill the hospital with persons who had not the small-pox at all. This, many times exposure to the disease would be occasioned, the disease would be spread about alarmingly, and exposure to the disease would be spread about alarmingly, and disease would be spread about alarmingly, and expense, trouble, sickness, and dearth would be the inevitable results. The Health Department medical examiners are physicians of high attainments and thoroughly conversant with all the details of their profession. They are not upt to send a man to the pest-nouse unless he has the pest within him, nor will they declare "measles" to be "small-pox."

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett went on with his crimina usiness yesterday, but only tried two cases. Charles Campbell, a retail liquor-dealer with nt license, was sentenced to pay costs. The indictment against William Schultz, also indicted for selling liquor without license, was dismissed, he having been sentenced on one

Joseph W. Alston, indicted for a similar offense, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay

The case of Charles Watson, the Milwankee avenue counterfeiter, was concluded about case four hours, returned a verdict of not guilty, much to the astonishment of those in court. The trial of W. Scott Agney, of Lens, Stephen on County, was then taken up. He was charged with charging \$100 too much in getting a pension for a Mrs. Bundy. His plea was that her sion for a Mrs. Bundy. His plea was that her husband owed him something on an account, and he got his pay in this manner. The jury retired with leave to seal their verdict. Charles Uhlemann, who has been serving out a sentence of \$25 and costs for failing to pay his liquor license, was discharged from jail. In the State Savings Bank case, the Receiver was authorized to sell, at public or private sale, a large amount of lands in Marion, Fayette, thristian, and Whiteside Counties, belonging to the bank. He is to take such such measures as he think's best to secure competition, to sell as he thinks best to secure competition, to sell for part cash and the remainder on credit, taking the necessary notes and mortgages to secure the deferred payments.

All the State courts were closed vesterday, but the clerks' offices were open as usual part of the day.

Judge Drummond was engaged all day in hearing the case of Boyce vs. Bryson, a bill to redeem from a sale a house and lot on the corner of Washington and Liberty streets, Peoria.

DIVORCES.

Eliza A. Parsons filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Henry S. Parsons, asking for a livorce on the ground of desertion. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry H. Gilman began a suit in replevin vesterday against S. W. Wheelock, Ira Emery, and Josiah L. Perkins to recover a stallion called Robert McGregor, valued at \$3.000.

Harriet C. Philips brought suit for \$7,000 against John F. Daggett.

BANKRUPTCY. A discharge was issued to William M.

schedules.

In the case of Joseph J. Johnson, a petition was filled by George M. Case to have the discharge set aside on the ground that the bankrupt gave F. H. Hull a preference by giving him three notes for \$1,500 each, which paid him up in full.

K. E. Jenkius was appointed Assignee yesterday of Eli C. Clark.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee yester-day of Eli C. Clark.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Nathan F. Merrill.

The final dividend meeting in the case of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company is set for 2 p. im.

The Assignee of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company reported that he had had no receipts or disbursements the past month, and had now \$18,701 on hand.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—Set cases and general business.

ness.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COUNT—Opinions at 1 p. m.
Call is 45, City vs. Goody; 46, City vs. Jameson;
50, Dun vs. Jamesn; 63, Holdan vs. Daly; and
Fergus vs. Cleveland Paper Company. No case on

саве 5, 809, Wiley vs. Ebinger, on trial. JUDGE ВООТН—83, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116. No

system of Montreal, sketching its progres from the foundation of that city until the com pletion of the drainage scheme now in existence At a previous meeting the following Commit-

At a previous meeting the tollowing Committee was appointed to draft a bill upon the jubject of drainage for adoption by the General Assembly of Illinois: Messrs. T. J. Nichol and J. M. Bourne of Springfield, and H. W. S. Cleveland, C. W. Durham, and S. S. Greeley of Chicago. That Committee was called upon to report, when Mr. J. M. Bourne suggested some amendments to a bill now before the Legislature in regard to permitting the owners of agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes acros the land of others, and provide for the organ zation of drainage districts and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levee, drains, and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees beretofore constructed under the law of this State by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The amendments pointed to an alteration in the phraseology of the bill so us to make it more explicit.

Mr. Cleveland said that he had not had time to properly examine the bill, whereupon Mr.

to properly examine the bill, whereupon Mr. Williams moved that the recommendation of a bill to the Legislature be left to the discretion of the Committee.

It appeared to the Secretary that the Club was pursuing a dangerous course in passing such a resolution. By it too much power was placed in the hands of the Committee, not that be thought there was any danger in this in-stance of the Committee recommending to the Legislature a bad bill. He believed there was so much diversity of opinion upon the matter among the Committee that no decision would be

Mr. Browne said that even if the Committee did make any recommendation to the liegra-lature that body would not entertain it. In such matters those legislators were in the habit of training bills with as much law and as little civil engineering as possible.

On motion of the Secretary, a substitute to the above resolution was offered, calling upon the Committee to report upon the drainage

question at the next meeting.

A report on reorganization of the Club was submitted by Mr. Duraam. It showed that the majority of the members were in favor of the following: In favor of incorporating the Club the Western Society of Engineers, issuing certificates of members were the control of the control of the control of members and the control of the control of members and members are control of the control of members and members are control of the control of members and members are control of the control of club was submitted by the club was submitted by the control of the club was submitted by the c tificates of membership, election of honorary members, to the purchase of life-memberships, creating additional officers, a higher standard of qualifications, voting by letter ballot, securing permanent quarters for the Club, opposed to holding weekly social meetings, in favor of an additional monthly evening meeting, opposed to the publication of papers in any professional of scientific journal, in layor of the publication of papers in permanent form ten times a year, is favor of publishing additional copies of publica

favor of probleming additional codes of publications for sale to members, in favor of giving public lectures under the auspices of the Society, and opposed to embodying in the by-laws the question of considering proposed legislative enactments. Adopted.

A Committee on Reorganization was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. Sooy Smith, C. W. Dundam, B. Williams, D. C. Cregier, S. S. Greeley, and John Nichol.

Adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

Capt. William E. King, the newly-appointed Captain of Life-Saving Station No. 8, located at Evanston, was at the building yesterday ready to enter upon his duties. Owing, however, to he failure so far to appoint all the crew by the proper authorities, regular duties were not inaugurated, nor watches for the coming nights appointed. The Captain expects to get a full crew to work within a very few days.

The University halls were closed yesterday for a vacation of a week. Closing exercises occurred at 12 o'clock in the chapel. All the different described was a support of the chapel. ferent departments were reported as having ac-complished an excellent term's work.

Mrs. Simeon Farweil entertained the Y. W. Mrs. Simeon Farwell entertained the Y. W. T. U. at her mansion bome, corner of Davis street and Hinman avenue, last night.
Dr. Jewell's lecture, which was to have hap-

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S. Much interest and curiosity had been excited by the announcement that Mme. Modjeska would last vening appear for the first time in a Shaksperear ole, -that of Juliet, -and a large number of the critical fraternity consequently assembled. Her personation was mainly remarkable on account of its originality. In the first place, she has materially altered the acting edition of the tragedy, elim-inating slices here and there, and has introduced a variety of business which completely upsets preconceived notions of the character. These innovations are often in perfect keeping with all the circumstances of time and place, while frequently fact that they appeared to be highly relished by a large number of the audience, judging from the istency with waich they brought the lady be fore the curtain at the close of every act. Her Juliet is not, in its present shape, however, a performance that will add lustre to Modjeska's reputation. That is our opinion. Its beauties are pretty evenly counterbalanced by its defects. In the opening scenes she is the ideal Juliet. There is nothing forward, nothing affected or co-quettish. It is the pure effusion of nature. Her mobile and expressive face, her wondrously brilliant eyes, her natural girlishness, and voice, and every gesture made depict truthfully the rapturous intoxication of hope and the buoyant spirit of youts. Her pulse is the high and healthy one of passion. The balcony scene is most elaborately and effectively brought out, and aielaborately and effectively brought out, and although sometimes her delivery is not happy, her action clearly shows her intelligent grasp of the meaning. Juliet's apology for her maiden boldness, "Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face," was given with excellent taste, and upon the exclamation. "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep," tone, attitude, and expression were refulgent of the sweet sense of pleasure the heart had tasted. The archness of Jutiet, her eagerness to learn the news about Romeo, her pretty methods of cajolery with the Nurse, her winning touches of feminine asturalness, her anxiety at her lover's fate, her uncertain apprehensions at what might befall him, were executed in a charming and life-like way. In the meeting with Romeo orior to his banishment, she portrayed the bifterness of despair with great intensity. Indeed, in all the incidents prior to the scene with Capuled and the Lady her conception and execution were of a very high order. But as one swallow cannot make a summer, so the satisfactory portrayal of only one phase of the character cannot make a Juliet. The absurd elaboration of this scene amounted to nothing short of overacting. In the interview with Frar Laurence she was decidedly inferior. Exaggeration here was painfully apparent. Considering how invariably true to nature Mme. Modjeska is, the manner in which she cut and sawed the air and wildly gesticulated astonished us. For tragic force she gave us rant. She struggied for too broad effects, and exhibited an in-controlled feyor. Her mannerisms were made plain, and her harried utterance with her insperied pronunciation caused her to chop the text up into almost unintelligate in group. We may say here that when this lady speaks with deliberation we notice a marked improvement in her English of a year ago. The death scene in the last act was admirably rendered and made effective. In recapituation of Mme. Modjeska s Juliet, we may say it couples excellence with many serious defects. She realizes a character though sometimes her delivery is not happy, her action clearly shows her intelligent grasp of the

THE COUNT'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

To the Editor of the New York Sun-Sin: My learned friend in England, the late Judge Talford, told me that while composing his classical tragedy Case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—83, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—88, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2, 264, Foster vs. Strong, and 882, Shimer vs. Mersch.

JUDGE LOOMS—Call for Wednesday. April 2: Nos. 3, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

JUDGE LOOMS—Call for Wednesday. April 2: Nos. 3, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

JUDGE LOOMS—Corpression—E. C. Felton vs. Pascal R. Smith, 3670.

DRAINAGE.

A MEETING OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' CLUB of the Northwest was beld yesterday afternoon at the Athenæum. It was the ninety-fourth regular sesson in the history of the organization. In the absence of the President, Mr. Charles M. Ritchie was placed in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. L. P. Morehouse, read paper prepared by Mr. G. D. Ansley, City Engineer of Montreal, upon the drainage of cities.

mind than to make it a point of honor to fulfill the surprising challenge: My determination has been justified by the successful result—not only "the sensation of the season," out as Mr. Theodore Moss, Treasurer to Mr. Wallack, said to the Coionel after the success, "There is a fortune in it." Now to miss a fortune is truly a misfortune, and Shakspeare says, "There is a title in the affairs of men. which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," etc. There is a provero that "A rolling stone eathers no moss," but here it is reversed, when the orophecy of a fortune to artist and managers is made by the profitable Moss of Manhaitan—the Bismarck, the Prince of profits—to the Emperor Lester I., King of Wallackia.

Miss Avonia Fairoanks upon this occasion made her first appearance in "Society" high comedy, as Florence, daughter of the Baronel, and quickly achieved a trumpa in that most difficult branch of the profession, as a prima comedian, as the French style it. David Garrick considered Don Felix more difficult to portray than Hannel, because, while Felix was equally princely, he was also the jealous Othello. Again, no tuntion can create a lady or gentleman; each must be "to the manner horn." as the poet says. My prediction has been proved by the result, that Avonia would be successful in first-class comedy as well as in juvenile tragedy.—her nature being Thaisan, as well as of the sister muse. Meipomene. Sae is also a skillful dramatic authoress, as proved by he new scene in the comedy, applanded by the press and the audience.

It migut seem partial for me to write in praise of my dramatic pupil, Miss Fairbanks, but that lady artiste has received the commensation of the press. Her costumes, rich land splendid, would be misplaced did not true taste predominate; but her perfect, natural figure aids the costumes, not they to create apparent human form by falsities and mockeries.

From a personal knowledge of the Count-Joannes, I can say that when he ordered Mons. Lanouette to

and mockeries.

From a personal knowledge of the Count Joannes, I can say that when he ordered Mons. Lanouette to make the entire dress for Lord Dundreary it was to be a success, no matter for the cost. The great artistic costumer has made his best triumph. Why, the now combined to arisate costumer has made his best triumpia. Why, the now celebrated rooe de chambre, or morning dressing-gown, worn by the Count in the personation, could not be exceeded by that of a palatial Prince. A description is not misplaced. The material is royal purple velvet, full in folds, nearly down to the feet, and fined throughout with scarlet satin. When open, to show the under costume the satin fronts and large cuffs to the sleeves are braided with black silk cord. The grade cord and tasseds are the same material. The robe, when closed, as in hitaire, across the breast, shows the dark silk emoroidery of Hungarian style, upon the purple velvet, thus forming a spiendid second costaine for garden promenade, as the first within the mansion. The emoroidered slippers, with silver buckles, are in keeping with the unequaled garment. The centre-parted head dress and side whiskers are perfect. "to a hair," as well as the long, pointed monstacine, and the face 1 "made up" artistically from Sarony's photographs of the "crushed," so that I lost my own identity in the looking glass, lessening my own natural looks down to Sothern's Lard themselves. the now celebrated rope de chambre, or morning tessening my own natural looks down to Sothern's Lord Danareary, as I did my intellect. When I left my dressing-comf told my "valet" that the "Count Joannes will not return until after

his Southern campaign."

The instant and continued applause by the audience proved the wonderful portraiture; and every evening my voice and action have become nearer perfect by practice. The puns and conundrums are varied, and will be so in every performance, and the question is given to the hilaritous audience, as well as to artists on the stage. In fact, there are two comedies in action, for, at times, conundrums are asked of me by an auditor, calling for my quickest wit in repty. As an instance, one evening last week toe orchestra was not in its place, and I ordered "up the curtain." according to time. While I was on the stage, an auditor in the family circle shou'ed, "Where's the music?" Quick as a flash I replied, "The muse is sick (mugic)!" Anpiause followed this quick repartee. When Asa Trenchard entered the drawing-room with his hat on his head, several of the auditors cried oht, "Take your hat off." When I proposed this conundram: "Why is Asa Trenchard like the island of New York? Do yongive it np?" "Yes! yes!" "Because he is a man-hat-on (Manhattan)!" Cheers for the Count. Another: "Why is the icrushed tragedian hike the late Rebellion? Because it had Sothern element!" "Hurrah! Pitch into him. Count!" from auditory. When he seen required Lord Dinadravay to express his admiration to Georgiana, a voice cried out: "Look out, George: Avonia won't let you make love to another lady!" At another time, "Look out, Avonia's coming!" When she entered on the stage, in a splendid costume, in the "dairy seen," an anditor said, "A'Oh! isn't she pretty as a flower?" Chorus. "She's a daisy; she's a darling"—to which Florence-Avonia laugningly kept time with her fan, instead of souwing anger like Pompey, with her foot, 4nd the audience sang the time with her fan, instead of snowing anger like Pompey, with her foot, and the audience sang the chorus with good effect.

chorns with good effect.

I have written these incidents to show the good humor between the cirief artists and the merry-hearted audience during the comedy of the "American Cousia." 261. 'American Cousin." 1961. On Monday evening, Much 31, inst., as per ad-On Monday evening, March 31, inst., as per advertisement eisewhere in the Sun, will be at present the last dramatic performance here of the Count and Avonia,—it being the occasion of their benefit, when they will respectively enact Richard III. and Lord Dundreagy, Lady Anne and Florence Trenchard. In appreciation of, her triumph in comedy, and as a gift to her merit, I give to her the entire receipts, and Beiges and gentlemen of the dramatic company has ovolunteered their services on this special occasion.

Grosso, The Count Joannes.

New York, March 31, 1879.

PINAFORES.

this evening at McVicker's and Hamlin's. The Germans take to At Pinafore" as natural as the rest of the world. The Germania-Theatre version is well patronized by Tentonic New York-

It is said that a gentleman in New York will re-ceive a Ms. copy of Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera. "The Army" and will produce the piece simultaneously with its production in Lon-don. The first shipwrecked "Pinafore" came to grief on the boards of the New York Olympic Theatre last Wednesday evening. Heavy weather is re-ported by a number of other crafts of the same man that are cruising about the country.

name that are cruising about the country.

Last Monday evening Florence Davenport, the vonngest daugnter of the late tragedian, E. L. Davenport, made het debut at the Philadelphia Broad Street Theatre in the role of Joseph ne. Florence Davenport is the lifth daughter of Mr. Davenport who has adorted the stage as a profession.

sion.

And "Pinafore" company, announcing itself as of the Standard Theatre, New York, has added to one of the Admiral's songs:

"I am Sir Joseph Porter, talk of the Captain's daughter:
I wear knee breeches, 'cause I can't wear pants."

Hebe.—"And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts."

The Boston Herald of the 30th says: "The Fifth Avenue Theatre Company have given a new revelation of the popular opera, and all who have seen it elsewhere come away from the Gaiety Theatre, after listening to its presentation, with enthusiastic praises of the performance. During the week a number of improvements have been made in the stage setting, the business, and the minor details, which go far to make the performance even more enjoyable. The applause which greets the imanning of the yards, unon the approach of Sir Joseph, shows what little matters please the fancy of an audience."

Says the Boston Herald of the 30th ult.: During

Says the Boston Hera'd of the 30th ult.: During the week the organization spoken of last Sunday as having been engaged by the Boston Thratre management to do Pinafore has been completed, and the date of the first performance fixed for April 14, when an elegant stage set will be furnished and everything provided to make the presentation of the opera complete in every detail. A very attractive feature will be the presence of thirty sailors from the United States steamer Waonsh, who will nightly man the yard-arm to receive Sir Joseph Porter. It is only just to give the credit for the organization of this company, as well as the originating of the idea, to Miss E. H. Ober. of the Roberts' Musical Agency, as the idea was first suggested by this lady, and she has completed all the arrangements incidental to the formation of the company. Following is the complete cast, as decided upon, together with the full list of the choras, which, it will be seen, includes many familiar names:

amiliar names:
apt. Corcorau
Age. Corcorau
Lt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter
Lt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter
Lt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter
Tom Karl
Lttle Buttercup
Miss Adelaide Phillipps
overphine
Miss Dorn Lt. Wiley
Leile
Miss Georgia E. Cavvan
George Frothingham
kii Bobstay
Arthur B. Hitchcock
George Porthingham
George J. Curtis
George J. Curtis

Henry E. Abey will open his new Park Theatre, loston, April 14.

Fred Ward will probably be among McCullough's support next season. Josephine Baker is the lady.

Cazauran's "Lost Children" is announced for early production at the Square. Adelaide Philipps, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, is an invalid at her home in New York.

"The Widow Bedott," D. R. Löcke's new play, is a success. So say the Eastern papers. Haverly, it is rumored, is one of the bidders for the Boston Howard Athenseum for next season. The New York Standard, it is said, will be man-aged by Augustin Daly and John Duff next season. Lawrence Barrett on May 26 will produce in Bos-ton, for the first time, Bayard Taylor's "Don Carlos."

Carlos."

Mr. Harry J. Sargent, Modjeska's agent, left for New York last night. He sails for Europe some time in May.

Charles Barron goes back to his first love next season, the Boston Museum, where he has been re-engaged for leading business.

A. C. Dacre, bailed as Montague's successor, has become disgusted with the unappreciative public of America, and sailed for England.

Nelson Decker and Charles J. Edmonds have joined the "Diplomacy" combination under Zimmerman's management, the former to piasy Orloft in place of the late Ben C. Porter, and the latter

to fill Maurice Barrymore's part of Julian Beau-

Count Josnnes has evidently struck his forte.

As Lord Dundreary, the Foot,—so he advertises his carleature of Sothern's famous creation,—he has made a hit. "Andre Fortier" is running at the Boston Thea-tre: "Olivia" at the Museum; "Horrors" at the Globe; "Monte Christo" at the Howard Athe-neum; and at the Galety "Pinafore" is sailing

Josquin Miller's former wife writes to him that their daughter Mand has gone, from necessity, upon the ballet-stage, and that he ought to know the damages to girlish innocence in such a

Burnaud's new farcical comedy in three acts, called "Boulogne," and a new extravaganza by H. J. Byron, called "Pretty Esmeraida and Capt-Phiebus of Ours," are in preparation at the London

for trial.

Col. Haverly has secured Lester Wallack and the Wallack Theatre Company for four weeks. The engagement begins in May. Mr. Wallack and company will play one week each in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and two weeks in Chicago.

At Niblo's, New York, "The Black Crook" is he attraction: "Whims" at the Fifth Arenue; "A Scrap of Paper" at Wallack's: "The Bank-"s Daughter" at the Square; "Davy Crockett" t the Grand Opera-House; "Engaged" at the Broadway; "The Little Duke" at the Lyceum. The J. F. F. and Thalian Club give an entertainment at their new hall to-night. No. 802 and 804 Cottage Grove avenne. The protean farce 'In and Out of Place' will be presented, with Miss Frankie Dye in four different characters. Mr. Adolph Rudolph, in emulation of the Count loannes, will personate Dundreary.

The wanton murder of B. C. Porter calls to mind the ill-luck of the "Diplomacy" company. First Mr. Montague died; then Miss Granger felil; next Mrs. Georgians Drew-Barrymore was obliged to leave through illness; and now its stage-manager has been killed and one of its leading members wounded. —Rochester Democrat. The Dramalic Weekly says: "The Romance a Poor Young Man" is not by Mr. Wallack, but Octave Feuillet. "The Veteran" is from Jam Grant's novel, "The King's Own," and "Ros dale," which Mr. Wallack merely "fixed up," indebte to "Lady Lee's Widowhood," by Co E. B. Hamley, and a situation in "What Will I Do With It?" for its existence.

A Lafayette paper publishes the following doubt ful story: "An employe of a hotel in this cit sa's that when he was called to the apartments of Modjesks he found the Countess recining in a easy chair smoking a cigar, while her feet, en cased in dainty slippers, were elevated upon the table. The Count was squatted in one corner playing software by the side of "Kaintock."

The last week of "Our Boys" at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, has been announced. It had grown to be as much a constant institution as Mme. Tussans's, and the Saturday lieutew says it is not a little probable that some persons "may nave acquired a habit of going to see "Our Boys" as others get into the way of drinking a particular wine after dinner, and to them its withdrawal will assume the aspect of personal grievance."

Tom Maguire has announced his intention to run Baidwin's Theatre, San Francisco, with a stock company next season, and has engaged only one star besides Clara Morris.—Barry Sullivan. Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Eliy Cognlan, Messers, James O'Neill and Lewis Morrison have thus far been engaged for the company. "New Babylon" ("London and New York"), Paul Merritt's and George Fawcett Rowe's play, is in preparation.

is in preparation.

The London theatres on March 18 were presenting plays, etc., as follows: Her Majesty's. "Rienzi", by Carl Rosa's Company: Haymarket, "David Garnek"; Adeiphi. "The Crimson Cross"; Lyceum, "Hamlet", Princess', "Never Too Late to Mend"; Gaiety. "Serious Family" and "The Bohemian G'yurl"; Olympic, "Two Orphans": Strand, "Snowbail" and "Baby"; Prince of Wales', "Caste"; Globe, "Cloches de Corneville"; Vaudeville, "Our Boys"; Comique, "H. M. S. Pinafore"; Court, "Consin Dick" and "The Ladies' Battle"; Alnambra, "La Pouleaux (Eufs D'Or"; Criterion, "Truth"; Aquarium, "She Stoops to Conquer"; Duke's, "New Baby", "After Dark"; Standard, "Proof"; Drury Lane, Foily, Royalty, and Philharmonic, closed.

Messrs. W. C. Kingsley, Abner C. Keeny, and Messrs, W. C. Kingsley, Abner C. Keeny, an Juage Alexander McCue, the owners of the site of the burned Brooklyn Theatre, have decided to rebuild the theatre on the same spot, and plans agnow being perfected by an architect. The net theatre is to have its stage entrance where the main entrance formerly was, and in which so man perished on the night of the fire. The main en perished on the night of the fire. The main entrance is to be made in Johnson street, with a front of seventy feet. The plans are to contain many provisions for the safety of an audience in the event of fire. The work on the new theatre is to be begun within a month, and it is to be completed by the spring of 1880. The name has not yet been selected. There is an ayersion to using the name of the theatre burned. The old theatre cost \$197,000, land included. The new building is to cost over \$100,000.

\$100,000.

The circus business has decidedly waned from what it was twenty years ago, and for the coming season the traveling concerns will be very few compared with former times. Many of the names once familiar on the flaming bills are not seen now in connection with circuses. Dr. Spaulding is living on his money in Saugerties, N. Y. Yankee Riving on his money in Saugerties, N. 1. Tankee Robinson is an actor in Western theatres. Ben Marinley, Tony Pastor, and Frank Pastor, formerly clowns, are also on the theatrical stage. Andrew Haight, once owner of the Great Eastern Circus, is keeping a hotel in Chicago. Of other proprietors, Joseph Cushing is farming in New Hampshire, J. M. Nixon is managing a theatre in Chicago, Montgomery Queen is interested in Brooklyn street railroads. Levi North is also living in Brooklyn, W. J. Metchear keeps a hotel in Province, George K. Goodwin runs two theatres and a dollar store in Philadelphia, Eaton and Daniel Stone are farming in New Jersey, R. E. J. Miles owns a Cincinnati theatre, Burr Robbins is lecturing in the West on temperance, and the Cooper of Cooper & Balley keeps a horse mart in Philadelphia, Dan Rice, after mony ups and downs, is building a florting theatre to run on the Mississippil. Barmum, Forepaugh, Robinson, and Leut are about the only old proprietors still in the business. —New York Sun.

The following has been received from Wash ington under date of March 1, 1879:

ington under date of March 1, 1879:

Congress has recently authorized the erection of headstones over the graves of Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster-General, at Washington, is collecting the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All person baving any knowledge of the burial-places of United States soldiers in private cemeteries, whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster-General, and give the regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from purties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones

AREND'S KUMYSS
has been used with highly beneficial results during
the past four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (in food) made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Beware of imitations. Send for pamphiet on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, No. 179 Madison street, Chicago.

WHEN BETSEY AND YOU ARE OUT this spring canvassing the perplexing question of art paper-hanging, house decorating, curtaining. new styles, experience, and inducements now of fered by Hilger, No. 204 Wabash avenue.

attachment (which is being introduced in this city), a new device for attaching wheels to carriages, in-vented by Ransom Howland, of Rock Falls, this State, and recently patented, merits the indorsement of the public, as well as the adoption by manufac-turers.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drankenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Memphis Still in Trouble.

Memphis finds that she has not sloughed off trouble with her corporate existence by any means. The Receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court, at the instance of the city's creditors, has been at work collecting back taxes and seizing all of the late city's assets that he could get hold of. But Gov. Marks has also appointed a Receiver, by the Tennessee Legislature's direction, and he claims the right to hold everything for the State. Meanwhile Commissioners are trying to arrange the affairs of the present taxing district, and the issue at stake between the opposing Recivers will probably be settled in May, when Judge Baxter of the Circuit Court and Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court visit the city to settle the questions relating to the legal status.

Prank Miller, an employe in the press room of the Herald, has fallen heir through his wife to \$2,000,000. Mr. Miller married Miss Azelis Dore, granddaughter of Jeau Louis Champagne, who recently died in Texas, leaving a princely fortune to be divided amore his base.

Miller is a brother-in-law of the late Gen. Alfred Mouton, of Louisiana, who was killed at the bat-tle of Mansfield, both having married sisters.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 332 at 4:50 yesterday fternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 219 West Adams street, owned by William Wayman, and occu-pted as a dwelling by Mrs. Nora Tappan. Damage to building, \$10; fully insured. Cause, sparks from a chimney.

A still alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at

A still alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at 6:15 vesterday morning was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building at the foot of West Washington street, owned by the Mercantile Trust Company, and occupied as a warehouse by M. S. Robinson & Co. There will be no loss, unless a slight damage or smoke. Cause, a defective boller setting the floor, there being only one course of brick under it.

The alarm from Box 829 at 6:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 400 North Halsted street, owned and occupied by W. R. King, manager of the Illinois Léather Company. The damage to building is about \$2,000, and to stock, \$1,000. The insurance could not be ascertained yesterday. The fire originated among drying-racks over the boiler, probably from overseated steam

over the boiler, probably from overheated steam The alarm from Box 771 at 2 o'clock yester day morning was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building 107 North Clark street, owned by Mrs. C. C. Spurtz, and occupied by her as a dwelling and millinery establishment. Cause, children playing with matches under the counter, setting fire to some papers. Damage

AT INDEPENDENCE, IA

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., April 1 .- A fire last night in 15dependence, Ia., destroyed the frame build-ing owned by A. H. Trask, and situated immediately north of the Central House, in Mr. Trask had some buggles stored. His loss is about \$1,000; insured in the Home, of New York, for \$400. The Central House and furniture were considerably damaged by fire, water, and removal. The probable loss on hotel and furniture is \$2,000; insurance, \$4,000. Mr. W. T. Dole's wagon shop, just north of the burned building, was also damaged, but his loss is fully covered by insurance.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 1.—The large steam lve-house of Peck & Abbott, of this city, took fire about 5 p. m., and burned down. It contained \$2,000 worth of stock, which will be mossly saved. loss on house about \$3,000; in-sured in the Amazon, of Cincinnati, for \$1,000. Peck & Abbott commence rebuilding at once.

AT OSHKOSH, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Ознкозн, Wis., April 1.—А fire to-day desfroyed the hardware store of P. F. Wilson. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$2,000 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and \$2,200 in the German-American. The building was owned by H. B. Jackson. It was damaged to the amount of

AT CENTREVILLE, IA. KEOKUK, Ia., April 1 .- A fire at Centreville, Ia., this morning, destroyed the building and stock of John A. Pennington, loss \$12,000, insurance \$2,000, G. W. Beale's stock of notions, loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,000, and A. Richards' marble works, loss \$800, insurance \$300.

AT KENOSHA, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., April 1.—The residence and barn belonging to Mrs. Seifert, on the North Side, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, Loss, \$800; insurance, \$200. Incerdiarism is the supposed cause.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES. SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 1.-The prairie fires reached the suburbs of this town, and were only checked by great exertions. The wife of John Forbirn, a farmer, was burned to death in attempting to save a barn.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" for packing

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

PRIM-Tuesday, April 1, at his late residence, 97 Wentworth-av., Stephen Prim, in the 53.1 year of hi Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Louisville papers please copy

of her father, P. McCarry, 302 West Polk-4t., Mrs. Franz Shannon, aged 25 years 6 months, of quick consumption.

Funeral at 10 a. m. on Thursday, April 3, to Alton & St. Louis Depot for Joilet.

EF Lowell, Lawrence, Boston (Mass.), and Kansas papers please dopp.

COWLES—Sinday, March 30, Gracle M., infant, daughter of Frank and Mary E. Cowies, azed 5 months and 20 days.

daughter of Frank and Mary E. Cowies, ared 5 months and 20 days.

E. Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

ENZENBACHER.—Joseph Enzenbacher, aco of Anton and Cvolina Enzenbacher, aged 18 months.

Funeral from 473 South Halsted-st., Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

WOOD—At Wiscasset, Me., March 22, 1879, Edward H. Wood, Jr., aged 23 years.

E. Council Buffs (i.a.) papers please copy.

STREET—At 556 West Jackson-st., on Tuesday, April 1, William Warren Street, aged 69 years.

Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, corner West Washington and Robey-sts., at 2:30 this (Wednesday) afternoon.

A N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CHICAGO A Exchange for Women's Work will be held in the pariors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. All ladies interested in the work are carnessiy requested to be present. Members who have not yet paid their subscription fee are requested to do so at that time: Ladies who approve of the organization, and woo have not been especially visited, will please accept this as a cordial invitation to be present.

M EETINGS IN THE INTEREST OF THE CHICAGO
M Soldiers and Citizens' Colony every evening at
No. 89 East Washington-st. Full information given,
and choice claims secured.

MES. LYMAN LECTURES TO LADIES THIS APIternoon at 30 clock at Chapel of 8t. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Carpenter and Washington-sta. Subject; "Skin and Blood Diseases." Admission, 35 cents.

THE LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN by the Y. M. C. A. will close on Friday evening next with a musical and literary entertainment, in which some fine talent will appear. The Chicago Quartette, the Chicago Lady Quartette, the J. Henderson, and the boy orator, Eddie Webb, are expected to take part. Tickets are free, and can be nad at the office of the Y. M. C. A. the Y. M. C. A.

"HE NEW TERM OF THE DRAWING CLASSES
formed, under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art, will begin insender, April 8, at 2 o clock
p. m. Full information to operating those classes may
be obtained of the cast of the Control of the Control
y in the Dore Building, corner State and Madison-sia. THE CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE HOLDS
Its annual Commencement-exercises this evening
at Hershey Hall. Valeductory addresses by Prof. W.
Danforth and Dr. W. P. Knoil. Music by Prof. Eddy.
A cordial invitation is extended to the public and the
profession.

WINCHESTER'S

A speedy and radical cure for Nervous Debility.
Wenkness, &c., and all disorders brought on by Indiscretions, Excesses, or Overwork of the Brain and Nervous System. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price \$1 per box; Six Boxes, \$5, by nain, securely sealed, with full directions of the Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, \$6 John St., New York.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR ILLUMINATING FLOOR-TILING.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH & LINEA.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until
12 m., on the 2 last day of April, 1878, for furnishing,
delivering, and fixing in place complete all the filuminating floor-tiling required for the United States custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with
drawings and specifications, copies of which and any
additional intormation may be had on application at
this office or the office of the Supercial Practice.

Acting Supervising Architect. Acting Supervising Arch

FAIRBANKS' SCALES 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago,

DYEING AND CLEANING.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., ANOTHER

Great Catalogue Auction Sale OF CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

WILL BE MADE BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

80 & 82 WABASH-AV. On Wednesday, April 2, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. All retailers who have visited these sales this spring unite in saying no such lines of goods have ever been seen by them offered at Auction before. This sale will be fully count to any made this spring. Cataloxies and goods ready for inspection Monday.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE. We shall sell in our Wednesday Sale. 100 LOTS OF BANKRUPT STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Thursday, April 3, at 9:30 a.m.,

TRADE SALE CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE, 50 Crates English and American W. G. Ware, "in open lots." 25 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware. 150 Brls. Glassware, consisting of Sets, Gobleta, Tumblers. Pitchers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Reflectors, &c.

full line Table Cutlery

Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Aucti SPECTAL Thursday, April 3, 10 a. m.

Two Thousand Cartons Millinery.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON.

SPECIAL SALE!

Grand Opening Spring Trade Sale! BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock, 300 ORIGINAL PACKAGES CROCKERY.

English and American.
Rockingham and Yellow Ware. Table Glassware.
China and W. G. Decerated Chamber Sets.
Chinages and Shakes.
Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Mirrors, &c., &c. This sale comprises the largest assortment ever of-ered west of New York. G. W. BECKFORD. Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. FURNITURE

AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., TO-MORISOW, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, at 9:30 o'cloca, m., at our salesrooms, 173 and 173 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTEES & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME BUILDING.

494 West Madison-st.,
AT AUCTION.
TO-MORROW. THURSDAY. APRIL 3, at 11 6'clock
a. m. Sale on the premises. Terms cash. Ballding
to be removed before May 1 next.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners.

General Anctioneers and Appraiser 84 and 86 Randolph-st. OUR REGULAR DAY, at Popular Auction House, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., The Largest Stock New and Second-hand

FURNITURE, CARPETS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. TUESDAY, SAPRILY 1, BEING ELECTION DAY, OUR REGULAR TUESDAY SALE WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL Wednesday, April 2, at 9:30 o'clock When we will offer our usual assortment of New and Second-Hand

CARPETS, STOVES,

General Househole Goods, Blankets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, General Merchandias, de. LLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. W. MOOREHOUSE & CO., General Auctioneers and Appraisers, 85 and 87 Handolob-86.

Furniture and Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets,

1202 PRAIRIE-AV.,
Near Twenty-sixth-st.,
FURNITURE
And Effects of the late ARE LIBBERMAN
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 o'clock a m., consisting
of fine Parlor and Marble-Top Chamber Sets. TarbleTop Tables, Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Bedis and B linia,
Pictures, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Silver-Plate
Ware, Stoves, Crockery, and Glassware.
D. LONG, Auctioneer.

Wholeshle & Retail. Send for price list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the MILTH PORK. Was made for order andwarranted 292 w. E. BURNHAM, Wallson St., Calcap. SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Wave Braids, Combs. Gramments, sent G. O. On a proval. BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city.

"HO (IP-ION'S.

"AND Wabasin-av.

EASTER EGGS. Easter mas and American beveitles for Raiger.
Eggs. from ic to a diffar. Exquisite Safe.
Eggs. di., Silk, de., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to \$10
each. GUATRER'S ... CONFECTIONERY. 78 Madison-95.

Astounding Proport Really Due th

FORTY P

Make at

Out of "Of

Valua

pens

Insta

That Is What the

Besides Buying H

The Chicago & Non High as 70 Pe

Have the Big Co raled the Equalia

Ingenious Features the Taxes w Ought f

Special Dispatel SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Apr suspected that the se Equalization has not ests of the people at I sult is to be attribut Revenue laws of the Sta ed by the Board, or to ti of its members are owne great corporations, is a During the present sessi there has been consider into the complaints mad workings of the syst adopted by this Board, cant facts have been der

THE BAILBOAT comprise one of its gre manner in which they a subject of endless discus tion of how capital stock assessed has puzzled the all the methods thus far unsatisfactory either to people. It is not at a great corporations, which the country, should, by he enabled to advance the expense of the peop in the House a bill white radical change in the me

ble value of the capital

the railroad corporati

arrived st, and which se most satisfactory to the bill and the facts prese have attracted general members, it has not House for discussion has been said or pu its real objects. This Col. W. L. Gross, of Sa as House bill 579. It pre ments to the Revenue la substitution of the Gover Auditor, and Attorney-State Board of Equaliza is before the Legislature will doubtless be carefu THE NEXT is in the returns requir Auditor by all the railre

business in the State. ent schedules the bill sworn statement showing 1. The total gross ear ending on the 31st day 2. All the expenses incumaintaining the road, and of, in the State of Illinois

and agents, and wages paid for repairs and ren bridges, and buildings, shop machinery and to train supplies, attorney taxes, injuries to passeng damages to and losses of injuries to cattle and sto ty by fire, and all our necessary to be shown in c necessary to be shown in one earnings or income of
3. The amount of net er
4. The amount expended the same time in purchase and lots, and for improvem thereon, for construction other buildings, principal and indebtedness, divident of other lines of road, track, and all other expens

track, and all other expens able as operating expenses. PART OF THIS IS this bill proposes to ms much more searching, that mined at being to prevent tensively practiced by cha expenses expenditures for in the fourth section above a perceived that this provise. in the fourth section above a perceived that this provis importance in securing act to the actual net earning great railroads. Withou possible to determine borings have been buried upvarious kinds, which are as the net earnings, just as in and which are as properly come account and as just With such information. State Board of Equalization State Board of Equaliz State Board of Equalization rules, if anxious to perform and intelligently, would ar more satisfactory to the perpensive to the railroad-bill under consideration new method for arriving at the capital stock and frame corporations, which is its proposed to insert betwee "An act for the assessment the levy and collection."

the levy and collection March 30, 1872, to be numbered 109%, as Sec. 10942. The valuation capital stock, including a road companies shall be de in the manner following, earnings or income of each be taken as being a certain tual value of the propert, sented by the capital stock of such percentage shall principal sum which would such net earnings or inco vided by law.

is to secure an equitable roads. Under the present prosperous corporations State Board of Equalization of the burdens the while the smaller roads, we come or "Influence," and actual loss, are loaded balance of the amout big roads being impother property of operation of the present nother property is be satisfactory as possible, a propose to interfere with way. The only change is certaining the taxable value and franchise. It is very call stock and franchise of which the receipts do not expenses, are absolutely valued several roads in the State which are heavily taxed on the value of which the State Board of the State Board of ment of the State Board of the St matter, can best be u

SHOES.

BLIPPERS GORE & CO. WABASH-AV ... ril 2, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. e visited these sales this spring the lines of goods have ever been Auction before. This sale will ade this spring. ready for inspection Monday. F THE ASSIGNEE. BANKRUPT STOCK S AND SHOES.

pril 3, at 9:30 a.m., DE SALE ASSWARE

IE & CO. 80 & 82 Wabash-av.

and American W. G. Ware nd Yellow Ware. e, consisting of Sets. Goblets, itchers. Wines, Lamp Chim-Reflectors, &c.

P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. ECIAL. April 3, 10 a. m. ns Millinery. R. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DHAN & SON,

AL SALE! Spring Trade Sale!

TALÔGUE. April 2, at 10 o'clock. **NALPACKAGES**

CKERY. low Ware.

ION SALE

GOODS. BUILDING.

st Madison-st., AUCTION, SDAY, APRIL 3, at 11 o'clock remises. Terms cash. Building May I next.; BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera.

tioneers and Appraise GULAR DAY.

Morning, at 9:30 o'clock, r Auction House, Randolph-st. ck New and Second-hand NITURE RPETS. DUSEHOLD GOODS.

ERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. MEROY & CO.,

pril 2, at 9:30 o'clock usual assortment of New and TRE, RPETS,

STOVES. ods Blankets, Beds and Bedding, Cutlery, General Merchandise, ISON, POMEROY & CO., Oneers, 78 and 80 Randolph as.

and Carpets, Chamber Sets, punges, Easy Chairs, Rockers EHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs. AIRIE-AV.

wenty-sixth-st.,

ITURE
LIGHTON,
LATIO O'clock a. m., consisting die Top Chamber Sets, Marble Basy Chairs, Beds and B Indiag, at I Wool Carpets, Silver-Plated by, and Glassware.

D. LONG, Auctioneer.

R GOODS. lesale & Retail. Send for price Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere agent for the "MULTIFORM." 2 W. Madison St., Chicago

d Exhibition of Parisian. Gos i American nevelties for Easter. on ie to a deliar. Exquisite Sai-de., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to \$10 GUNTHER'S , CONFECTION-

Tourista, Travelers, Excursionista, should visit.
CHAS. T. WILL'S
For Trunks, Satenels, Bags,
dc. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st. AIRTS.

FORTY PER CENT. That Is What the Illinois Railroads Make at the State Valuation:

Besides Buying Houses and Lands Out of "Operating Expenses." The Chicago & Northwestern Goes as

High as 70 Per Cent in One

Instance.

Astounding Proportions of the Sum Really Due the State Every Year.

Have the Big Corporations Corraled the Board of Equalization?

Ingenious Features of a Bill to Secure the Taxes which Railroads Ought to Pay.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.-It has long been suspected that the so-called State Board of Equalization has not performed its duties in the people at large. Whether this result is to be attributed to the defects in the Revenue laws of the State, or to the rules adopt ed by the Board, or to the fact that 'a majority of its members are owned, body and soul, by the great corporations, is still an open question During the present session of the Legislature there has been considerable quiet investigation into the complaints made against the practical workings of the system of "equalization" adopted by this Board, and some very significant facts have been developed.

THE RATIROADS OF HAINOIS omorise one of its greatest interests, and the manner in which they are taxed has been the manner in which the subject of endless discussion. The vexed question of how capital stock shall be valued and assessed has puzzled the ablest legislators, and all the methods thus far adopted have proved unsatisfactory either to the corporations or the people. It is not at all surprising that these great corporations, which can afford to and do secure the services of the abiest legal talent in the country, should, by "pooling their issues," be enabled to advance their own interests at the expense of the people, even without resorting to any corrupting influences.

THERE IS NOW PENDING in the House a bill which proposes to make a radical change in the method by which the taxable value of the capital stock and franchises of the railroad corporations of the State shall be arrived at, and which seeme to promise results most satisfactory to the people. Although the and the facts presented by its advocate have attracted general attention among the members, it has not yet come before the House for discussion, and not a word has been said or published in regard to its real objects. This bill was introduced by Col. W. L. Gross, of Sangamon, and is know as House bill 579. It proposes several amendments to the Revenue law, one of which is th substitution of the Governor, Secretary of State Auditor, and Attorney-General for the presen is before the Legislature in other shapes, and will doubtless be carefully considered.

is in the returns required to be made to the Auditor by all the railroad corporations doing business in the State. In addition to the pres ent schedules the bill proposes to require a

worn statement showing:

1. The total gross earnings or income of the coal within the State of Illinois for the year ending on the 31st day of December then next

2. All the expenses incurred in operating and maintaining the road, and the equipment thereof, in the State of Illinois during the same time, including amounts paid for salaries of officers and agents, and wages of employes, amounts, paid for repairs and renewal of frack, fences, bridges, and buildings, locomotives and cars, shop machinery and tools, office, shop, and train supplies, attorneys' fees, costs of suits, taxes, injuries to passengers and other persons, damages to and losses of freight and baggare, figuries to cattle and stock, inturies to proper injuries to cattle and stock, injuries to proper ty by fire, and all other operating expense necessary to be shown in order to determine the

necessary to be shown in order to determine the net earnings or income of the road.

3. The amount of net earnings or income.

4. The amount expended in this State during the same time in purchase of real estate, landard lots, and for improvements and betterments thereon, for construction of depots, shops, and other buildings, principal and interest on bonds and indebtedness, dividends on stock, purchase of other lines of road, construction of new track, and all other expenses not properly chargeable as operating expenses. able as operating expenses.

PART OF THIS INFORMATION is required of the roads by the present law, but this bill proposes to make the requirement much more searching, the particular object aimed at being to prevent the frauds now ex tensively practiced by charging up to operating expenses expenditures for purposes mentioned in the fourth section above given. It will be readily perceived that this provision is of the utmost importance in securing accurate information as to the actual net earnings of any one of the great railroads. Without such facts it is impossible to determine how much of the earnings have been buried up in improvements of various kinds, which are actually paid for out of the net earnings, just as much as are dividends, and which are as properly chargeable to the income account and as justly subject to taxation. With such information in its possession, the State Board of Equalization, under its present rules, if anxious to perform its duties honestly and intelligently, would arrive at results much more expensive to the railroad companies. But the bill under consideration proposes an entirely new method for arriving at the taxable value of the capital stock and franchises of the railroad corporations, which is its main feature. It is proposed to insert between Secs. 169 and 110, of "An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872.

A NEW SECTION.

to be numbered 1094, and to read as follows:

Sec. 10945. The valuation and assessment of the capital stock, including the franchise, of railroad companies shall be determined by said Board in the manner following, viz.: The net annual earnings or income of each railroad company shall be taken as being a certain percentage on the actual value of the property and franchises representes by the capital stock thereof; the actual rate of such percentage shall be fixed upon, and the principal sum which would produce the amount of such net earnings or income at such rate per cent shall be held to be the true cash value of the held to be the true cash value of the same shall be qualized by the Board, and distributed to the several counties, towns, cities, villages, and districts in the same manner now provided by law. expenses expenditures for purposes mentioned in the fourth section above given. It will be readily

is to secure an equitable taxation of all the roads. Under the present system, the large and prosperous corporations appear to own the State Board of Equalization, and escape a large portion of the burdens they should justly bear, while the smaller roads, which are without income or "influence," and are operated at an actual loss, are loaded down with taxes, the balance of the amount evaded by the oiler roads being imposed upon the other property of the State. The operation of the present methods of taxing the "it rible property" is believed to be as nearly satisfactory as possible, and the bill does not propose to interfere with or modify it in any way. The only change is in the method of ascertaining the taxable value of the capital stock and franchise. It is very evident that the capital stock and franchise of a bankrupt road, on which the receipts do not equal the operating expenses, much less help to pay its inceptedness, are absolutely valueless, and yet there are several roads in the State in this condition THE PURPOSE OF THIS METHOD ness, are absolutely valueless, and yet there are several roads in the State in this condition which are heavily taxed on their capital stock, the value of which the State Board ascertained

by some inscrutable means.

The working of the rule printed above, which the bill proposes to lay down for the government of the State Board of Equalization in this matter, can best be understood by illustration:

Expenses, etc., deducted.

A PAINT IDEA

A PAINT IDEA

Of the manner in which these great corporations have eraded the burdens of taxation, and shifted them apon the other interests of the matter, can best be understood by illustration:

State, can be gained from the following state-

The Board would have no discretion except in determining the rate per cent upon which the taxable value of the capital stock depends. The lower this percentage the higher would be the tax. It was believed by the advodates of this bill that, as the value of money and all property fluctuated from year to year, it would not be just to fix this percentage within cast-iron limits. It is not probable that on an average the industrial and agricultural interests of the State realize 5 per cent per annum, net, on the amounts invested and expended. But, in order that no injustice te done, let it be assumed that the railroads of the State ought to be allowed 10 per cent on their investments, which obviously gives them

A DECIDED ADVANTAGE over any other class of business or industry. Then, suppose that the Podunk & Springfield Railroad Company was reported by the local Assessors of the counties through which its line runs to possess \$50,000 worth of tangible property. The sworn returns made by its officers show its actual net earnings last year to have been \$200,000. Ten per cent having been agreed upon as the rate, "the true cash value" of capital stock and franchise of the road is found to be \$2,000,000. The State rate for purposes of taxition is 50 per cent of this, which would give \$1,000,000. Now deduct therefrom the value of the "tangible property," and the assessed valuation of the capital stock and franchise is fixed at \$500,000, the taxes upon which are to be dis-

uation of the capital stock and franchise is fixed at \$500,000, the taxes upon which are to be distributed among the several countes, etc., in proportion to the mileage of the road in each. The value of the tangible property is deducted, because the taxes thereon belong to the counties in which it is assessed.

The theory of the law is that the assessed value of the tangible property represents its intrinsic value, what it would sell for whether the road was running or not. A large proportion of the \$500,000, in the case supposed, might be represented by the Company's machine shops, located in one county, while the adjoining county perhaps would not justly be entitled to any taxes except upon the track and its share of the capital stock. This explains why the value of the tangible property is deducted in the calculation. The bill further provides that the rate of per cent agreed upon shall apply equally to all roads, and this

WOULD RELIEVE THE BANKRUPT ROADS would lielieve the bankrupt roads from their unjust proportion of the burden. In fact, the rule laid down in the bill was originally devised to benefit some of these struggling roads without any purpose of interfering with the larger corporations. But when the rule came to be applied to some of these other roads, the results were absolutely starting, and it became clear that the great railroad corporations of the State were evading the larger part of their share of the burdens of taxation, and increasing the taxes upon all other interests proportionately. How this has been accomplished it will be proper to inquire in due time. When this bill was brought up in the House Revenue Committee, and the objects and effects of the proposed rule had been fully explained to the members of the Committee, it was unanimously indorsed. of the Committee it was unanimously indorsed.

The sentiment of the Committee was one of surprise that no one had hit upon this rule before. Its simplicity and the equal justice extended to all by its operation the equal justice extended to all by its operation commended it at once to every member of the Committee. At this time the friends of the bill submitted to the Committee some careful-ly-prepared tables, showing how each railroad in the State would be affected by the passage of

The total value of the railroad property of the State last year was assessed by the State Board of Equalization at, in round numbers, \$40, 500,000.

THE UTTER INADEQUACY of such a valuation is demonstrated by the fact that, if the entire railroad property of Illinois was worth but \$40,500,000 last year, the reports of the net earnings of all the roads combined show that the companies made an average profit of nearly 40 per cent on the State valuation. And this, too, after every expense has been paid, including the salaries of all employes and all operating expenses. If other property was similarly assessed, there would be no ground for complaint. But what farmer can show a net profit of 40 per cent on the assessed value of his property-hast year, after paying taxes and all other expenses, and without allowing himself and his family any salaries! was worth but \$40,500,000 last year, the reports CHICAGO & ALTON.

CHICAGO & ALTON.

Take four of the largest roads in the State, and see how this proposed rule would have affected them last year. The net earnings of the Chicago & Alton in Illinois were \$2,107,337. At 10 per cent this would give \$21,073,370 & the sum upon which the net earnings equal 10 per cent; or, in other words, the actual value of the capital stock, and tranchise of the Company. Half of thus, the State rate, would be \$10,536,685, or the equalized value of the property for purposes of taxation. Now, how near to this amount did the State Board come! They "equalized" the value of this splendid property at \$5,078,627, and the Company carned 41.5 per cent upon the amount on which they were taxed!

In 1877, the earnings of the same road in Illi-In 1877, the earnings of the same road in Illinois were reported at \$1,840,756. Under the proposes rule they should have been assessed on \$9,203,780 as the value of their capital stock for purposes of taxation, while the "equalized value fixed by the State Board was but \$5,433,-187, and they earned 33.8 per cent on their equalized valuation. In 1877 the figures were: Net earnings in Illinois, \$1,841,250; indicated value on which the net earnings equal 10 per cent, \$18.412.500; 50 per cent of indicated value, \$9,203,250; equalized value determined by the State Board, \$5,776,000; rate per cent earned on equalized value, 31.8.

State Board, \$5,776,000; rate per cent earned on equalized value, 31.8.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

The net earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in Illinois last year was reported at \$2,264,727. Making the same calculation, we find that 50 per cent of the indicated value would be \$11,323,635, while the; "equalized" valuation as determined by the State Board was the trifling sum of \$3,226,955, thus allowing the Company to realize the enormous perceivage of 70.1 per cent upon the amount on which it was taxed. In 1877 and 1876 the figures were as follows:

Net earnings in Illinois. \$ 1,815,861 \$ 1,686,583 tal stock.

Raire next the Cheago, Burington & Quincy Rairead. Its earnings in Illino's last year are reported at \$4,143,547. Under the proposed rule it would nave been taxed on \$20,717,735, as the value of its capital stock and franchise. It was taxed on \$8,924,580, earning the snug per cent of 46.3 on the amount on which it was taxed. For the two preceding years the figures in the case of the C., B. & Q. are as follows:

In the case of the C., B. & Q. are as follows:

1876.

1877.

Net earnings in Illinois....... \$ 4.338, 718.00 \$ 3,765,753.00

Indicated value of capital stock... 43,387,180.00 37,657,530.00

Fitty per cent of same 21,693,500.00 18,828,765.00

Equalized value... 10,050,000.00 9,432,489,00

Rate earned on equalized value... 43.1 38.8

CHICAGO & BOCK 181AND

CHICAGO & BOCK ISLAND. CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.

Let us also consider the case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Its net earnings in Illinois last year were \$1,224,929, indicating the value of its capital stock and ranching at \$12,349,280. It should have been taxed thereon in the sum of \$5,124,645, but only had to pay on \$3,826,606, earning 32 per cent on the amount on which it was taxed. Similar calculations for the two preceding years show the following results:

lowing results: 1876. 1877. 1876. 1877.

Net earnings in fillinois \$ 1,657,824.00 \$ 2,085,138.00 Indicated value of capital stock ... 16,578,240.00 20,851,380.00 Firty per cent of same ... 8,289,120.00 10,425,690.00 8,289,120.00 3,625,973.00 Rate easied on equalized value ... 44.5 57.5

GOING TO THE OTHER EXTREME,

going to the other extreme, it is found that, in order to partially make up for such a vast deficiency, some of the small roads are assessed largely in excess of what is equitable and just. Take the case of the Cairo & St. Louis. The taxable value of its capital stock as indigated by its net earnings last year under the proposed rule would be \$21,520, while it was taxed on \$226,120, earning 1½ per cent on this amount. There is an arnazing and very significant difference between this percentage and that allowed to the wealthy and "indigential" corporations like those above mentioned. Pursuing the same line of investigation, and comparing the tables showing the manner in which all the roads of the State would have been affected last year by the rule proposed, and the results are almost astomating. It should be borne in mind that in all these calculations a very liberal allowance has been made in favor of the railroads. It might be considered fair to fix the rate at 8 per cent, which would largely increase the difference between the amount upon the roads are actually taxed, and that upon which they should have been taxed. It must also be remembered that, for the taxed of the information which the bill proposes to secure, as above stated, the net earnings reported are quite likely to be considerably less than what they actually sre, were all the items improperly charged to operating expenses, etc., deducted.

go. Nock Island & Pacific—nave evaded the Dayment of taxes each year on an amount larger by several millions than the value as assessed for the purposes of taxation of all the lands and town lots in the Eighteenth and Noneteenth Con-gressional Districts combined!

WHEREFORE A STRONG LOBBY.

In the light of all these facts, can it be wondered that the railroads are organizing a determined opposition to this bill, and that it has slumbered peacefully so long? Can the Legislature afford to ignore this bill which promises to relieve all the other interests of the State except the railroads of a mighty burden, and which only proposes to compel the railroads to bear their just proportion of taxation?

GARFIELD.

An Interview with the General on Politica Matters—He will Not Run for Governor.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Your correspondence alled to-day upon Gen. Garfield, and had an incandidacy for the Gubernstorial nomination and also upon Ohio and National politics. In answer to a question whether he would allow the use of his name before the Nominating Conrention, he replied: "I am not a candidate under any condition, and I do not see why it is that every little while my name comes gurgling ip as a candidate. I said months ago that I was not an aspirant for the position, and I say so now, and I can see of no possible complications that will induce me to change. If you can, I wish you would set at rest once for all this everlasting talk about my running for the this everisating talk about my running for the Governorship; say again that I am not a candidate under any circumstances. Letters come to me every day from friends in Ohio, and papers from all over the country come marked, asking me to appear as a candidate, but it is no use. I cannot; even had I aspirations to fill that office, I could not consistently accept, as I do not believe there is one man in my district that wants me to resign my present position to fill that of Governor, and their wishes I must consult and act upon."

position to fill that of Governor, and their wishes I must consult and act upon."
"In case you will not allow your name to be used, who do you think will be nominated?"
"It seems as though the sentiment of the people is strongly favoring Taft. And I would not be surprised to see him nominated by acclamation. If he has any opposition at all, it certainly will be Charile Foster, and Foster is an admirable man, and would make one of our very best Governors, and it may be before the Convention is called public opinion will vibrate back to Foster. But the nomination will ultimately rest between Taft and Foster, and I can cheerfully and heartily support either, or any other good Republican."

rest between Taft and Foster, and I can cheerfully and heartily support either, or any other
good Republican."

"Who is your personal preference?"

"Well, I rather incline to Charlie Foster, for
the reason that he has been treated badly. He
has not had fair play. He has been a sort of a
martyr for the party, and so think that his party
should stand by him when they have it in their
power to give him a suitable reward for his fidelity. Foster has been of incalculable service to the
Republican party in Congress. He is one of the
ablest and clearest-headed men we have, and is
fit to hold any position that the suffrages of the
people would elevate him to. So far as Republicanism is concerned, one is as good as Foster; but why lincline to Foster is on the grounds
of his past ill-usage. He has not had fair play.
As for the talk about Stalwartism in Ohio, it is
all 'hosh.' We are a unit in Ohio. We know
no differences in our party, and do not propose
to have any. Taft is no stronger Republican
than Foster, nor is Foster any weaker than
Taft."

"Can you win in the coming conest?"

"We can fam sure it will be a hot contest.

than Foster, nor is Foster any weaker than Taft."

"Can you win in the coming conest?"

"We can. I am sure it will be a hot contest, and in some respects one of the most uncompromising ever known in our political history. But we can win by a fair majority, and place Ohio once more in the Republican column, where she belongs."

"Will there be a coalition between the Nationals and Democrats?"

"I do not know, neither do I think it very material whether there is a coalition or not. If there is one, there will have to be a certain surrendering on some questions with the Demorendering on some questions with the Demo-crats; and whether the increase of numbers from the Nationals will counterbalance the dam-age to their own camp will be a matter of after-

"Who do you think will be the Democratic "Bishop will be nominated, I think; the only opposition I can find seems to centre on Rice.
And while Rice is a better man in some respects,
and has a creditable record in Congress, yet, on
the whole, Bishop is the stronger, for Rice is not sufficiently powerful on the stump to be a great leader and arouse and electrify the masses, and as a campaigner would not be as seductive as Uncle Dick, who can't make a speech, but who can attend more country fairs and do more hand-shaking than any other man of his size in the State, which is a winning card, and much more effective than a mild speech.

"Would not Rice's history on the Pension bill help him?"
"Not at all; when it becomes known that a dozen others, it will not be such a great political feather for him. I honor Rice for what he did; but to say that it was Rice's bill, and that he alone worked its passage is, perfectly ridicu-

lous."
"Will the platforms of the two parties remain about the same as they were last year?"

"Nearly so. The Democrats will still talk about the demoralizing effects of resumption, and bring in their unlimited-coinage plank, and all about the equalization of greenbacks with gold, and the substitution of National notes for both rotes of a while we will stood when the substitution of the subs bank-notes, etc.; while we will stand upon th record made by ourselves through twenty year of peril, and will maintain with the same invit

of peril, and will maintain with the same invincibility our financial doctrines, which are the
only doctrines that will bring safety and secure
stability. Resumption is no longer an experiment,—it is a demonstrated success,—and by it
we will stand."
"Does Ohio mean to change her colors from
'79 to '80!"
"No, sir; Ohio Republican in 1879 means
Ohio Republican in 1880. She cannot be wrested
from us by any possible means, or at least by
any legitimate process."
"Who will be the Democratic candidate in
1880!

"Samuel S. Tilden controls the Democrati "Samuel S. Tilden controls the Democratic party more than any other man. He wants the nomination, and will demand it of them; and I don't see how they can refuse to give it to him. His strongest opponent will be Thurman; but, after our success in Ohia this fall, I suppose that Gramercy-Park stock will mark its figure high in the ascendant. Thurman would be the strongest candidate for the West and South, but the East will evidently run the Convention." "Whom will the Republicans nominate in

"You are talking about things too far ahead; the candidates now named may be dead, or some new luminary may far outshine all the present lights who are turning their lurid glare in the direction of the White House. But one thing is sure; the Republican party will nominate a good man and a strong man; it never makes mistakes; and the chief reason is, that the party as a whole is consulted, and not a ring the party as a whole is consulted, and not a ring of leaders. Whoever the people want they will

"Can you elect your President is 1880?"
"Yes, str, we can! It will be a night of wonderful magnitude, and of remarkable energy; but I am confident of victory, standing as we do upon an almost immaculate record, and resting upon a platform that is commensurate in warm with any magnificent bistory and every way, with our magnificent history patriotic purposes."

A Society of 10,000 Boys.

The "Loyal Sons of America" will hold a celebration at Medosa, N. Y., on the Fourth of July. Laere are to be an encampment, athletic sports, and masquerade parades of a patriotic and Listoric nature. Boston, Brooklyn, and New York will furnish most of the Sons. The New York will furnish most of the Sons. The Society was organized in 1871 in this State by sight schoolboys averaging 14 vears of age. At present every State is represented in its juvenile councils. There are wigwams in every city and in many towns, an elaborate system of grips and signals, and a perfect discipline. Candidates for initiation must be young men of American birth, of irretroachable character, not less than 16 nor more than 25 years old. In this city the chief wigwam is in the Florence Building, at the corner of Second avenue and First street, where meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and the Society has an aggregate membership of 10,000 boys. Its objects are fraternal and patriotic. The present officers are:

York. Second Vice-President-Rober H. Carruth, Florida. and Chanceltor — William E. Hassett, Iowa.
Secretary of State—T. Elmer Haines, New York.
Secretary of Fixance—Frederick H. Kingsley,
New York.
General—Charles A. Richmond, New Hampshire.
Lieutenant: General—Benjumin C. Eastin, Missouri.

During His Career. A Sketch Written by a Friend Who Has Known Him for Nearly Twenty-five

TOM BUFORD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28 .- To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial: Gus, Abe, Henry C., Thomas, and St. Clair were the sons of the late William Buford, of Woodford County, who, if I remember rightly, was the son of an elder brother of Col. Abraham Buford, of the Revolutionary army. Gen. Napoleon B. Bu-ford, of Illinois, and the late gallant Gen. John Buford, of the United States Army, were their first cousins. The Buford estate was near that of the Alexanders, of Woodburn, to whom it nearly all now belongs. St. Clair, or "Sink," the youngest of the brothers, early developed into a dangerous madman, possessed of

A HOMICIDAL MANIA. His brawls were numerous; in fact, he was seldom out of one. My impression is that his private graveyard holds the bodies of three victims to his shot-gun, pistol, or knife. At length, for some slashing exploit of his, he was arrested in Versailles, and in his wild rage openly threatened the life of a Mr. Carter, the officer who interfered with his playful pustime. The people of Versailies had grown weary of St. Clair's eccentric disportations; the crack of his fire-arms and the flash of his steel had become decidedly monotonous; so that a deputation of citizens made a demand upon Thomas F. Mar-shall to prosecute him. To this "everybody's Cousin Tom" strongly demurred, for the very natural and sufficient reason that "Sink " he already a grudge against him, and would be sure to kill him at the very first op-portunity. But his vanity yielded to the pressure, and finally he re-luctantly assented, on two fundamental condi-tions precedent: First, that his fee, a handome one, should be paid in advance; second, that a double-barreled shot-gun should be scrupulously cleaned and carefully loaded with buckshot, and a man be placed with it just outside the Court-House door, so that, in case St. Clair made the slightest demonstration, he might be able to anticipate his deadly intentions. The terms were agreed to and universally approved, and the programme arranged accordingly. Marshall made one of his grandest efforts, but his intended "subsequent proceedings" were rendered unnecessary by the decisive action of Carter, the threatened officer, who, while the trial was progressing, and in the presence of the Court,

EMPTIED THE CONTENTS OF A SHOT-GUN into St. Clair's body. Court adjourned. The

into St. Clair's body. Court adjourned. The funeral was largely attended. Carter was acquitted.

Thomas Buford continued to live, a bachelor, on the old homestead, with his mother and maiden sister. He inherited a good estate, was hospitable, frank, truthful, unsuspicious, and so slow to quarrel in his youth that some who did not understand him doubted his game. Awkward and rather blunt in his speech, he was made sport of by some of the more polished of his acquaintances, who did not scruple to ridicule his manners even while eating his mutton. It was a long time before it penetrated his slow mind that he was being insulted and that it was necessary for him to resent it. When at last this was comprehended it took such possession of him as to exclude all other thoughts. In his unsophisticated good nature he had sent a present of sausage meat to a very beautiful and brilliant city lady, by whom he had been attracted. Meeting her and others upon the street one day he invited the party to partake of some refreshments in an ice-cream Thomas Buford continued to live, a bachelor, upon the street one day he invited the party to partake of some refreshments in an ice-cream saloon. Just to quiz him the gentlemen called for the most costly champagne and other expensive luxuries, so that instead of a trifle Buford found the bill more than the contents of his pocket-book. A communication appeared in the Louisville Times, narrating these incidents and others of a similar nature, not calling Buford by name, but describing him in such terms that identification could not fail, ridiculing him most unmercifully, and applying to him derisive and insulting epithets.

LIGHT BROKE UPON BUFORD'S DULLINESS:

LIGHT BROKE UPON BUFORD'S DULLNESS; he was being made a butt of by his friends. Imhe was being made a but of by his friends. Immediately upon reading the paper he etarted to Louisville; ascertained at the Galt House that Col. Theodore O'Hara, the editor of the Times, was in the bar-room; walked up to and asked him if his name was O'Hara (never having seen him previously); on being answered in the affirmative, asked again if he was the responsible editor of the Times; being answered a second time affirmatively, said, "My name is Buford, and I've come to whip you for publishing the insulting article concerning me in your paper." and at once struck him in the your paper," and at once struck him in the lace, and continued to beat and kick him until O'Hara was well near lifeless. O'Hara was a man of knightly courage; he acknowledged himself in fault for publishing such an article, and as soon as he recovered made Buford a handsome apology. But Buford believed there were others benind O'Hara, and he was not satisfied to leave them unpumshed. Growing out of this affair sother difficulties came upon him, but never with those whom he blamed. One day he was standing on the street in conversation, when he was interrupted by John H. Morgan, who gave him the lie. Buford was not armed, and saw that Morgan was; so, with a quiet laugh, he made Morgan a polite bow, saying: "I'm very much obliged to you; good morning, sir; you'll hear from me again," said Buford, litting his hat and walking away, still laughing lowly. He at once wrote, and

SENT A PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE. naming Dr. A. K. Marshall as his friend. naming Dr. A. K. Marshall as his friend. It was accepted; but the matter was arranged between Dr. Marshall and Col. T. T. Hawkins, who acted for Morgan, on terms satisfactory to Buford's wounded honor. It was not Morgan whom he desired to fight, or from whom he believed his wrong had come, and he was willing that the matter should be adjusted, provided the heat; justil was withdrawn.

that the matter should be adjusted, provided the hasty insult was withdrawn.

It was not long after this, in 1853 or 1854, when he met with George H. Thomas at the Biue Lick Springs. The latter was a man of talent and cultivation, and of the most unquestioned courage, excitable, passionate, quick to take and to give offense, and whom nothing could extifu eave the complete absence to take and to give offense, and whom nothing could satisfy save the complete abasement of any one with whom he quarreled. Thomas at once manifested a purpose to force a difficulty upon Buford, who passively submitted to his repeated and unprovoked insults, and avoided him. Buford bore Thomas no ill-will; believed he had been set on by others; did not want to kill him, and

rather than do so. But his motives were misconstruca, attributed to timidity, and the offensive conduct was persisted in. Later they happened together in the billiard-saloon in the Phænix Hotel in Lexington. Thomas was playing, and became engaged in an altercation concerning the game. Buford thoughtlessly voluntered a suggestion, for the purpose of pacifying the disputants. Thomas turned upon him, cursed and denounced him. Buford saw the hand of more than one man thrust under his coat-tail, and drank in the situation at a glance. As usual, he laughed. "Gentlemen," said he, "I spoke as a peacemaker, and I'm not going to be forced into a fight myself because I have tried to make peace between others. I did not come here for a difficulty, and I don't intend to have one." With that he lifted his hat and left the room. PREFERRED TO ENDURE

with that he littled his hat and left the room.

The next day, while Buford was talking with a lady upon the old Fair-Grounds. Thomas came up, passed between them, drew the lady away, turning his back on Buford. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. The imperturba-ble, deliberate, dead-game man was fully roused, though not in the least excited. He waited coolly until he saw Thomas alone; then waiked up to him and asked Thomas if he had intended to insult him. With his mocking sneer Thomas replied: "Why sir I never an a man down. I to insuit him. With his mocking succession to insuit him. With his mocking succession. I read to you last night." was satisfied with what I said to you last night." Buford immediately struck him full in the face, knocking him down, and then KICKED AND STAMPED ON HIM.

The two men were complete contrasts. Thomas tall and slender, thin-flanked, pipe-stem legs, and long aquiline nose; quick, but not athletic; temper like a tender boy; brave, but too temper like a tende temper like a tender boy; brave, but too tempestaous for much execution, Baford, about five feet nine menes high, broad-shouldered, slightly rounded; deep chest, thick-bodied, strong arms, and sturdy legs; rather low forehead, and a small, blue eye,—the calmest, coolest man alive; slow to anger, but utterly implacable waen injured; impossible to force into a difficulty when against his will, and equally impossible to throw off his guard. Bustanders interfered, and Thomas rose. He dusted his hat with his handkerchief, and then wiped the blood from his face; bowed as coolly as Baford could have done, said he would soon be heard from, and waiked away. He proceeded to Lexington, armed himself, and once returned. Looked for Butord, waited until he had caught his eye, and then at once lived on him. The snot missed, but struck a

The Principal Fights He Has Had

negro woman, whom it dangerously wounded. In an instant Buford had his revolver leveled and Thomas completely covered, but there were ladies running behind Thomas, and in the range of Buford's fire, and one of them would aimost certainly have been killed had the ball passed beyond Thomas. Seeing this, Buford lowered his pistol to his side, suffted his position, WAITED UNTIL THE WOMEN WERE OUT OF

his pistol to his sade, snitted his position, waffed until the meantime, then fired quickly, but could not see Thomas distinctly from the smoke of the latter's pistol, and missed. A second time he pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped. With a laugh, he took tresh caps from his vest pocket, put one on the tube, fired, and Thomas, who all the time had oeen shooting at him, fell. In the meantime Ferguson, a handsome dandy friend of Thomas, rushed towards the latter with a fresh pistol. Abe Buford saw this, cried out, "D—n it, Tom, throw down your pistol and go in with your knife," and himself made a rush for Ferguson, caught him, knocked him down, kicked him with the heel of his heavy military boot, lined with brass and with sharp edges, and scalped him as clean as an Indian could have performed the job with a knife. Then the two giants had a tumble, over and over one another, Ferguson receiving a terrible beating.

Tom Buford did draw his knife, but made for Ferguson instead of Thomas. He was caught before he could use it. By this time Buford began to be understood, and HIS ENEMIES LET HIM ALONE.

Thomas was engaged in blockade-running, and died of consumption in Cuba during the War. After this, being enalienged by J. C. Johnston, of Louisville, he chose pistols at six paces, but there was no fight. He also tried to force a difficulty with Gen. William Nelson, but that officer would not gratify him.

Some years after the occurrences narrated above Thomas Buford's brother Henry attacked him, shot at him half a dozen times, one taking effect in his hand. Thomas Buford was fully armed, but would not fire at his brother to save his own life, and waiked away, telling Henry that he did not wish to hurt him.

At the outbreak of the War he was AN INTENSE UNION MAN.

Tennesses had sent several Commissioners to the Kentucky Legislature to induce the State to secede. One of them, on hearing a strong Union speech, stated that, if made in Tennessee, the speaker would be hung. "What!" said Buford, who overheard him, "are not Union men allowed to express their sentiments in Tennessee!" "No, sr." "Do you mean to say that you are in favor of violence toward Union men who talk in that way in Tennessee!" "Yes." "Then, my dear, you must not talk Secession in Kentucky. Shut right up, and don't open your mouth again. I desire no difficulty. But, if you give utterance to another Secession sentiment in Frankfort, you will have a very large-sized difficulty on your hands. You must leave town on the first train." He learned something of Buford's character, and left. AN INTENSE UNION MAN.

of Henry County and his posse is so recent as to be familiar. When the decision against him was first rendered by the Court of Appeals, about a year ago, persons in Frankfort who knew Buford expressed themselves as

satisfied that he would kill the judge, not from any threat that he had made, but from a knowledge of the man, and of the view he had taken of his own case. He would walk the floor of the large room of the Capitol, his face looking calm, stern, and sorrowful, saying little to any one, evidently brooding over his imaginary wrong, but actual impoverishment. He made up his mind then to kill if the case should finally go against him, and he has never wavered. from that purpose. I have known him for nearly a quarter of a century, and I believe his statement that he did not intend to assassinate Judge Carter, and had relinquished his purpose to kill Judge Pryor on account of the latter's wife and children. He had the power to select the victim of his vengeance, and chose Judge Elliott. He did not give warning, for that would have frustrated his purpose. Had a thousind men stood up with their muskets ready to shoot him down, SATISFIED THAT HE WOULD KILL THE JUDG

IT WOULD NOT HAVE AVAILED TO HAVE DEbut he would have been rather glad to have the out he would have been rather glad to have the finality then and there. A man of strong passions, they have no safety-valve in muscular excitement, but seem still and deep. It is not true, as stated in the Commercial, that he has killed three men. Not the murder itself, but the coclness, deliberation with which it was done, and his indifference to the consequences, are characteristic of his whole life. The only inconsistency I can detect is the expression of consistency I can detect is the expression momentary compunction for what he had do after having so long weighed it. KETTH

MARRIED, NOT MATED.

An English and Two American Cas Just twenty years ago, in the autumn of 1859, a lady belonging both by birth and by marriage to one of the most ancient families in England, -Mrs. Mary Gurney, the wife of her cousin, John Henry Gurney, M. P. for King's Lynn, and the heiress in her own right of a fortune of over a million pounds sterling—electrified a wide circle of friends and connections on both sides of the Atlantic by suddenly leaving her home, her husband, and her three young children, to elope to Paris with a groom, William Taylor, who had long been her companion and attendtraordinary attention at the time, not only be cause it jarred to their foundations the barriers of social caste within which well-ordere Britain lives its comeliest daily life, but because the family thus suddenly made a public scandal, after figuring durin the earliest enochs of modern English history in the wars of the Conqueror and of the Plantagenets, bas for a century past been conspicuous in the Society of Friends. The Norman De Gourpays of the eleventh and twelfth centuries were the direct progenitors of John Joseph Gurney whom the Quakers of London and of Philadel whom the Quakers of London and of Finiader-phia hold in equal honor, and John Joseph Gur-ney was the father of the gentleman upon whom this great domestic calamity feel.

Nor did the case lack other features to dis-tinguish it from casual and daily scandals of the same sort. Mrs. Gurney was a woman of a keen and cultivated intellect as well as of an

tinguish it from casual and daily scandals of the same sort. Mrs. Gurney was a woman of a keen and cultivated intellect as well as of an imperious and ungovernable will, and, after establishing herself as her great personal estate enabled her to do in Paris with the partner of her flight, she wrote, prepared, and sent to the press a small volume in vindleation of her conduct. In this volume, entitled "Mrs. Gurney's Apology." she assailed the family in which she had been educated and the society in which from her childhood to the age of 28 years she had lived, as having conspired together to dwarf all the emotions of her nature, and make life under the conditions recognized and imposed by them impossible to her. She imputed the waywardness of her nature to impulses inherited from the repeated intermarriages of the house of Gurney during several successive generations, and arraigued her marriage to her cousin John Henry as having extinguished "the inner light" within her,—a light only rekindled by her acquaintance with and admiration of her groom, in whom she described herself as having found a being open to all the influences of nature, and whose "presence took her back to the men of her ancestral pride." "To maintain the form of a superiority where none existed," she said, "became at last an impossibility"; and so it came to pass that, upon a day when this remarkable William Taylor was riding beside her in the highroad, she suddenly turned and avowed her love. To which "He said out into the sir, out into the heavens, "God has given me too great a joy."

A more singular book in its way than this Apology hardly exists in modern literature. We recall it to-day not to offer any of the ob-A more singular oos in its way that the Abology hardly exists in modern literature. We recall it to-day not to offer any of the obvious criticisms, nor yet to indulge in any of the obvious moralizings, upon its strange and melancholy pages, which will occur of themselves to everywell-balanced mind, but simply because the publisher who gave a small edition of it to the world in this country excused himself for the publisher who gave a small edition of it to the world in this country excused himself for so doing on the ground that Mrs. Girney's admiration of her groom was "an earnest plea in behalf of Personal Mern," which could not "fail to win its way to many hearts, at least in this country, the foster-home of the plebelance and of democracy." Two social events which have disturbed the peace of hitherto happy homes in the neighborhood of the Metropolis during the past month or two puts this plea for Personal Merit to the test rather sharply. And though in neither of these cases has the recognition by a woman of personal merit in a man socially regarded as her inferior been clouded, as it was in the case of Mrs. Gurner, by a positive infraction of Divine and human law, it must be owned that the tone of such public comment as either of these cases

man law, it must be owned that the tone of such public comment as either of these cases has as yet received does not encourage the belief that "Personal Merit" is valued by fathers and mothers "in this foster-home of the ple-sance and of democracy" altogether above rubies and rank. The marriage of a young lady in Hartfora to her father's conchman has not been followed by any general outburst of social sympathy and approbation; and, although many New York social circles are discussing now the still more romantic and unusual determination of a young lady delicately nurtured and educated to leave her home and seek a new life elsewhere with

miration of the herome and of her practical faith in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence anywhere predominates in these discussions.

In this latter case the young lady was all that a young lady should be. She did not consider herself, like Mrs. Gurney, a thwarted being, doomed to gasp for life in a hothouse full of prim and broad-brimmed Quakers. She was a bright, animated, well-cducated, sensible girl. She did not seek her fate. It came to her. In making visits to some especial friends, she was accustomed to use a particular line of horsecars, varuely described in the books of the Mayor's. Marshal as a Cross-Town line, and the cars were of the kind which are known by the unromantic name of "bobtails." These cars, however, be it noted, establish close relations, at least in a facal way, between the passenger and the driver. The latter, as he occupies his platform, finds suspended above his bead a narrow mirror, which is so arranged that it reflects for him the faces of all passengers who enter the car, and which exhibits to him every action within it. Behind him is the patent change-spring through which the changeless passenger passes the large coin or the greenoack in order to receive his packet of convenient silver. Only the love whichlanghs at looksmiths, but not at car-drivers, can tell how passion should have come to birth amid such dull and commonplace details. Neither of the happy couple has been yet moved to tell the story. But the mirror and the change-spring, it is agreed, had the most to do with the introduction. In a short time there happened the concidence that the lady was always able, when she left home for her visits, to hall that especial car, the mirror of which, as she sat within, reflected to her the features of that especial driver, and to him the graces of his charming obasenger. She was of an old Knickerbocker strain, dashed with Newbergland blood, and he was a "teasting, pleasing irishman." The half-dimes which she surrendered every day to the Cross-Town Company must have de inf,—in or out of the car, in or out of the lat, in or out of the city, matters not. But the doors of the old home are not opened to either. Such is chapter the first of the very latest romance in New York society; and what one of our fair readers will not hones it say that, as she reads it, her first impulse is to agree with the Philadelphia publisher of Mrs. Gurney's Apploye's

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

this bit of policy smells of soft-soap on the part of the Administration to be on the soft side of the Fenian element of our voters. Are there not American crizens enough in the country for American offices? O Heaven, suspend thy purpose!

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 31.—Yesterday, as I walked into one of the prominent South Side churches, I was surprised to find in the person of an usher a man who is known as a political bummer, Police Court shyster, and general bummer. After the service I had a talk with some of the nembers; they appear to know the reputation of the man, but don't want a public trial. I or the man, but don't want a public trad. I should like to ask through the columns of your valuable paper which is the worst in the eyes of the general public, to have a man in the most prominent position in the church whom strangers know to be a rascal, or a church trial? For my part I think they had better part with his ompany. Although not a member of that church or denomination, I feel a deep interest in Christianity.

An Indignant Traveler.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
MILWAUKEB, March 31.—A great wrong was perpetrated by the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad Company when they delayed their last night's train for two hours to accomnodate a theatrical troupe, greatly to the detriment of some fifty passengers who purchased tickets in good faith under the impression that tickets in good faith under the impression that the train would depart on schedule time.

There was a decided and empuatic expression of indignation on the part of these passengers, who could illy afford to deprive themselves of a night's rest under such circumstances. Query: Had fwenty business-men (the identical num-ber of the troupe) made application to the Com-pany for such indulgence, would it have been greated;

granted?
I was one of the victims, and am free to conless my contempt for such mismanagement and trust you will grant others, as well as my self, an opportunity to ventilate this imposition. Respectfully,

reading your good paper of late as a subscriber, and believe pretty fully in your doctrines. Now, n view of the wholesale removal of the "Con federate" Congress and army headquarters to Washington, and the hasty subserviency of the Democratic party North to the new regime a feeling of curiosity arises as to just what sor of animal the Northern Democratic party is.
It seems to have swallowed the old Confeder ate contempt without wincing, and taken to their saddle, bit and spur, or whip, as tamely as

an old yellow dog.

It seems to be a sort of middle-grounder be It seems to be a sort of middle-grounder between the two lowest and most abject forms of domestic animal existence, but embodying so many exaggerated characteristics of both that classification with either is well nigh impossible, and it must stand alone somewhere with a grip on each. The Northern Democratic party is neither ass nor mule, but the worse of both,—will some one tell us wheh it is, a superassified mule or a supermulefied ass?

If you will, kindly propound this important question in natural (unnatural) history, possibly some learned Democratic nondescript in the North may rise and explain just where he should properly be classified or catalogued in the American museum. Cartilaginous Republicans may also be thus enabled to learn ther manifest destiny in evolution or survival of the fittest.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
GENESEO, Ill., March 31.—A very large and

enthusiastic union temperance meeting was held last evening in Freeman's Hall. The hall, which seats nearly 1,000 people, was filled until there was no standing room left, and yet crowds of people went away. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. William M. Collins, pastor of the First M. E. Church of this blace, who took for hist subjec, "The Church Pew and Liouor Traffic"; and the able manner in which he treated this theme led many of our best citizens to regard it as a masterly effort upon his part. The lecture was considered one of the finest ever delivered in the hall upon this subject, and although it was Sunday evening the speaker was often applanded. The attention of the andience gave manifest evidence of a great awakening upon the subject of temperance, so that there is now great hope that our city, which now has fourteen saloons, will go "no license" at the next election, which is a week from to-day,—April 7. At the close of the lecture, resolutions were almost unanimously adopted by a rising vote favoring the bill now bending before our State Legislature, known as the "Hines bill," and also asking for the passage of a bill favoring the "Home Protection Petition" recently sent to the same body. The meeting was a grand success, and the workers of temperance are encouraged. Mr. Collins lectured in the same hall with great acceptability two weeks are last night, and temperance workers will do well to give him a call.

R. H.

A NUPTIAL CONTRACT.

The Treaty Between Queen Victoria and the Emperor William for the Marriage of Arthur and Louise.

London Times.

Arthur and Louise.

London Times.

A Parliamentary paper issued on Saturday contains the treaty between her Majesty and the German Emperor, King of Prussia, for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. It was signed at Berlin, Feb. 26, 1879, and ratifications were exchanged at Berlin March 8. The treaty runs as follows:

"In the name of the Holy and Blessed Trinity.

follows:

"In the name of the Holy and Blessed Trinity.

"Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, on the other part, being already connected by ties of consanguinity and friendship, have judged it proper that a further alliance should be contracted between their respective Hoval Houses by a marriage, agreed to on both sides, between his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearne, and Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Sxxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., third con of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Sxxe-Coburg and Gotha, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Marzaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, third daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas of Prussia, and great niece of his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess Marie Anne, his Royal Highness the Princes Swaie Anne, his Royal Highness the Princes of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess Marie Anne, his Royal Highness the Princes of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princes of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, and he

have named as their Freinboschuartes, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Lord Oud William Leopold Russell, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia:

The Carnival of Authors.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, April 1.—There seems to be a misunderstanding in the minds of the public in relation to the terms upon which Mr. Frank P.
Pease comes to conduct the Carnival of Authors.

For their enlightenment we would state that Mr. Pease constructs all the booths, furnishes all accessories and scenery at his own expense, and at a cost of about \$5,000, he in return to receive 25 per cent of the gross receipts of the Carnival.

Newspaper Postage.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

President Carnival.

Newspaper Postage.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, March 31.—Please state in your Dally Tribuse.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, March 31.—Please state in your Dally Tribuse.

The postage on newspapers to Great Britain, and oblige

E. M.

The postage on newspapers to Great Britain, if not over four ounces in weight, is two cents each. An eight or twelve page Tribuse ach. An eight or twelve page Tribuse.

A First of April Query.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

A First of April Query.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, April 1.—As the Washington telegrams state that the Fenian E. O'Meagher Condon has been given a clerkship in the Treasury, permit me to ask you is it lawful to give a United States Government office to an alien!

This is what I do not know; but I do know that this bit to policy smalls of soft-soap on the part of the Administration to be on the soft side of the Fenian element of our voters. Are there of the Royal Highness bound become a widow that this bit to policy smalls of soft-soap on the part of the Administration to be on the soft side of the Fenian element of our voters. Are there

ing the period of their Royai Highnesses' marriage.

"ART. 3. If by the will of Divine Providence her Royai Highness should become a widow (which may God long forbid), her Britannic Majesty, being duly authorized thereto by Parliament, engages to grant to her Royal Highness, or to such persons as her Majesty may think fit to name, in trust for her Royal Highness, in lieu of dower, as a personal and inalienable provision, the annual sum of £8,000 sterling money of the United Kingdom, to commence from the day of the death of his Royai Highness, and to continue during the life of her Royal Highness, and to be payable quarterly on the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April. the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April. the 5th day of July, and the 10th day of October in every year; the first payment to be made on such of the said quarterly days as shall happen next after the death of his Royai Highness of such portion of the annual sum as may have accrued between the day of his death and such quarterly day, and a proportionate part thereof to be payable for the period from the last quarterly day of payment to the day of the determination thereof.

"Altr. 4. His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, will grant to her Royal Highness the Prucess Louise Margaret of Prussia a dowry of 300,000 marks, of which one moiety—namely, 150,000 marks—is to be considered as an actual marriage portion, such as the Princesses of the Royal Prussian House are en-

down of 30,000 marks, of which one molety—namely, 150,000 marks—is to be considered as an actual marriage portion, such as the Princesses of the Royal Prussian House are entitled to, and the other molety—namely, 150,000 marks—is to be considered as a special gift of his Majesty, passing over into the free possession of her Royal Highness.

"This dowry shall be delivered within four weeks after the date of the solemnization of the marriage to such person or persons as her Britannic Majesty shall authorize to receive the same, to be held by them upon certain trusts which have been agreed upon between her Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and which will be expressed in a separate instrument.

"His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, will provide her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Margaret with princely sparel, jewels, and an outfit suitable to a Princess of the Royal Prussian House.

"Ark. 5. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Margaret, in accordance with the exist-

"ART. 5. Her Royal Highness the Princeas Louise Margaret, in accordance with the existing practice in the Royal Prussian House and the House and family compacts, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, her future consort, remounces formally and permanently, in favor of the male life of the Royal Prussian Margravian Bradenburg family, all contingent rights of hereditary succession to land and people, in such wise that, so long as male descendants of the Royal Prussian Margravian Brandenburg line shall be living, sae shall bave no claim whatever and no right thereto.

shall have no claim whatever and no right thereto.

"But if (which may Almighty God torbid) all male descendants of the Royal Prussian Maygravian Brandenburg line shall have died out, then whatever apportains to the Princesses of the Royal Margravian Brandenburg House in virtue of testaments, settlements, lawh, and compacts of the aforesaid House shall not be lost, but shall be reserved to her Royal Highness the Princess and her heirs.

"ART. 6.—The present treaty shall be ratified by her Majesty the Gueen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin as soon as possible.

"In witness thereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

"Done at Berlin, the 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1879.

[L. S.] "Opo WILLIAM LEOPOLD RUSSELL.

L. S.] "SCHLEINITZ."

The Cat's Extraordinary Vitality.

The Cat's Extraordinary Vitality.

Battimore American.

A remarkable story is told by the Captain on the bark Kate Howe, which arrived vesterday morning, from Liverpool. The Kate Howe was laden in Charleston during last Novemoer, with cotton, for Liverpool. Just before sailing, a cat which belonged on board was missed, and the vessel started on its vovage; and forty-seven days after, the hatenes were taken off at Liverpool, when the cat crawled slowly forta, pre-enting a most wo-begone and emaciated appearance. Pussy had been nudged in between two bales of cotton during the vovage, and had been unable to move or to obtain food in water during the whole time. The animal's head was flattened, and one of its legs was twisted over its back, and although after a few days of careful nursing it recovered its wonted appetite, its furmer beauty, it is feared, has departed forever.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Brisk Demand for Governments-Foreign Exchange Dull.

Heavy Chicago Bank Clearings-Stocks Dull and Strong.

The Produce Markets Steady--- More Doing in Spot_Futures Quiet.

Very Large Deliveries of Provisions and Grain-Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

There was a brisker demand for Government mostly in small lots. Prices remaine eady. The 6s of 1881 were quoted at 1061/8, the 5-20s of 1867 at 102, the 5-20s of 1868 at 1023 the 10-40s at 101%, the new 5s of 1881 at 104%, the 4s at 104%, the 4 per cents at 98%, ex-interest, and the currency 6s at 121. The Chicag sub-Treasurer has received the new \$10 4 per ent certificates. The banks that deal in Governments will all carry them for sale, and it is expected that the demand for them will be act-we when they have been thoroughly introduced. Large amounts of Government bonds have in the last few days been shipped to England.

Chicago transactions in foreign exchange were light. The market was dull, with an advance in rates. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484, cago rates for sterling were 486% and 488%. In New York the actual rates were the same. The ed rates for sterling were 48614 and 489. French bankers bills were 518% and 515%.

Consols continue to advance, and have now eached 97 3-16. The price of silver has fallen ain, and was quoted yesterday in London at 19 15-16 pence per ounce.

Chicago bank clearings were unusually large,— \$8,800,000,—in consequence of the heavy deliv-eries of grain and pork on the Board of Trade. The banks reported a lighter demand for money, engagement having been made in advance for the loans needed for the settlements. Rates temporarily are strong, but call loans were yesnegotiated on cash collateral at 5 pe cent. The current time rates were 7@8 per cent, with some small transactions at 8@10 per

A comparative statement of Chicago bank clearings for the quarters ending March 31, 1878 and 1879, is furnished by Manager D. R.-Hale, of the Chicago Clearing House: January, February, and March. .. \$226, 874, 947.95

January, February, and March... \$244, 202, 490, 86 Some Chicago capitalists on the Board of Frade have purchased the once tamous Vulture Mine of Arizona Territory, formerly owned by Phelps & Co., of California. Stamp mills and other works are to be erected at once. An incorporation with \$10,000,000 capital stock has been made, under the name of the Central Arizona Mining Company. The stock will be listed and sold on the New York Stock Exchange for "all it is worth," and perhaps more.

Stocks were dull, but held their own pretty well, notwithstanding the tightness in the New York money market. The Granger stocks were the speculative favorites, and the Northwests scored an advance, the common opening at 60%, advancing to 60%, selling down to 59%, and closing at 60%; the preferred advanced from 88% to 89%, and closed at 89. The coal stocks had an upward tendency. The improvement in the iron ss, and the comparatively small stocks on hand, were the arguments used for an advance Delaware & Hudson gined ¼, to 41¼; Lacka-wanna ¾, to 48½; and Jersey Central ¾, to 39. Western sold as high as 107¼, but closed at 106%, a decline of ½ below the opening. Kan-sas Pacific advanced ¼, to 22. Most of the other active stocks showed a decline. Michigan Central went down from 86% to 85%; Lake Shore 16, to 71%; St. Paul common 14, to 41%; the preferred 16, to 80%; Erie 16, to 25%; Ohio & Mississippi 16, to 12; and Missouri, Kansas &

As it is understood that the Northwests & St. Pauls are to be used as headers in the coming bull movement, "on the California plan," the following statement of dividends paid by the be of interest. At the same time, any idea that there must be a correspondence between the value of a property and the valuation of its stock on Wall street is expressly disclaimed.

Date.	Common sto	ck. Pref'd stock.
June. 1871	5 per cent	5 per cent,
Dec., 1871	Nothing.	3½ per cent.
June. 1872	Nothing.	3½ per cent.
Dec., 1872	Nothing.	3½ per cent.
July, 1873	Nothing.	3½ per cent.
1874	Nothing.	Nothing.
1875	Nothing.	Nothing.
Dec., 1876	Nothing.	2½ per cent.
Dec., 1877	Nothing.	3¼ per cent.
June. 1878	2 per cent	. 3½ per cent.
Dec., 1878		. 3½ per cent.
CHICA	GO. MILWAUKEE	& ST. PAUL.
		Preferred stock.
1870		7 per cent cash,
	7 per cent scrip.	3 per cent/scrip.
1871		7 per cent cash.
1872	Nothing.	7 per cent cash.

The electric light has had another success at Rouen. It has been used there in lighting M. Manchon's cloth factory, and with satisfactory results. The foremen, who are doubtless best able to judge between the two lights, since they never quit the building, do not hesitate to dethat of gas, and that they, as well as the female operatives, are much less fatigued after the long hours, by reason of the absence of the

The dealings in railroad bonds, in New York last week, were comparatively light in volume, but prices on the whole were fairly well main-

The San Francisco Bulletin has collected the returns of thirty-two mines on the Pacific Slope for February. The product was: Gold, \$656.-100; silver, \$1,072,700; lead. \$88,100. For the first two months of the current year the bullion yield, on account of the diminished product of the Bonanza mines, has been only \$3,772,800, against \$9,430,700 in January and February,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Chamber of Commerce. *And interest.
COIN QUOTATIONS.
the Chicago The following are the Chicago quotations for BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 1.—Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds active. The leading feature
was activity in Eric new consol seconds, which large buying of these bonds is based upon the greatly-improved prospects of the Company since reorganization, and the laying of a third

Stocks were irregular. Michigan Ceptral fell off 1, and Lackswanna advanced 3/2. The remainder of the list was without special features. Transactions were 142,000 shares: 14,000 Eric, 4,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 33,000 Lackswanna, 8,000 New Jersey Central, 2,400 Michigan Central, 4,000 Ohio, and 13,000 Western Union. 8,000 Western Union.

Money market scrive at 7. Prime mercantil paper, 5(26.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, quiet at 486; sight, 4884.
Produce exports for the week, \$6,755,000.

STOCKS.

STATE BONDS. ### SONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old... 36½ Virginia 6s, new... 34

Tennessee 6s, new... 28½ Missouri....... 104½

Virginia 6s, old.... 33 SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. April 1.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 17½ H & N 11
Alta 4½ Julia Consolidated 4
Beicher 6½ Justice 3½
Best & Belcher 16 Mexican 30
Bullion 5½ Northern Belle 9½
Caledonia 2½ Ophir 21½
California 5 5 Vereman 10
Chollar 43½ Raymond & Ely 5
Consolidat'd Virginia 5 Savage 10
Crown Point 4% Sierra Nevada 4½
Eureka Consolidat'd 1.8½ Union Consolidated 57½
Exchequer 4½ Vellow Jacket 13½
Gould & Curry 7½ Bodic 7
Grand Prize 3½

NEW ORLHANS.
NEW OLLANS, April 1.—Sight exchange on

New Oleans, April 1.—Sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486%. PORBIGN.

LONDON, April 1.—Consols, 97 3-16.

Stocks—Reading, 12%; Erie, 25%; preferred, United States bonds—'67s, 10414; 10-40s, 10414; new 5s, 10634; 43s, 10734; 4s, 10134.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £27,000.

Paris, April 1.—Rentes, 114f 25c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for Rejected. record Tueday, April 1:

COMMERCIAL.

leading articles for the last two business days:

Control of the	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
our. bris	14, 435	21,597	28, 427	15, 890	
heat, bu	58,592	135, 678	99,775	219,056	
rn. bu	170,708	310, 492	189,628	485, 097	
ata, bu	40, 788	52, 335	65, 265	57, 276	
ye, bu	2,331 6,636	8,702 9,562	9,014	7,800	
rley, bu	117,711	341,479	172,896	194, 957	
rass seed, lbs		20,000	128,990	74, 144	
seed, lbs	65,000	13.540	76,074	138,000	
meats, lbs	572 170	,503,879	2.862.720	5,560, 297	
ef. tcs	Briefer Harry		567	466	
ef, bris		*******	138	112	
rk. bris	151	1, 126	2,005	2,549	
rd. lbs	1, 109, 740	106,840		1,070,769	
llow, lbs	30,230	47,864	81, 653	80, 260	
itter, lbs	217,514	98,922	150,085	127,830	
hogs, No	1	11	*******	131	
ve hogs. No.	14, 187	11,498	8,569	3,730	
een No	2,683	3,891	1,264	2,083	

150 43, 102 380 1,071 40 2,642,533 197 1,814 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city

onsumption: 5,787 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 8 cars No. 2 spring, 41 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (77 wheat); 60 cars highmixed corn, 18 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed, 79 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars and 5,800 bu rejected mixed, 7 cars rejected (59 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total (331 cars), 150,000 bu inspected out: 66.599 by wheat, 24.696 by corn. 785 bu oats, 7,748 bu rye, 10,294 bu barlev. The boys on 'Change yesterday exhibited some "beet-sugar from Kansas." Being the 1st

of April, the statement was taken cum grano The statistics of grain supply and demand which we get every now and then from the seaboard are intensely interesting. They are also true till contradicted by the facts. Like the figured-up majorities before election, they do some

times miss the mark.

Yesterday was a busy day in produce circles Being the first business day of the month the delivery of grain and provisions on April co tracts was in order, and most of those who had stuff to deliver elected to send it round early. The deliveries were unusually large in pork, lard, and wheat, and quite free in corn and oats. The result was an early weakening in spot grain, which was helped by a report of decline in wheat in Liverpool. The depression was not great, however, and the markets recovered tone after about the first hour. The feeling was really strong one all round in view of the circum stances. Some heavy checking was done. One firm made out its check for \$321,000 in payment for wheat, and another firm tilled out a check for a little over a quarter of a million. The volume of trading was not large, however. Most of the deliveries had been aiready provided for, and there was not much disposition to transact nev

business, for which reason the markets were more quiet than usual. The fact that a munici pal election was in progress had probably some thing to do with the quietude noticed.

The demand for dry goods continues und bated, and prices display great firmness. There was no marked change in the market for staple and fancy groceries. There was a well-sustaine activity, and the prevalent feeling was cheerful Coffees were firmer. Sugars remained easy. Nothing new was developed in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. A liberal

business was in progress, and the general tenor of prices was unqualifiedly firm. Fish were in fair request, at firm prices. Nothing new was apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted fairly active and firm. Coal was dull and weak. Lumber continues active. The daily ship-ments are large, and fresh orders are received from all parts of the West. The offerings of cargo lumber continue light, and sales are made

slowly, buyers being hardly ready to take hold, and prices are not yet made on standard grades Wool was steady, and broom-corn unchanged, Seeds were very quiet, and not materially al tered, though some kinds were rather weak The demand for hardware and metals continues active, and the list prices are generally adhered o. Nails were irregular, the price frequently depending on the size of the order. Pouitry,

The Association created by the Vessel-Owners' Convention is holding grain freights at 6c for corn and 61/c for wheat to Buffalo. Shippers are holding off.

The following were among the direct exports

from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 4,838 brls flour, 122,370 bu wheat, 118,432 bu corn, 10,800 bu rye, 273 brls pork, 1.896 other pkgs do, 16,829 boxes meats 20,091 cases canned do, 2,850 tes lard, 1,601 other pkgs do, 160 brls beef, 16 brls tongues, 1,606 pkgs butter and cheese, 631 brls tailow, 1,800 bris alcohol, 11,000 lbs seeds, 1,476 brls oat-meal,

14,650 lbs hides, and 1,400 bris corn-meal. GRAIN IN STORE.

	mg or pararuay	Tage and C	orrespondin	ig uaics:
8		March 29,	March 22,	March 30.
6	Wheat-	1879.	1879.	1878.
٤	White winter	369	369	*******
	No. 1 red winter.	11, 140	11,140	*******
	No. 2 red	103,607	140,092	********
	No. 1 amber	3,344	4, 569	816
٤	No. 2 amber	22, 211	21,450	
	No. 3 winter	343	396	***
•	Rejected winter.	660	849	231
	No. 1 spring	10, 262	10,465	
3	No. 2 spring	8, 121, 727	6, 235, 817	16,754
	No. 3 spring	677, 676	712,529	703, 720
1	Rejected	139,839	103,825	51, 915
•	No grade	1,442		6,623
1	No. 1 hard spr'g:		280	346
1	No. 2 hard spr'g.	312,905	313,729	35,746
П	Mixed	3,893	14, 426	311,287
	Total	7, 409, 420	7,569,936	1, 127, 438
1	No. 1	11,172	11,652	16, 231
а	No. 2		1,802,112	339, 769
	Rejected	99, 213	107, 709	28,572
	High mixed	942, 100	977,022	280, 718
1	Yellow	4,551	4,091	9,493
-1	New mixed	75, 218	99,082	28, 858
	New high mixed.	56, 817	67, 388	21,342
	Total	2,916,841	3,069,316	724, 983
	No. 2	464, 820	462, 352	187, 214

March 23, 1879... 20, 402, 670 13, 024, 018 March 30, 1878... 7, 752, 000 7, 033, 000 The report of the Grain and Provision Ex-change gives the following stocks of mess pork and lard in this city on April 1, with comparisons: Mess pork, new, bris. 173, 034 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1878. 247, 696 11. 250 1222, 801 46, 193 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship-

296, 566 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. April 1.-Receipts-Flour, 15,580 bris; wheat, 142,650 bu; corn, 48,250 bu; oats, 25,516 bu; corn-meal, 1,553 pkgs; rye, 2,140 bu; pork, 2,685

brls; beef, 2,149 tes; cut meats, 7,808 pkgs; lard, 3,269 tes; whisky, 33 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats,

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

A party writes from Topeka, Kss., under date
March 29, as follows: "The farmers are feeling very blue. No signs of rain yet Thermometer 90 degrees, with warm, dry winds. Do not expect over a third of a crop of wheat here." A dispatch received yesterday from Kansas City confirmed the statement in regard to the warm, dry weather and lack of rain. The following is an extract from a letter dated

St. Joe, Mo., March 28: "We are having extremely dry weather all through the West, and wheat is being greatly damaged. The recent cold weather also injured it badly, and unless we have rain soon the growing crop will be rufned, or nearly so. I am informed that many in Kansas are plowing up their wheat, but I can hardly think this is probable yet, though parties told me to-day they had seen it."

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were steady, with less doing. but a good demand in proportion to the volume of offerings. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, and the local hog market was only steady. while the deliveries here on April contracts were very large. But the latter seemed to have been nearly all provided for, and a few shorts were filled which had been kept open in the hope of a break. There was not much anxiety to enter upor

below was simply in transfer.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5@7%c per brl and closed 5c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 6,500 brls seller April at \$10.10@ 10.17%; 12,500 bris seller May at 10.22%@10.30; and 5, 250 brls seller June at \$10.35@10.42%.

and 5, 250 brls seller June at \$10.35@10.42½. Total, 24, 250 brls. The market closed steady at \$10.15@10.20 for cash, \$10.15@10.7½ for April, \$10.27½@10.30 for May, and \$10.40@10.42½ for June. Old pork quoted at \$8.25@8.50. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra prime at \$9.25@8.50.

LAND-Advanced 5c per 100 bs, with a fairly active demand in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 2,500 tes spot, sand seller April at \$8.30@3.35; 9,500 tes seller May at \$6.37½@6.45; and 6.000 tes seller June at \$6.45@6.55. Total, 18,000 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.35@6.40 for spot, \$6.35@6.37½ for April, \$6.45@6.47½ for May, and \$6.52½@6.55 for June. for June.

MEATS—Were in fair demand and a shade firmer

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders. ribs. clears. clears.

\$8. 75@9.00 for mess, \$9. 75@10.00 io. and \$17. 75@18.00 for hams. Tallow—Was quiet 6x @6%c for city and 6%

was the nominal range of prices:

were reported of 90 tons at \$8.50@8.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ton on treek, and \$9.00 free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.00.

Fred—Sales were 30 tons at \$14.00@15.50.

good. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 70c; do extra 3 at 34c; and in special houses at 36c; and No. 3 at 304@32c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 70c; 13,800 bu extra 3 at 34@36c; 1,300 bu by sample at 33@35c on track. Total, 20,100 bu. MORNING CALL Mess pork—Sales 2, 000 bris, at \$10. 10 for April, \$10.25 for May, and \$10.35@10.37% for June. Lard—2. 500 tcs, at \$6.32% for April, \$6.37% of 40 for May, and \$6.47% for June. Short ribs—100.000 lbs, at \$4.72% for April and \$4.87% for May. Wheat—300, 000 bu, at 88% for April, 83% @163% for May, and 94% for June. Yesterday afternoon wheat was in good demand and 4c higher. May sold at 04660446, and closed at 04460. The trading was moderate, the offerings being small.

Mess pork and lard were time?, the former selling at \$10.30 and the latter at \$6.45 for May, and closing with buyers at these figures. GENERAL MARKETS.

Fine green carpet brush, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b 4465
Green hurl 334244
Red-tipped hurl 4244
Fine green, with hurl to work it 4 644
Red-tipped do 3 6384
Inferior 23463
Crooked 2 6244 BUTTER—This market underwent no very pro-BUTTER—This market underwent no very pro-nounced change. There was a fa'rly active con-sumptive demand for good to fancy grades, and that class being in light supply was firmly held, but the lower grades remained dull and unsettled. Roll was neglected, and, unless of good quality, was practically unsalable. We quote:

Roll butter. S@13

BAGGING—Prices ranged the same as before, and were steadily held. Only a limited business was doing. We quote:
Stark ... 22½ Burlaps, 4 bu. 12

Brighton A 22 Do, 5 bu. 14

Otter Creek 19 Gunnies, single 14@15

Lewiston 20 Do, double 23@24

American 19 Wool sacks 40@45

CANNED GOODS—Business keeps up well, and the general market maintains a fairly firm tone. Orders are filled within the range of the following quotations:

Pears, 2 b.
Plums, damsons, 2 b.
Green gages and egg, 2 b....
Quinces, 2 b....
Strawberries, 2 b....

| Mendaling, Java | 28 @29 | O. G. Java | 244/@26 | Costa Rica | 17/@19 | Choice to fancy Rio. | 17 @174 | Good to prime. | 154/@16 | Common to fair | 121/@14/@14 | Roasting. | 104/@11/4 | Patent cut loaf | 94/@ 94/@ 94/

White ash block.

EGGS—Were quoted at 10%10%, the outside being the asking price. The receipts were fair.

FISH—Prices were not subjected to any quotable change. Trade, though much less active than a week ago, is still of liberal proportions, and, as stocks of most kinds are reduced to very moderate dimensions, the prevalent feeling continues firm. dimensions, the prevalent feeling continues firm.
Below are the quotations:
No. 1 whitefast, % - bri ... \$4.403 4.50
Family whitefash, % - bri ... 2.256 2.33

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR-Was dull and neglected. Shippers held off, except the taking of one round lot, and the local trade was quiet, owing to the election. Some grades were quoted easier, but there was no important change in prices. Sales were reported of 125 bris winters at \$5,25@5.50, 1,350 bris spring extras chiefly at \$4.00@4.75, and 245 bris rye flour at \$2.85. Total, 1,720 bris. The following

 was the nominal range of prices:
 \$5.25
 \$6.50

 Choice winters
 4.50
 \$5.25

 Good to choice winters
 4.50
 \$5.25

 Fair to good winters
 3.75
 \$4.25

 Choice Minnesotas
 4.50
 \$6.00

 Fair to good Minnesotas
 4.00
 \$6.00

 Fair to good springs
 3.50
 \$4.25

 Low springs
 2.50
 \$3.25

 Patents
 6.00
 \$8.00
 Bran-Was active and steadier, the market not being so weak as on the previous day. Sales

CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.30 per

Deacons, \$\pi\$ \\
Deacons, \$\pi\$ \\
Dry flint, \$\pi\$ \\
Dry salted, \$\pi\$ \\
Green city butchers', \$\pi\$ \\
Sheep pelts, wool estimated. \$\pi\$ \\
LUMBER—At the yards an active t BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request at the Call boards.

Dimension stuff.

Dimension stuff. 20@30 ft........

Cuils, 2 in.

Pickets, rough and select

Pickets, select, dressed, and headed

Lath, dry

Shingles, ''A'' standard to extra dry

Shingles, standard.

Shingles, No. 1

Cedar shingles. Cedar shingles.

1.90
Crack shingles.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active. Large orders are coming in from the West, and the demand from the Northwest proper is excellent. Tin plates are firm, and other staple goods steady: staple goods steady:
Tin-plates, 10x14, IO., \$\mathbf{y}\$ box.
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC.
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing.
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing.
Large pig tin.
Small pig tin.
Bar tin.

16@20 | Extra shore, ¼-orl. | 14.00 | 10.50 | No. 1 bay, ¼-brl. | 7.000 | 7.50 | No. 2 shore, ½-brl. | 7.000 | 7.50 | No. 2 shore, ½-brl. | 5.500 | 6.00 | No. 2 shore, ½-brl. | 4.500 | 5.00 | Large family | 5.00 | 3.05 | No. 1 bay, kits | 1.000 | 1.20 | No. 1 bay, kits | 1.000 | 1.20 | No. 1 bay, kits | 7.500 | 1.00 | 6.00 | 1.20 | Family kits | 7.500 | 1.00 | 6.00 | 4.15 | Compressed cod | 7 | 1.000 | 4.15 | Compressed cod | 7 | 1.000 | 6.50 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 |

LIVE STOCK.

Month. 1879. 1878. 1877. 1876. 1879. Totals. 1, 824, 700 1, 800, 940 859, 018 1, 017, 894

movement of live stock during March:

Receivis—
Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Horses.
C., R. L. & P. R. R. 13, 502 64, 208 2, 220 227
Illinois Central. 7, 182 51, 578 3, 787 346
C. B. & Quincy. 23, 548 103, 988 7, 097 369
C. & Northwestern. 21, 511 88, 657 12, 337 413
Chicago & Alton. 3, 190 16, 060 1, 492 363
P. Ft. W. & C. 233 911 342 19
Michigan Central. 173 761 352 8
L. S. & M. S. 282 1, 085 229 54
P. C. & St. L. 232 1, 850 22 46
C. D. & V. 563 5, 316 187 24
C. D. & V. 563 5, 316 187 24
C. M. & St. P. 8, 881 22, 133 10, 005 156
Baltimore & Ohio 27 121
C. & P. 437 1, 791 71 32
Driven in. 703

Average weight of hogs for month, 219 lbs.

CATTLE—The cattle trade opened briskly, with prices showing a further slight advance. The receipts bid fair to be very light, and under a lively competition between buyers sales were quick at 5 @10c advance over Monday's figures. Later in the day, however, the arrivals proving more liberal than expected, there was a less buoyant feeling, and the marnet closed at about the closing quotations of the day before. Shippers took the major part of the offerings at \$4.25@5.00. Sales to the local trade were principally at \$2.75@4.00, and to feeders at \$3.25@4.00. The best droves were taken by exporters at \$5.10@5.15. About all sold.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing
1,500 lbs and unwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers. weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. 4.7024,90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers,
weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs. 4.7024,90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh,
weighing 1,300 to 1,200 lbs. 3.8524,23
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common
steers and common to choice cows,
for city slaughter, weighing 300 to
1,050 lbs. 2,6524,04 1, 050 bs. 2.65@4.04
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
709 to 1, 050 bs. 2.75@4.09
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. 2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 bs. 3.00@5.00

50.705 34,636 82,516 13,690 113

476

1,949

and proved inadequate to meet the com wants of shippers and packers, and toward close of the day prices moved up 5c per 10 Common to best bacon grades sold at \$3,60@ and heavy weights at \$3,50@4.00 for po prime. Skips were slow at \$3,00@3.40. En

SHEEP-Were in active demand, and, although the receipts were liberal, the market ruled firm at

136......116 5.00 83.......93 4.75

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—CATTEE—Strong and higher; good to choice heavy shipping steers \$8.80@5.10; do light, \$4.40@4.75; native butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.65; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.374; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25@4.50; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.50; stockers, \$2.75@3.75; Colorados, \$3.50@4.85; receipis, 400; shipments, 440.

Hoos—Steady and slow: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.35@3.65; packing, \$3.40@3.70; butchers' to select heavy, \$3.70@4.00; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 3,600.

SHEET—Dall, wenk, and lower; common to fair, \$3.00@3.75; good to choice, \$4.25@4.62\(4;\) fancy, \$4.85@5.00; receipts, 500; shipments, 150.

EAST LIBERTY.

SHEET—Pull, weak, and lower; common to fair, \$3.00@3.75; good to choice, \$4.25@4.62%; fascy, \$4.85@5.00; receipts, 500; shipments, 150.

BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 306 head, all for sale here; supply very light so far, and all sold, but no change is perceptible in prices; mostly common to medium, best, \$5.15@5.35; fair to good, \$4.65@5.00; common, \$3.80@4.25.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 1, 100 head; Yorkers; \$3.75@3.30; Philadelphias, \$4.25@4.40.

SHEET—Receipts to-day, 3, 800 head; fair to extra, \$4.50@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFA

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The market for foreign and domestic dry good continues uninterruptedly activa. Buyers appresent in large numbers, and are purchasing freely, and the mail and telegraph orders also are pouring in from all quarters. There is an entire absence of any speculative tendency, the demand being strictly in conformity to the probable requirements of current trade, but there is little from two doubt that more goods are being distributed that at a corresponding period for a number of season past. In comparison with 1878, the increase of business for the three months ending with March 31 is fully 10@15 per cent. In values few changes have taken place, but those few were to the advantage of holders, the general market maintaining the buoyant tone that characterized it at the beginning of the season. Collections are satisfactory. Of the export movement, the New You Journal of Commerce says:

The export demand has continued quits active and white small assortments for nearby market have been of some frequency, the offers of a small advance to secure large contracts for future delivery have been accessful in a few instances.

As at our last, we find that exporters are man more appreciative of the true condition of the supply of the staple and the goods market than are home buyers; hence their endeavors to seem "blocks" for future delivery.

The movement for export has been of good proportis, making in all 4, 454 packages from one ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the ports, making in all 4, 454 packages from the p

NEW YORK, 'April 1. Market for cotton goes fairly active; prices very firm, with an upward to dency on brown and bleached goods; Pocabrown sheetings advanced ic; prints in modes

BY TELE FOREI

of Trade:
Livezpool. April 1—11
Ss 6d@10s. Wheat—Win
spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white,
9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn. 4s 5d@
Lard, 39s. Receipts of whe
000 centals, 40, 000 Americal

OOO centals, 40,000 America Lyzapool, 1:30 p. m.— stuffs quiet. Small busines 4d. Rest unchanged. Livinipool. April 1.—St Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short re-port clear. 27s 6d Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short r 26s 6d; short clear, 27s 6d 74s; India mess, 77s; ext Cheese—Choice, 44s. Shor Prime city, 35s 9d. Larc mess, Eastern, 55s; Western 20-b average, 37s. Loxpox, April 1.—Liverse-ifornia white, 8s 11d,00s 3d, Cargoes off coast—Wheat rat-essier; fair average Ame or easier; fair average Am Cargoes on passage—Wheat markets for wheat—English

markets for wheat—English
Special Pippatch to
Liverroot. April 1—11:3
1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 14, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d
No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d
No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, Provisions Pork, 52s 6d LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Coz. 6d; sales, 8,000 bales; sp 2,000; American, 6,500. BREADSTUFFS—Small bu

M288 PORK-528 6d. Yarns and fabrics at 27s 9d. REFINED PETROLEUM-7 ANTWERP, April 1. -PET

NEW YORK, April 1. - Gran active; winter grades attra largely from speculative b for export; toward the and left off firmly; cable Corn quoted generally on free offerings, and mo Western ungraded at 43 steady, with a moderate of export buyers. Oats a she eral supply, and moderate affoat, 8,000 bu at 30c; do

PROVISIONS-Hog prod quest, and quoted steady long clear at 5%c. Western stronger prices; 775 tes at ; delivery a shade dearer and for April, \$6. 55; May, \$6. ing Cuba quoted at 64@6 WHISKY-Dull and lowe

FREIGHTS Business quit est at generally steady rate ments by steam included visions, chiefly at 20s the West; through freight forw bu grain on private terms, Da.

To the Western As

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cor

104c; futures strong; April,
June, 11.00c; July, 11. September, 11.09c.

ood extra, \$3.70@3.90; go 4.50; white wheat extra Ohio, \$3,70@5.00; St. Lou nesota patent process, \$5.77 Grann-Whent steady; rejected spring, 77@78c; \$ No. 2 spring, \$1.03; No. \$1.05; ungraded winter red do, \$1.09%@1.094; No. 2 \$1.05; ungraded winter red oo, \$1.09\\(\text{al.} 00\) (00\\(\text{al.} 00\) (00

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.-firm; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$4.75@5.00; high grades, \$5 Grain—Corn scarce and fr Onts in good demand at 35% Corn-Mral—Higher; \$2.30 Provisions—Pork quiet an new, \$10.75@11.00. Lard new, \$10.75@11.00. Lard 64@74c; kegs 7@74c. B
firm; shoulders, loose, 4c; rib, in job lots, 54c; clear, ensier; shoulders, new, quot 54c; clear, 54@5%c.
WHISKY—Market dull; We @1.10.
GROCKRIES—Coffee strong goes, ordinary to prime, 11@1 fair and market firm; comm 44@54c; fair to fully fair choice, 54@64c; yellow cis lasses in good demand; co 24@20c; prime to choice, 2 with a good demand at 5%6 Bran—Firmer at 90c.

PHILADEL
PHI

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2
Inchanged.
GRAIN—Whest dull and It
\$1.02% cash; \$1.03%@1.0
99%c, bid; No. 2 spring.
and lower; No. 2 mixed, 3
6-32%c April; \$3%@33%c
active but lower; No. 2,
casier at 48c. Barley—No a
WHISKY—Steady at \$1 04.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm a
and nominal. Bulk meat
Bacon quiet but firm; cle
tlear, \$5.40@5.45.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 h
corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 7.0
ley, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,00
bu; corn, 71,000 bu; cats,
barley, none.

BALTIM
BALTMORE, April 1.—F

anchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Western Pennsylvania red, \$1.13%; red. spot and April, \$1.236 Corn-Western steady; Wes April, unchanged; May, ing were received by the Chicago Board

476 ool, April 1-11:30 a. m.—Flour, 0s.: Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; sd@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; clue, 1,949 trade opened briskly, with spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; cluo, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn. 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 54, 000 centals, 40,000 American.

Laverpool, 1:30 p. m. — Weather fair. Breadstoffs judet. Small business. White, 8s 10d@9s her slight advance. The re-

175

229

ipally at \$2.75@4.00, and to 00. The best droves were \$5. 10@5. 15. About all sold

d steers,
rds.
fat, well-formed
300 to 1.500 los. 4.70@4.00
fatiened steers,
4.25@4.60

a little more life in the hog

as a result, the marke

4.60

83..... 93 4.75

LOUIS.
ATLE—Strong and higher;
pping steers \$8.80@5.10;
..., intive butchers steers,
and heifers, \$3.00@4.37½;
\$3.25@4.50; feeding steers,
\$2.75@3.75; Colorados,
\$00; shipments, 440,
v: Yorkers and Baltimores,
\$3.40@3.70; butchers' to
00; receipts, 1,900; ship-

nd lower; common to fair, choice, \$4.25@4.62%; fan-pts, 500; shipments, 150.

hril 1.—Cattle—Receipts or sale here; supply very ild, but no chauge is per-tly common to medium, to good, \$4.65@5.00; com-

v. 1, 100 head; Yorkers; ins, \$4.25@4.40.

4y, 3, 800 head; fair to ex-

DOPALO.

1.—CAPPLE—Receipts, 442;
p; light butchers' steere, appers, \$4.40@4.60; good f; extra, \$5.50.
Receipts, none; absence of the fisher, feeling frm.
S5; market moderately d, except for a few lots of a prexport at \$4.25.

ANSAS CITY.
patch to The Triburg.
April 1.—Cattle—The Price opts 973; shipments, 696; activities S. S. S. S. 4.75; native to \$2.85@3.75; native cows,

1.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, @7.75; extra, \$7.00@7.25; 66.50; second, \$5.00@5.50;

and domestic dry goods aly active. Buyers are bers, and are purchasing free-telegraph orders also are pourselegraph orders also are pourselegraph orders also are pourselegraph orders also are pourselegraph orders also are neither about the probable requires, but there is little room for a re-being distributed than riod for a number of seasons the 1878, the increase of onthe ending with March cent. In values few changed those few were to the adding general market maintain that characterized it at the ason. Collections are satisful movement, the New York says:

says:

s continued quite sctive,
ients for nearby markets
incy, the offers of a small
contracts for future delivsful in a few instances.

Ind that exporters are much
true condition of the supa goods market than are
eir endeavors to secure
ivers.

export has been of good pro-the reported shipments in-se from this port, 2.539 pack-and 233 packages from other 454 packages for the week;

and domestic dry goods

ST LIBERTY.

NSAS CITY.

NCINNATI:

FOODS.

3.85@4.25

2.85@4.00

2.75@4.00

stuffs quiet. Small business. White, 88 10d@98
4d. Hest unchanged.
Livsarpoot. April 1.—Special cable—Bacon—
Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short ribs, 27s 6d; long cloar,
21s 6d; short clear, 27s 6d. Beef—Prime mess,
74s; India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s,
74s; India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s,
74s; Ladis mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s,
74s; Ladis mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s,
74s; Ladis mess, 77s; Ladis Ladis Jan.
Prime city, 35s 9d.—Ladi, 33s.—Pork—Prime
Prime city, 35s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut. , Eastern, 55s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-b average, 37s. LONDON, April 1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; Cal-

London, April 1.—Liverpool.—Wheat dall; Californis white, 8s 11dQos 3d; spring, 7s 9dQos 5d. Cargos off coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 21s 9d. Cargoss on passage—Wheat very heavy. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Laverpool. April 1—11:30 a. m.—Flours—No.

1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. 1. cean—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d 2 96 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 48 6d; No. 2, Provisions-Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Corron—Hardening; 5% 6d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

Викараторы—Small business; California white wheat se 10d@9s 4d. Mrss Pork-52s 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet bu

LONDON, April 1. TALLOW-35F@35s 9d. Sugar-No. 12 Dutch standard, afloat, 27s 6de 278 9d. REFINED PETROLEUM-7d@8d.

ANTWERP, April 1. -PETROLEUM-22%d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 1.—Grain—Wheat rather more netire: winter grades attracting most attention, largely from speculative buyers, but in good part for export; toward the close prices ralled and left of firml; cable advices of heaviness.

Corn. geoted generally a trid. corn quoted generally a trifle lower of rece offerings, and moderately active; mixed western ungraded at 43%@46c. Rye about steady, with a moderate call noted, mostly from export buyers. Oats a shade cheaper on more libers; supply, and moderate inquiry; No. 2 Chiqage affort, 8,000 bu at 32c; do April options. 10,000 bu

PROVISIONS-Hog products ruling rather higher on more active trading; mess pork for early delivery in good demand, closing at \$10.40@10.50 for new, and \$9.40@9.50 for old. Cut-meats in request, and quoted steady. Bacon in demand long deaf at 5%c. Western steam lard sought a per prices; 775 tcs at \$6.52%@6.55; torwar very a shade dearer and more active, including for April, \$6. 55; May, \$6. 67%; and June, \$6. 67% Tallow-In request; prime at 69-16c.

Sugars-Raw in fair request; fair to good reb ing Cubs quoted at 614@614@614c; refined as last

WHISKY-Dull and lower; quoted at \$1.05%; Figures—Business quite active in grain interest at generally steady rates; in most other lines trade on a restricted scale; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 350 to 400 tons pro-visions, chiefly at 20s through freight from the West, through freight forward shipment contracts reported as made chiefly West, 80,000 to 100,000 bn grain on private terms, quoted about 51/2d per

Do. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Corron—Steady at 10%@.
10%c; futures strong; April, 10.75c; May, 10.87c;
June. 11.00c; July, 11.14c; August, 11.26c;

September, 11.09c.
FLeve—In buyers' favor; receipts, 16,000 brls;
super State and Western, \$3.25@3.65; common to good extra, \$3.70@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@ 4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra 0hio, \$3.70@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesots patent process, \$5.75@7.75.

Grain-Wheat steady; receipts, 143,000 bu.;

Grain-Wheat steady; receipts, 143,000 bu; rejected spring, 77@78c; No. 3 spring, 93@96c; No. 2 spring, \$1.03; No. 2 Nebraska spring, \$1.05; No. 2 spring, \$1.05; No. 2 do, \$1.04; Mo. 3 do, \$1.04; Mo. 2 do, \$1.04; Mo. 2 do, \$1.04; Mo. 1 do; No. 2 los \$1.14; No. 3 do, \$1.04; Mo. 1 do; No. 2 los \$1.161.11; No. 2 los \$1.161.12; No. 1 do (sales, 39,000 bu), at \$1.12@1.12; No. 1 do (sales, 39,000 bu), at \$1.12@1.12; No. 1 do; No. 2 los \$1.161.12; No. 3 los \$1.161.12; No. 4 los \$1.161.12; No. 2 los \$1.161.12; No. 3 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 1 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 1 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 2 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 2 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 3 los \$1.12@1.12; No. 3

RESIN-Firm at \$1.40.
TUDEENTINE-Steady at 29½e.
Eugs-Weak; Western. 12½@13c.
PROVISIONS-PORK firmer; mess, \$9.40@9.50 for old; \$10.40@10.50 for new. Beef quiet but steady.
Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 5½c; short do, 57-16c. Lard strong; prime steam, \$8.62½@6.55.
BUTTEEN-Dull and probabota.

55. Butter-Dull and unchanged. CHEESE-Weak; Western, 2@81/c. WHESEY-\$1.051/2.

NEW ORLEANS. New Onleans. April 1.—Flour—Active and firm; superfine, \$3_00; XX; \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.75@5.00; high grades, \$5.75@6.00. Grain—Corn scarce and firm; white, 45% 46c.
Onts in good demand at 35% 637% c.
Corn-Mall—Higher: \$2.85@2.90.
Provisions—Pork quiet and weak; old, \$9.50;
new, \$10.75@11.00. Lard quiet but firm; tierce,

64@74c; kegs 7@74c. Bulk-meats scarce and frm; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 44c; clean rib, in job lots, 5%c; clear, 5%c. Bacon Market easier; shoulders, new, quoted at 4%c; clear rib. 5%c; clear, 5%25%c.

Whisky Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 G.1.6.
GROUNTING—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@11%c. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; common to good common, 4%@5%c; fair to fully fair, 5%@5%c; prime to choice, 5%@6%c; yellow clarified, 6%@7%c. Molasses in good demand; common, 22@23c; fair, 24@26c; prime to choice, 27@35c.
With a good demand at 5%@6%c.
Baan—Firmer at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota supers, \$2.75; Minnesota extra family, \$4.25@4.75; fancy, \$5.00.

Gran-Wheat-Market dull; No. 2 Western red. n elsvator, \$1.12%. Rye-Western in elsvator. 59%c; car-lots, 56@57%c. Corn quiet; rejected Western on track, 40@40%c; do steamer, 41@ 11%c Oats-Market dull; mixed, 30@31c; white do, 31@33c.

Burren—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Penn. extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve extra, 16@18c: do good to choice, 12@15c.

EGGS—Easy; Western, 13c.
CHEESE—Market duli; Western creamery, 716@
Sc; de good, 6@7c.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Market duli; Western, \$1.05.
REGENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 20,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., March 31. - FLOUR-Quiet and Grain-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.02% cash: \$1.03%@1.03% May; No. 3 do, 99% bid; No. 2 spring, \$1.00. Corn unsettled and lower: No. 2 mixed, 324@32% cash; 32%

and nower; No. 2 mixed, 32¼ @32½ c cash; 32½ @32½ c April; 33¾ @33½ c May; 34½ c June. Oats active but lower; No. 2, 26c; no options. Rye casies at 48c. Barley—No sales.

Waitsky—Steady at \$1.04.
Prabvisions—Pork firm at \$10,25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Back quiet but firm; clear ribs, \$5.30@5.35; tlear, \$5.40@5.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 31,000 bu: corm, 9,000 bri; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

40%c. Oats—Dull and steady; Western white and mixed, unchanged; Pennsylvania, 31%@32c. Rye—Dull, nominal, and unchanged.
HAY—Steady and unchanged.
Provisions—Steady and without change.
BUTTER—Steady: prime to choice Western packed and roll, unchanged.
Ecos—Quiet with light receipts. Fresh, unchanged.

changed.
PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 7%@8%c; refined,

refrected built, crue, laborated built bui

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, April 1. - FLOUR-In fair de

mand.

Grain—Wheat steady; opened and closed quiet;
No. 1 Milwaukee, 190c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c; No. 2 do. fresh, 91½c; April, 88%c; May, 93%c; June, 94%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79½c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 73c; rejected, 63c. Corn firm and in good demand; No. 2, 34%c. Oats scarce and in good demand; No. 2, 341/e. Oats scarce and wanted; No. 2, 24c. Rve scarce and wanted; No. 1, 46c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 61c; April, 58c. Provisions—Quiet and easy; mess pork quiet; new. \$10.15. Prime steam lard, \$6.35. Hogs—Live. Inactive and dull at \$3.85@3.90. RECEITY=Flour. 6,000 bris; wheat, 42,000 bu. Shipmenrs—Flour. 14.000 bris; wheat, 57,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., April 1.—Corron—Strong; held-ers ask %c higher; middling, 10%c. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN Wheat strong at \$1,03@1.05. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 36@37%c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 29@32%c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull.

Provisions—Pork held at \$10, 25@10, 50, \$10, 10 bid. Lard—In good demand and firmer; current make. \$8.15@6.20. Bulk meats stronger at \$3.60. \$4.80. and \$5.50. Bacon—In good demand at full prices; \$4.12½, \$5.12½@5.37½, and \$5.50.

@5.62%. WHISKY—In good demand at \$1.01; held higher; BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged. LINSERD OIL—Firm and unchanged.

BOSTON. Boston, April 1.—Flour—Quiet; Western supers, \$3,00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75;

St. Houis, \$5.00@6.00.
GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 45½@47½c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 36½@38c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 33@34c. Rye, 65c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; corn, 23,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu
SRIPMENTS—Flour, 206 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu. . TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—Grain—Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 white Michiflan, \$1.03\%; amber Michigan, April, \$1.06; May, \$1.06\%; No. 2 red winter, April, \$1.05\%; May, \$1.06\%; June, \$1.07\(\); rejected Wabash, 92\(\)c; Western, amber, \$1.06\(\); No. 2 amber Illinois held at \$1.11; \$1.06\(\); No. 2 amber Illinois held at \$1.11; \$2.10 tid. Corn steady: high-mixed, 35\(\)c; No. 2 spot, 35\(\)c; April, 35\(\)c; April, 36\(\)c; May, 36\(\)c; rejected, 35\(\)c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27\(\)c bid. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—GRAIN—The Price Carrent reports wheat receipts 18,300 bu; ship ments, 16,640 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 93c; April, 93'4c; No. 3 cash, 88c; April, 91c. Corn—Receipts, 37,020 bu; shipments, 800 bu; higher No. 2 cash, 27%c; April, 27%c. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—Flour-Quiet. GRAIN-Wheat steady; extra, \$1.04 bid; No. 1 white, \$1.02%; April, \$1.02%; May. \$1.03%; milling No. 1, 90%c. Receipts, wheat, 31, 193 bu; shipments, wheat, 45, 933 bu. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 1.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal. Corn dull and steady; sales 5 cars new on track at 39%c. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley in active.
RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged. OSWEGO.

Oswego, April 1.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.13. Corn-Market dull; old No. 2 Western held at 47c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, April 1. - HIGHWINES-Dull and nominal at \$1.02%@1.02%.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., April 1.-PETROLEUM-Firm; standard white, 110 test, Sc.
Pritsburg, Pa., April 1.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, \$1.021/2 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9%c, Philadelphia delivery.
On Crry, Pa., April 1.—Petroleum-

opened active, with sales at 83%c, declined to 82%c, alvanced to 83%c; declined and closed at 83%c; shipments, 42,000 bris, avaraging 35,000; transactions, 179,000. COTTON.

St. Louis, April 1 —Corron—Strong and higher middling, 10%c; low middling, 9%; good ordinary, 9½c; sales, 470; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,300; Stock, 21, 300. New ORLEANS, April 1.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 104c; low do, 9%c; net receipts, 547 cales; gross, 4, 128; exports to Great Britain, 1, 708; to the Continent, 1, 500; sales, 7, 000; stock, 217, 681.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, April 1. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE-MARINE INSPECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 1.—It is thought by many, and is stated in the newspapers, that the inspection this year would be more thorough and the clas slification more just than usual. It may be so, but, as that is always said of the latest inspection, those whose experience and knowledge warrant them in judging do not place any more faith in the justice or wisdom of the pres-

ent inspection than usual.

The fact is, the system of inspection and rating on the lakes is entirely wrong, and an injus-

The fact is, the system of inspection and rating on the lakes is entirely wrong, and an injustice to the vessel-owners, while at the same time it does not give to the underwriter such knowledge as he should possess.

Vessels are inspected in the winter, when it is impossible to examine their fitout, it being usually stored in a warehouse among a host of others of the same kind, and very often covered up; all the exposed part of the vessel, including her decks, covered with snow perhaps a foot deep, everything frozen solid, no one present to be informed by the Inspector what repairs, if any, are necessary, what defects, if any, are to be remedied. The vessel may be laid up in Chicago, the owner may five in Oswego, and the Captain in Buffalo; and the first knowledge they have of the rating of the vessel is received when they apply for insurance. If the repairs required are extensive, a large part of the season of navigation is lost; whereas, if the inspection was made at the proper time the result would be known at once.

A vessel to be thoroughfy and satisfactorily inspected, the inspection should take place during the season of navigation, when her fitout is all on board, and when she is supposed to be in a seaworthy condition. At any other time the inspection can only be partial at best.

On the lakes this should be done as late in the season as possible, so that the winter-time can be utilized, during which the property is lying idle.

It has alway been a matter of surprise to me that those having the management of this matter have not arranged it so that the winter-time can be utilized, during which the property which they insure, and, at the same time, be more just to the owner thereof.

Vessel-Owner.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTES. The Goodrich Transportation Company will run pine first-class passenger steamers this season,—five sidewheel boats and four propellers. All the routes on Lake Michigan and Green Bay will be filled. The west-shore route takes in Racine, Milwaukee, Ludington, Manistee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, and the side-wheel steamers Chicago, Capt. B. Sweeney, and and nominal. Bulk means dull and nominal. Bacon quiet but firm; clear ribs, \$5.30(26.35); Becenyes—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 31,000 bu: ron, 9,000 bu: oats, 7,000 bu: rye, none; barley, none.

Shernes—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu: rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTI every Tuesday and Friday, and touching at in-termediate points.

All the steamers above mentioned have been put is splendid condition for the season's travel, and they are in the hands of careful and expe-rienced commanders. The season bids fair to be a rood one, and the Goodrich lines are so well managed that they will become more in favor with the public than ever, if that were possible. Capt. Butlin is still the Superintend-ent of the Company.

THE OUTLOOK AT SAGINAW. A correspondent writing to THE TRIBUNE from East Saginaw, under date of the 81st ult.,

from East Saginaw, under date of the 31st ult., says:

The fitting out of vessels for the season of 1879 is in active progress at this port, and vessel-men generally are quite confident that the coming season will be better than that of 1878. The total amount of lumber moved from the Saginaw River during last season was 523,864,074 feet, and of shingles 182,675,380. The amount of lumber on the docks Jan. 1 was 247,572,382 feet, the greater portion of which will be ready to move as soon as navigation opens. The river is clear of fee, and river boats have been moving some days. There is but little ice on the bay, and the first boat of the season will commence loading lumber for Toledo to-morrow. As yet there is nothing definite as to the rates on lumber freights, but the opinion prevails that the Vessel-Owners' Association will fix the rate at \$2.00 per m on lumber to Buffalo, and \$1.50 to Ohio ports.

The barge C. G. King has been rebuilt from the water-line up and fitted out with new spars and wire rigging.

The barge Fostoria has been thoroughly overhauled and quite extensively repaired, smaller spars put in, etc.

The schr H. A. Richmond is being cut down and converted into a lumber-barge.

The steam-barge Emma E. Thompson is receiving repairs to her boilers. She has been sold to S. C. Hall, of Muskegon, the consideration being \$15,000, and will go into the Lake Michigan trade, plying between Muskegon and Chicago.

Henry Pendett, of this city, has purchased the

cago.

Henry Pendett, of this city, has purchased the barge R. Martini, the consideration being \$3,400.

The barges B. B. Buckhout, Wesley, Sunberry, J. E. Sparrow, J. A. McDougall, W. L. Peck, E. F. Gould, and A. F. R. Braley are all undergoing general repairs.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—A sharp norther has compelled several Chicago vessels to seek shel-ter here, among them the Moses Gage, John Miner, and Little Belle. The J. W. Brown is at anchor outside. The Charlotte Raab and C. Michelson stood into the bay and out again, Vessel sales have been recorded at the Cus-

tom-Horse as follows:
Schr Frank Crawford—A. H. Loomis to Mrs. N. Martin, of Kenosha, 16, \$350; H. M. Black-well to W. W. Shaw. 16, \$350. Schr St. Cloud-Henry Pinning to Campbell

Schr St. Cloud—Henry Pinning to Campbell Heyn, of Sheboygan, 1, 31.

Small vessels are beginning to move. There were nine clearances to-day and eight yesterday. Grand Haven steamers began their regular trips to-night, for the passenger-carrying trade. A Chicago vessel-owner writer: "I notice by the papers that Milwankee has organized a Vessel Board. Long may it wave. The steam lines are showing a disposition to lend their aid to the movement, if recognized by the vessel-men, which I see no objection to at all."

The statement concerning the feeling among managers of propelier lines is corroborated by a letter from one of them received here to-day, which expresses a strong disposition to aid vessel-men in the movement to maintain rates.

The barge H. B. Brown will take 50,000 bu wheat to Grand Haven on through rate. The steam-barge Forest City has also taken 30,000 bu wheat to the Haven to day.

THEIR FIRST TRIP.

The Grand Haven barges Transfer, Golden Harvest, C. O. D., and Grand Rapids arrived for the first time this season yesterday, in tow of the New Era. The barge Irish, of the same line, was towed over by the tug J. C. Campbell. line, was towed over by the tug J. C. Campbell.
All were lumber-laden, and were towed up to
slips on the South Branch to unload. The barge
Wolverine, also of the Grand Haven line, sailed
over, and on her arrival yesterday went to the
Market. Capt. Furlong, of the New Era, reports that he did not meet with any ice, and
there was not any worth speaking of at
Grand Haven. At Muskegon, however, the ice
was to have left last night with two barges in
tow.

- LAKE ERIE. CLEVELAND, O., April 1.—The Steamer Northwest, of the Cleveland & Detroit Line, arrived here at 6 p. m., having made the trip from Detroft in eight hours and a balf. Quite a large field of ice was encountered near Point au Peice, but the steamer came through easily.

PORT NOTES. The tug Johnson will be out to-day. Capt. P. Gorman commands her. The schrs S. Bates, Lizzie Doak, J. P. De-Courdres, and A. Rust arrived yesterday with ties and hard-wood lumber.

Capt. Hank Blue arrived from Grand Haven Monday night with his new tug, the J. C. Camp-bell, which is said to be the best towing boat on the river. She will be repainted and receive some minor repairs before commencing busi-

AN "ARLINE,"

Who Claims that She Developed into

"Marguerite."
Special Correspondence of The Tribune East Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—In the month of August, 1878, Albert M. Hooven, a tree-agent, was traveling in Tuscola County. One day, passing a house about two and a half miles from Vassar, he saw a girl, apparently about 16 years of age, chopping Wood. He stopped and remarked to the girl that the work was too heavy for her. She replied that she was compelled to do it, and was in the habit of doing all kinds of men's work. She also informed Hooven that she had no parents that she knew of; that she lived with a family named Patrick; and that her name was Simonds. Hooven saw

the woman Patrick, and questioned her regarding the parentage of the girl, but could glean no satisfaction beyond the fact that the girl, when only 3 years of age, had been coaxed away from her home at Anderson, Tenn., by a soldier who took a fancy to the child, and by him was turned over to the woman Patrick, with whom she had since resided. Howen took an interest in the girl, and wrote to the Postmaster at Anderson inquiring if a 3-year-old girl had been missed from her. home in that vicinity in 1835. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was developed that a womannamed Witt, whose first husband had been killed in the Rebel army, and who had married a man named McLellan, and resided near Stevenson, Ala., had lost a child under the circumstances related by Mrs. Patrick to Hooven. The child had strayed out one day, and never returned. Mrs. McLellan corresponded with Hooven, and established the identity of the child; and he took the girl, early in September, from her home in Tuscola County to Bay City, purchased a ticket for Stevenson, Ala., and started the girl on her journey to meet the mother she had lost thirteen years before. Hooven subsequently received a letter, which he permitted the writer to peruse, purporting to be from Mrs. McLellan, at Stevenson, announcing the safe arrival of her long-lost daughter, and profuse in its expressions of to the woman Patrick, with whom she had since

which he permitted the writer to peruse, purporting to be from Mrs. McLeilan, at stevenson, announcing the safe arrival of her long-lost daughter, and profuse in its expressions of gratitude to Hooven for the efforts put torth by him to return the girl to her own parent.

Thus far all was well; but the most remarkable-part of the case—which at the time attracted no little talk in the neighborhood—is yet to come. The other day this identical girl made her appearance in Carc, Tuscola County, where Hooven resides, and stated to a Justice of the Peace that, when Hooven took her from the residence of Mrs. Patrick, last fail, to send her to the Sunny South, he seduced her on the way to Bay City, under promise that, as soon as he could get rid of his wife, he would follow her South and make her his wife. She made the journey to Alabama; but, instead of finding her parents in those to whom he directed her, she found, on arriving there, that they were no kith or kin of hers, but poor, miserable creatures, who had no home for themselves or for her. Broken-hearted and betrayed, she returned, she said, to make Hooven father his prospective off-spring. Hooven was arrested and baited for appearance for examination April 10. He has a wife and family, and the case has created a vast amount of gossip and interest in the vicinity where he lives. He claims that the girl's action is for the purpose of levying blackmail; and he will exhaust every legal measure in his power to vindicate his character.

Caught a Count. The sister of the wealthy Mrs. J. W. Mackey, who spends her Occidental money in Paris, is about to make a European marriage. The bridegroom is a rich Austrian, Count Teifener. He is a naturalized Italian citizen, and has a palace in Rome, where the wedding is to be. FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

SARATOV, Russia, March 3.—For nearly six weeks talk about the epidemic has been in the weeks talk about the epidemic has been in the mouth of every inhabitant in this country. Many dream of the epidemic, look for it in every corner and in every individual who may have been taken ill or died of whatever sickness. Some goods cannot be sold by the mer-chants; they are not bought for fear of buying the epidemic with them. The merchant ex-changes take advantage of the situation and

liberally speculate on the epidemic. The papers also freely speculate on the subject, and their ditors use up all their mental capacity in tryng to invent as many lies and exaggerations as may be sufficient to create more panic among the skeptical population and involve the admin-istration in the trouble of official contradiction. Every paper has its own correspondents. boasts in large type of the news from the "epidemic region," and frightens the souls out of the community, and the "epidemic region," and frightens the souls out of the community, and makes it miserable and ready for the grave. Is there any truth at all in the rumors that is the Province of Astrakhan exists an Asiatic epidemic of such virulence that it has (by the newspaper reports only) killed the whole population, and is advancing to the centre of European Russia? Of course not. It is most authentically contradicted by physicians of experience and standing in this and other countries. When your correspondent first heard of the epidemic he was in Moscow, and after a trip south he has been informed that the epidemic is "moving" to the place he was at in the Province of Ekaterinoslav, and has witnessed how the fish market was destroyed by the police and the fish were buried "alive," because they were said to have been in contact with the fish on the Volga. I could not stand such "taffy," being too much of a Yankee, and resolved to meet the epidemic fairly and squarely in its headquarters.

I left my last piace in Bachmut (near Charkov) and went on toward the Volga. On my way passengers were inquiring how the "Tschuma" (epidemic) was at the next station, and one of my companions, after receiving a reply to a question where I was going, kindly commenced a prayer for the rest of my soul. I backed out from joining the crowd. Every lady on the train knew that I was "Tschuma-bound," and was pitying my youth. I was made a saint, a martyr, almost any idol imaginable by my fellow-travelers until we shook hands and my train gently pulled out from Voronij for Kozioff. Very few passengers were on that train, and no "Tschuma" taik could be established. I began to hear less of the plague, and came almost to forget its existence. I made a snort stay before entering the Province of Saratov at the romantic city of Tamboy. My first move was to take a cab and drive a little way. I "pumped" my friend the driver about the topic of the day. He smillingly answered my questions about the last man who died, and related a curious and most fortuna

curious and most fortunate occurrence, namely, that the man who distributed the plague was killed by a mujick, near Saratov, and all his working apparatus taken away by the police. I at once asked him whether the man was not an American, but no reply was received. I was satisfied that the story told may be relied upon, and turned back to my depot. I asked for a direct ticket to Saratov. The agent looked me over and around, and besitated to believe what I asked of him to be serious; but seeing this I gave him to understand that I must hurry up, else the third bell might ring and the train leave me. He sympathetically handed me my declaration of death (ticket), and, rushing to the buffet, I was astonished to see two women crying for me. It was tonished to the crying for me. It was

TALIAN COLONIZATION IN NEW GUINEA.

Dispatch to London Times.

Rome, March 17.—I have already informed and Achille Fazzari, his companion-in-arms, in-tend, unless England should interpose any obstacles, to sail in the summer or autumn with 3,000 Italians for the southern coast of New Guinea, establish a colony there, and ound a new city under the name of Italia. Their object is to find an outlet for that spirit of adventure which the making of Italy aroused adventure which the making of Italy aroused in many who are still young men. More than eight years have passed since their patriotic task was accomplished. It might be supposed they ought to have settled down by this time, and many, indeed, have done so; but there are many more either unlitted to return to the calm routine of daily life or unablo to do so, whether through want of early training or the impossibility of turning their abilities to account in a country where the aspirations are great, the means of carrying them out next to nothing, the competitors many, and the prizes great, the means of carrying them out next to nothing, the competitors many, and the prizes very few and of small value. The expectition to New Guinea, the colonization of an unopened country there, and the foundation of a new city are the means by which Menotit Garibaldi hopes to provide the outlet required, to open careers for those who cannot find them at home, and to relieve the country from a number of restless minds which, wanting other employment, cry out for Italia irredonts or dream that a Republic would give them all they want. I am informed that the arrangements are almost completed, that the money required, some 30,000,000L, is ready, and that applications to join the pioneer party are more than can be granted. Among those who have thrown in their lot with it are between twenty and thirty now sitting as Deputies in the Italian Farliament. It will number about 3,000, and will be divided into two parts: the military, commanded by Signor

Deputies in the Italian Parliament. It will number about 3,000, and will be divided into two parts: the military, commanded by Signor Fazzari, for the protection of the settlers against the natives; and the agricultural and iodustrial to lay the veritable foundations of the colony and turn the resources of the country to account. Four steamers are to be engaged to carry the adventurers to their destination and coovey all the requisite stores and requirements, from spades, pickaxes, saws, and planes, to printing-presses and a telegraphic cable, with which to place themselves at once in communication with the northernmost point of Australia. The intention is to land at the month of one of the rivers, encamp there, and live partly in their tents and partly on board ship until they have decided on the most healthy site for their new city. The originators disclaim all intention of founding a convict settlement, of which, also, Italy is in need. But they hope to afford a haven for the 60,000 or more emigrants who leave Italy every year for South America, to meet a more miserable fate than that they thought to better. They represent—and such, I understand, is, in part, the tenor of the communication made through Gen. Menabrea to her Majesty's Government—that they are not going to New Guinea influenced by any spirit of rivairy towards England's interests there. As the children of Garibaidi they remember what England did for them. They intend to raise the Italian flag over their new walls, but they will consider themselves almost as English subjects, or, at any rate, her volunteer allies, and intend to do ail they can to merit her sympathy and support. Such in brief is the substance of a conversation. I have just had with one of the leaders. The chief direction of the enterprise rests in the hands of Menotti Garibaidi, and in it are numbered members of all trades and callings, arts and sciences, excepting only—I was emphatically told—advocates. Many are men who leave the possibility of brilliant positions behind them in

charges for the war for the current year, estimated at £570,000, reduced through loss by exchange to £400,000. The capital expensiture on productive public works amounted to £4,590,000.

The Budget estimate for 1879-'80 fixes the revenue at £54,620,000, and the expensiture at £55,930,000, including £2,000,000 for the expenses of the Afghan war. The excess of ordinary expenditure over revenue is estimated at £1,395,000, and the capital expenditure on productive public works is reduced to £3,500,000. The cotton duties on all goods containing yarn of counts not above thirties are remitted at an estimated cost of £200,000, of which £150,000 will fall within the present year. The revision of the customs tariff and values causes a further loss of £42,000. The war is estimated to cost £2,670,000 in both years. The exchange is estimated to be nearly 1½ per cent worse than last year. The cost of supplying net the currency requirements of the Home Treasury exceeds what it would have been but for this fall by £1,364.362. The estimates show the loss by exchange to be £3,-952,000, heing £952,000 more than estimated in the Budget of last year, and but for this fresh loss by exchange, which has more than swept away the whole of last year's new famine taxation, it is estimated that the surolus, apart from that war, would have been £1,960,000. The additions to the registered debt in 1877-'78 are £7,345,416; in 1878-'9, £4,488,000; and in 1879-'80, £3,886,500; but the sets-off of loans to native States, and the repayment of railway capital, reduce the net increase of the debt to £6,388,606, £2,748,000, and £3,626,500, respectively. The increase of £2,748,000 in 1878-'79 includes £1,-398,457 for cash subscriptions to the Transfer Loan of 1879.

increase of £2,748,000 in 1878-779 includes £1,-396,457 for each subscriptions to the Transfer Loan of 1879.

The Budget resolution announces the immediate abolition of the duty on all cotton goods made of yarns of thirties and under. This measure is in accordance with the advice of a Special Commission of the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, and Manchester. The ultimate loss of revenue is estimated at £200,000, but only £150,000 will fall within the coming year. The resolution states that it is impossible to defend or maintain the existing system, by which some goods are free, while others identical, except in name, are taxed. The present measure, it is added, will entirely remove all the present direct protection, and free all imported goods now subject to competition with Indian mills. The urgency of the measure is shown by the great decrease in the importation of English coarse goods, although the importation of fine goods has increased. The production of eoarse goods by the Indian mills and exports of coarse goods have simultaneously greatly increased. No change is made in the duty on yarns, although the condition of the finances is rendered unsatisfactory and uncertain by the great loss by exchange. This is, however, considered no sufficient reason for delaying the remission of the cotton duties, which is urgently needed, as the present state of things causes injury both to producers and consumers and to true Indian interests. It is also, proceeds the statement, politically desirable, as it is a serious sfep towards the only possible solution of the irritating controversy between important English and Indian communities. The removal, as soon as possible, of all other protective duties is declared to be necessary to Indian interests.

SOCIALIST'S SPEECH IN THE GER-MAN PARLIAMENT.
Dispatch to London Times.
BERLIN, March 17.—To-day the Reichstag was

he scene of an incident which will best illustrate the kind of language Prince Bismarck desires to prevent or punish by a Parliamentary Discipline bill, and also prove the sufficiency of the President's assisting power to accomplish the same purposes. In conformity with the Socialist law, the Government were bound to lay before the Reichstag a statement of the reasons which had induced them to place Berlin in a minor state of siege, and to-day their report was discussed. This gave an opportunity to Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy for Dresden, to pour out all the vials of his party's wrath on the heads of the Prussian Administration. He would prove that all the reasons adduced to justify the measure were partly irrelevant, partly founded on false information. He denied that the Socialists ever advised resistance to the laws. It was unexampled in history that the legitimate interexampled in history that the legitimate inter-change of opinion should be forbidden to any party. How could they be charged with seek-ing to deepen public discortent with the exist-ing order of taings when that feeling was al-ready incapable of increase? His party was not responsible for the violence of certain revolu-tionary publications printed abroad, and they were not at all connected with the Russian Nihilists. Reference had been made to the at-tempts to murder the Kings of Span and Italy; but if the Government could prove the connec-tion of German Socialism therewith, he would admit the propriety of the October law and all tion of German Socialism therewith, he would admit the propriety of the October law and all its consequences. The spirit of murder was an epidemic, as might be seen from the rapidly succeeding attempts in the earlier part of the reign of Queen Victoria, than whom a more blameless and constitutional raler could not exist. Here Liebknecht then sought to paint the misery of those facilities which led then excelled from Berlin (The knecht then sought to paint the misery of those families which had been expedied from Berlin Themeasures had been tecreed partly because deeds of violence were expected. Tareatening letters had been written to the Emperor, but he, too, had received minatory epistles, which never troubled him. Was it usual, he asked the lawyers in the House, for intending murderers to warn their victims? Though the Government passed a hundredfold more stringent laws against the Socialists, it would never annihilate them, and he asked the House to judge whether the Imperial Government which had imposed the state of siege or Social Democracy should be placed at the bar of justice. Growing even bolder, the speaker sought to defend himself from the charge of willfully insulting the Emperor by remaining once seated when the Chancellor proposed three cheers for his Majesty. The Socialists, he said, never joined demonstrations of that kind in the Reichstag, not even in 1869, before the King of Prussia was Emperor. That was no insult, merely a duty they owed to their political convictions. Here a great commotion arose in the House, with cries of "Leave off," "Down with you," "Away with you"; and when the President had calmed the uproar by ringing and by gesture, he declared that the speaker in acting as he did had wounded the Itelings of the Reichstag and the whole German people in a way which nothing else could have equaled. He had warned the speaker twice already, and he must now put it to the House whether he should be permitted to proceed. Herr Liebknecht, however, did not wait for the vote, but left the tribune, sale, confused, and trembling. ich had been expelled from Berlin The

CENSURE OF THE REACTIONARY

FRENCH MINISTERS.
Subjoined is the text of the Order of the Day voted by the Chamber of Deputies:

PARIS, March 16.—"The Chamber of Deputies, before resuming the Order of the Day, once more affirms that the Ministers of the 17th of May and 23d of November did, by their culpable enterprise against the Republic, betray the Government of which they were the serv-ants, and trample under foot the laws and pubants, and trample under foot the laws and public liberties, recoiling only, after having brought France to the verge of civil war, before the indignation and the resolution of the country. But, convinced that the state of discredit into which they have now failen enables the victorious Republic to forego lingering in the pursuit of enemies henceforth impotent, and considering that to repair the evil they occasioned france needs calm and pacification, and that the time has come for the Republican Parliament to devote itself exclusively to the framing of the great economic, industrial, and financial laws the country demands, and from which it expects the development of its wealth and prosperity, it hands over to the judgment of the national conscience, which has already solemnly repelled them, the criminal design and acts of the Ministers of the 17th of May and 23d of November, and it invites the Minister of the Interior to have the present resolution placarded in all the communes of France."

THE BULGARIAN MOVEMENT IN MACEDONIA.

Dispatch to London Times.

PESTH, March 13.—According to according

from Sofia, preparations are being actively made for another rising in Macedonia. Details are sent regarding the chief actors in the move-ment. The seat of the Central Committee is stated to be at Kustendil, on the Macedonian frontier, and as its chief members are men-tioned the Bishop of Sofia and the Bishop of Ochrida and Karaloff, who since the Russian cupation has held the office of Chief of the Po-THE INDIAN BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, March 13.—The financial statement of the Indian Government is published to day in the Official Gazette. The accounts for 1877-78 show the revenue to have been £88,920,000, and the expenditure electron of the ordinary expenditure over the receipts was £3,543,087, owing to famine charges. The sapital expenditure on productive public works amounted to £4,790,052, the net result being almost identical with the regular estimates.

The regular estimates for 1878-79 show the revenue to have been £84,680,000, and the expenditure £63,380,000, thus giving a surplus of £1,300,000, which is, after paying the whole lice in Widin. A list is also given of person

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY APRIL 2, 1879-TWELVE PAGES that they have both already received warning that they need reckon upon no protection whatever from the Austran Goyernment, but will be arrested on their touching Anstrian soil. Next follows Mr. Cooper, a British subject, who was with Gen. Tchernateff in Servia, removing later to Boenia. He has of late been in Belgrade, and boasts that M. Ristich spoke to him in rather different terms from what be has been wont to use to diplomatists, expressing himself quite in favor of a movement in Macedonia next spring. Lastly, we have two Bulgarian functionaries—Petrovie and Sabatov—described as smong the most active agents. There seems no want of money for the enterprise, supposed to be derived partly from the Slav committees. Arms and ammunition are asid to have become part of the regular stock of general dealers, having been left by the Turks or taken away from them and sold by the Russian soldiers for a trifle.

The Turks are perfectly aware of what is passing, and are taking their measures on the frontier accordingly. They do not, indeed, try to stop the entrance of bands, for as the line of frontier is not yet precisely fixed, this would be impossible. But they intend to be ready for them as soon as such bands cross, and are not likely, as during last autumn, to be taken unawares.

THE CHURCH OFFERING, By L. O. EMER

Easter Music. Easter Carols. Easter Anthems

CANTATAS POR SCHOOLS AND SEMINA-RIES. Among many good ones may be men tlened Maude Irving, (75 cents). Lesson in Charity, (60 cents). Guardian Angel, (8 cents). Coromation, (60 cents). Culprit Fay (81), and Fairy Bridal (60 cents).

The present number of the WEEKLY MUSIC.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PLANGFORTE, (\$3.25). Is the most popular ever issued, as proved positively by the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies. Examine it.

Any Book Mailed for Retail Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL PENS. SPENCERIAN

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

a Twenty Numbers Samples including the popular numbers 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad 3-16-18 fills be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Centa. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York,



POOLE & DEVOE EDUCATIONAL.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (prelith lary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School,
the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held in
Chicago, ili., on June 26, 27, and 28, beginning at 8 a.

These examinations, which are identical with those
held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter
the above departments of the University, and open to
others upon payment of a fee of \$10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are
requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15,
and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will
be held at Chicago each year on the three days following the last Wednesday in June.

The precise place in this city a which the examinaTribune and Journal of June 24 and 25.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.

The Stockholders and Voting Bondbolders of the Chicaso & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the selection of the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st instant and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1879.
The Stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Raliroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and any other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 South Clark-st., Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of April, a 10 o'clock a. m.

A. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Only Direct Line to France

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier., Wednesday, April 2, 4:30 p.m. AMERIQUE, Delord., Wednesday, April 18, 1:30 p.m. FRANCE, Trudelle...... Wednesday, April 30, 12 noon PRICK OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$35; Third Cabin, \$33.

Steerage, \$26; including wine, bedding, and utensils. Steamers: Perierc, "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent, "do not carry steerage passengers. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. or W. F. WHITE. 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Malls.
New York and Liverbool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English. Scotch,
Irish. French, German, Italian, and Scandivavian
Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN. Gen. Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
13 DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS. VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE. PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates. Accommissionations: Unexpediged. Three weekly sailings each way. Safety and Comfort the Gov-erning Rule. Emigrant and Steerage Passeagers through to all points at special rates. ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York.

London.

ParisSteamers sail every Sturday from New York for
Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for
London and Paris at lowest rates.

BATES OF PASSAGE-From New York to Southmapton, London, Havre, and Bramen, first cabin, \$100;
secend cabin, \$60; steerage, \$30. Return tickets at
reduced rates. O&LRICHS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
Agents for Chicago.

Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, hondonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Cansack.

First Cabin, 355 to 570, according to accommodation, Resturn tickets, 515, Steerses, S. Steerses, S. Steerses, S. Aberlin, Steerses, Advin N BALDWIN & CO., Acts, 72 Broadway, N.Y. JAMES WARRACK, dioperal Western Manager, 198 Washington-et., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton . . . Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton .

CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINOT RATIROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkst. and at depots.

| Nowner | Grove Accommodation | 10:35 a m | 1:35 pm | 1

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD

urdays and Thursdays only. † Sur

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madisones. bridge, and Twenty-third-at. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-at.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Rx... *12:30 pm * 3:85 pm
St. Jouis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 am *7:55 pm
St. Jouis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 am *7:55 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 pm *7:50 am
Peorta, Burlington / Fast Expres *9:00 pm *7:50 am
& Keckuk * Express *9:00 pm *7:00 am
Chitago & Paducah R. E. Ex. *9:00 pm *7:00 am
Streator, Lacon, Washingth Ex. *12:30 pm *3:35 pm
Olobit & Dwight Accommodation *5:00 pm *9:10 am
*8:10 am *9:10 am *9:1

mion Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Bay, and Menasha through Day Express.

Madison, Prairie du Chien & 10010 a m * 4:00 p m lowa Express.

Wisconain & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Polat, and Ashland through Night Express... † 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 p m All trains run via Milwankes. Takets for St. Pauf and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office, 121 Raudolph-st., near Clark

o On Saturday night runs to Centralis only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILEON

| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | Arrive | Arrive

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sa. Tickes Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Falmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

KANKAKEE LINE

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-at., southeast corner dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Ho

| Leave | Arrive.

Leave Arrive.

* 7:55 am *10:45 am

| Leave, | Arrive.

8:30 a m 8:45 p m 8:50 p m 6:45 p m 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

8:30 a m * 7:60 p m 1 5:15 p m 1 8:00 a m 9:10 p m 1 6:00 a m

Loave | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

9:40 p m 7:05 p m

epot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Winona & New Ulm. 10:00 am 2:00 put bWinona & New Ulm. 10:00 am 4:00 put bWinona & New Ulm. 10:00 am 4:00 put bWinona & New Ulm. 10:00 pm 10:04 am 4:00 put but bwinona & New Ulm. 10:00 pm 10:04 am 4:00 pm 10:04 am 10:04 am

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

\$12 per dozen, has the best arranged and largest collection of Music for Episcopai Choire ever published. 6 Venites, 19 Gloria Patria, 23 Gloria, dc., dc., all in Anthem Form, besides a large variety of Chants and Anthems for Christmas, EASTER, and other Festivais. Although prepared expressly for the Episcopai Service, the large number of fine Anthems renders it one of the best Anthem Books for all Choirs.

SEND FOR LISTS.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BOYS' CLOTHING. THE ONLY STORE IN THE CITY DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN BOYS 101 STATE-ST.,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1879.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, March 17, 1879.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokome Line.)

Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis. Louisville, Columbus & East. Day

Express. Side. 100 mm \$2:10 pm

Express. 100 pm \$2:10 pm

Night Express. 100 pm \$7:10 pm Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-s OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Cincinnett, Indianspolis & Louisville Day Express. Section 1 3:00 pm | 7:00 am | 7:0 CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINGIS BAILBOAR
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-as, 123 Dearbors-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Day Mail. Leave. Arrive. 9:00 a m * 4:20 p m Nashville & Fiorida Express. 7:30 p m * 7:15 a m GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great Im-TRADE MA will promptly and redically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Westman, Personal Control of the brain and nervous system; is percent of the brain and nervous system; is percent, and the second of the brain and nervous system; is percent, and the second of the brain and nervous system; is percent, and the second of the brain and nervous system; is percent, and the second of the brain and nervous system; is percent, and the second of the secon

KNOW SCIENCE OF LEFE OR SELF-THYSELF PRESERVATION, SMOK for ev-rections of Lefe Or Self-PRESERVATION, SMOK for ev-rections of the Courteins of the Original of Which is worth ten times the

NO CURE DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

nsed for over thirty years with a gar Full particulars in our patro to send free by mait to ever Medicine is sold by all druggists six pangages for \$8, or will be a ceipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICING OD

10 Mechanic' Bloca, Detroit, Rich.

VANSCHARCE, STEPHENSON & CO., or as of the Lake-st. Chicaso. Wolcania and retail agants who will supply druggists at proprietors' price.

mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Media awarded die aitinor by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiciogy ever sublished. The London Lancet says: No berson should be without this valuable book. The author is a subsequent actor. An illustrated sample sent to all on receive of 6 cents for possage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Builingh street, Buston, THYSELF Mass.

Consult personally or by mail, free or en-chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.5., only physician in the city who warrants cares

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Com pany Enjoined by the Circuit Court

From Laying Its Tracks on Lake, Canal, and West Fourteenth Streets.

The following decision, which thoroughly ex-lains itself, was rendered Monday by Judge

Circuit Court of Cook County. The City of Chi In Chancery.

On the 19th day of October last the City of Chicago filed a bill against the defendant to restrain it from laying any railway track on Lake, Capal, and West Fourteenth streets, or upon Lake street bridge, and from in any manner obing said streets by a railway track, and for

other and further relief.

To this bill defendant has filed a general de

Upon the argument of this demurrer severa nuestions have been discussed which, in the view I entertain in this case, need not now be upon, the discussion of which be more appropriately post They are questions the decision of which, if in favor of complainant, would be conclusive against any right upon the part of defendant to

Two questions raised and discussed in the argument must now be decided by the Court.

Is this a proper case for the exercise of equitable jurisdiction, or should the complainant's remedy be pursued in a court of law?

Does the bill disclose equity upon its face?

First, Is the proper remedy of complainant in a court of equity? The title to the streets of this city is vested in the complainant for the bublic use. The fee of the streets and their possession and control is vested in the complainant in trust for the public, and it is as well the duty of the city as its right to see to the manner in which the streets shall be used. To permit the streets to be used in a manifest breath of its obligations upon the part of the municipality.

The city is the trustee, the public its cestui que trust.

que trust.

The nature of the estate and the uses to which it may be applied commend the interests of the complainant and its beneficiaries in the streets especially to the protection of a court

Such a neglect of the streets as would subject the public to injuries in using the same as highways would in certain cases subject the combinate to the public interest of the whole municipality. Encroachments upon the streets to the injury of the public could find no adequate redress in courts of law. There are no actions known to the common-law courts which would suffice for that purpose. The question now is not whether a certain encroachment upon the streets might be prevented in one instance by a common-law court, but whether contibuing and constantly recurring encroachments can be

and without license or anthority from the com-plainant, should intrude upon the streets of the city and attempt to construct a railroad track upon which they proposed constantly to run cars impelled by steam or animal power, it would hardly be contended that an adequate remedy could be afforded complainant in the

remedy could be afforded complainant in the law courts.
Or if an incorporated company without such license or authority should attempt to lay down tracks and run trains at all times of the day and night, solely for their own profit, it is evident that neither the employment of its police force, nor the institution of suits of ejectment, nor a proceeding by mandamus, would be a sufficient protection to the rights of complainant. Independent of any express decision, the well-recognized principles governing courts of equity and common law would compel a resort by the complainant to a court of chancery for relief in the case of any unauthorized invasion of its right in the street, where such invasion must be from its character constantly recurring. But such a resort has been repeatedly sanctioned by the decisions of our Courts. It is enough to cits the case of the City of Jacksonville vs. The Jacksonville Railway Company (67 Ill., 540). The Railway Company was authorized to construct its road over the streets, public grounds, squares, etc., of the city, and sought to run its track across a public square was held by the corporation in trust for the use of the public, and could not be perverted to a different the, and that a court of equity could, soon the sandication of the city. different be, and that a court of equity could, upon the application of the city, the Trustee, prevent such perversion, sustaining their position by reference to a number of cases. Upon principle and authority, i regard it as well established that, in this class of cases, the proper jurisdiction is in equity.

proper jurisdiction is in equity.

Do the facts stated in the bill make out a proper case for equitable relief? I shall only refer to one allegation of the bill to determine

refer to one allegation of the bill to determine this question.

The bill alleges that the ordinance of the City of Chicago which purports to grant to the defendant the license to lay down its tracks, under which license defendant proposes to proceed with its work, is void for the reason "that said ordinance was passed by the Common Council of said city without ten days' public notice having been given, as required by law, in some newspaper of Chicago or said County of Cook of the time and place of presenting the petition of said Metropolitan City Railway Company for its consent to locate and construct a railroad upon or along the streets in said ordinance mentioned."

of said Metropolitan City Railway Company to its consent to locate and construct a railroad upon or along the streets in said ordinance mentioned."

Whatever may be the fact about this notice, and whatever may be made hereafter to appear in evidence, the demurrer admits this allegation of the bill, and raises the question whether or not in law such a notice was necessary.

The defendant is a corporation formed under the Horse and Dummy Railroad act. Sec. 3 of that act is as follows:

No such company shall have the right to locate or construct its road upon or along any street or alley, or over any public ground, in any incorporated city, town, or village, without the consent of the corporate authorities of said city, town, or village, nor moon or along any road or highway, or upon any public ground, without any incorporated city, tewn, or village, except upon the consent of the Connty Board. Such consent may be granted for any period not longer than twenty years, on the petition or the company, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as such corporate authorities or County Board, as the case may be, shall deem for the best interests of the public. Provided, no such consent shall be granted unless at least ten days' publication in some newspaper published in the city or county where such road is to be constructed, and except upon the condition that the Company will pay all the damages to owners of property ariting upon the street, alley, road, highway, or public ground upon or over which said road is to be constructed, which they may sustain by reason of the location or construction of the mond, the same to be ascertained and paid in the manner provided by law for the right of eminent domain. - Hurd's Statytes, p. 686.

By this section it is provided that no Company can locate its road in any street of any city without the consent of the corporate authorities shall deem for the best interests of the public, and that no consent of the corporate authorities shall deem for t

the widow, the orpitan, the helpless and dependent—have been robbed of their all. How hopeiess to enforce the national laws against frauds and perjury, if the National Administration shall confederate with the criminal. The Solicitor of the Treasury seeks to justify his extraordiary conduct by saying that he is informed that the criminal is now an old man, and was once a good man. The first excuse is simply untrue, as the criminal, without a gray hair, is twenty years or more the junior of the Solicitor himself, who would hardly claim that his own are would justify or excuse malfeasance in his office. The second reason assigned for the conduct of the Administration could be made by every felon in the Pontentiary. They were all good men once,—if not, they have a better defense than if they had been. This distinguished criminal took the orphans' money and built churches and malaces for his own glory and his own comfort, and thus he acquired the reputation for generosity and liberality which with the Washingtou Cabinet, or a portion of it, seems to be a good ples in bar for all after felonies. Senator Allison and ex-Senator Wright are attorneys and make their living at the Bar, including the defending of criminals. So that their conduct is not inexplicable, though they both know that the criminal in question, so far from being senitent for the offenses for which he stands indicaid, has shown by his subsequent acts and conduct that he is more reckless and more dangerous than ever. But that the Washington Government should lend their influence and use their authority is defeating justice and protecting crime is, to say the least, humiliating under which the defendant has organized is clear and distinct. The act which gives to defendant its legal existence declares that it shall not intrude upon any street of this city without authority from the Common Council, and that the Common Council shall grant no such authority but upon the publication of a certain notice, which the bill alieges was never given, and which the defendant by its demurrer admits was never given.

The defendant, under the admissions of the denurrer, has no more right in the streets of the City of Chicago than if it had never applied to the Common Council for a license to use such streets.

the Common Council for a license to use the streets. It he city holds its title in the streets for the hefit of the public. The provision of the hefit of the public. The provision of the hefit of the public in the requiring notice of a days was a provision for the protection of a public, the cestul que trust, or the city. The public might desire to protest against the possed use of the street to the corporate auprities at the time and place mentioned in the rice, and if possible prevent the granting of the such license, and no one could deprive the vanch license, and no one could deprive the ties who might deem themselves hable to be used of such right of protest. Least of sill diety be deprived of such right by the omising of the defendant, whose only existence is by the of the act which excludes it from entry.

upon any street except upon a license to be granted only upon a ten days' notice.

If the defendant can enter upon the streets of the cits without a legal license, it can enter upon them without any license except it be prethe city without a legal license, it can enter upon them without any license except it be prevented by force.

If the defendant can lay down its tracks in the streets mentioned in the bill without a legal license, then any other corporation may make such entry, and the city is deprived of its control over the streets except as such control shall be maintained by force.

It is said in argument that a court of equity is not the proper forum, nor this method of procedure the proper way test the validity of a city ordinance.

a series of years by constant and recurring tres passes, trespasses which may inflict injuries upod parties who may compel the city to re spond in damages, I know not how any adequate remedy could be had in any common law court and the defendant would be attempting to per

B. F. ALLEN.

The True Inwardness of His Case—How the People of Iowa Feel About It. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. DES Moines, Ia., March 30.—Raynor's dismal

humorously hereabouts, where tacts are more apparent than fiction. If Mr. Raynor will pro-

Allen, taken in the case of Allen vs. T. F. Withrow, he will doubtless get an insight into

ffairs, which will tend to dry up his lachrym

proclivities. The assiduous exertion of the late Senator Wright in Mr. Allen's behalf is

precisely that of a lawyer for his client -the irm of Wright, Gatch & Wright being Allen's attorneys up to a quite recent date. The won-derful sympathy for Mr. Allen on account of

his public spirit, great liberality, benevolence,

and charity, is all very well. So were moved the

people of Des Moines and Iows until it was found they had to foot the bill. It is no credit to be generous when it is done with other peo-ple's money; and, while Mr. Allen has aided many charitable suterprises and poor people, he

erty, and actual misery than he ever allayed with his ill-gotten pelf. His wealth was largely

with his ill-gotten pelf. His wealth was largely acquired by nothing less than absolute robbery, worse than that of the highwayman who you know is a robber; for Allen plundered the people under the guise of a friend and the sanctity of a confidential trust.

Instead of being an old man, Allen is in the very prime of life, in good health; and, instead of manifesting any "eating sorrow" for the wrongs done those robbed of their money, he has manifested a remarkable indifference and craftiness, and sought to secrete from his creditors a large amount of assets which rightfully belonged to them. It has been shown by his own testimony

secure a nol. pros. If Mr. Ravnor wishes to know the facts in this matter, let him point his interrogatories this way, instead of listening to the tales of those who know nothing except by bearsay, or from feed attorneys. Such is the intensity of feeling on the part of workingmen whom Alien robbed of their bard carnings and geomorped swipes intrusted to

workingmen whom Alien robbed of their hard earnings and economical savings intrusted to his custody, that it is extremely doubtful if he could live here in safety; and none knows this better than Mr. Allen. These sufferers look upon his acts as criminal, as simple robbery,—for he knew when he took their money that he could not refund it,—rather than misfortune. If he is not a dishonest man, then the line of distinction between honesty and dishonesty is sofinely drawn as to be imperceptible. Judge Love, of the United States District Court, so gross was Allen's moral turpitude, did not hesitate to say, in the presence of Mr. Allen and the Bar, that Allen's statements, even under the saactity of an oath, were utterly worthless

erpetuate so gross a discrepancy in law or jus-ice. Hawkeye.

More Public Opinion To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 31.—The public are indebted

to your enterprising Washington correspondent

for having in past cleared up the mystery which for so long a time has surrounded the conduct of the Law Department at Washington,

in furnishing protection to B. F. Allen, the notorious indicted bank swindler. It now ap-

ters, Senators, and others high in official posi-tion; that the Secretary of War, the Attorney-

General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Senator

Allison, ex-Senator Wright, have thrown themselves into the breach to shield from the

consequences of his crimes one of the boldest and most dangerous of criminals, through

whose frauds and perjuries hundreds of peoplethe widow, the orphan, the helpless and de-pendent—have been robbed of their all. How

haritable enterprises and poor people, he sed four-fold more suffering, want, pov

THE KANSAS MANIA.

The Mistake Illinois and Indiana Fari Make Who Pult Up and Emigrate to Kan sas and Nebraska.

and disgraceful. The District-Attorney here seems to have had no hand in these remarkable proceedings, and is in no way to blame.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., March 31.—For a number years past, flaming hand-bills have been posted in every railroad station, post-office, and crosscedure the proper way test the validity of a city ordinance.

The position would be correct in regard to most city ordinances. But it is not true in a case like the present where the primary object of the bill is to prevent, at the suit of the trustee, an alleged illegal invasion of real estate, the beneficial enjoyment of which is in the public generally, where such invasions are intended to be of perpetual recurrence for a series of years, and where they may be greatly prejudicial to the interest of the cestui que trust.

If the allegations of this bill are true, the complainant has not only the right to resort to a court of equity for its aid, but it would be a gross breach of its duty not to invoke its aid.

If the defendant without any legal license from the city anthorities is seeking to use public property for its own gain, and as it may elect, for a series of years by constant and recurring tresseries of years by constant and recurring tresseries of years by constant and recurring tresseries. oad from Maine to Mexico, headed "Ho! for Kansas," and setting forth in glowing colors he "wonderful fertility of its plains," "its alubrious climate," and "the cheapness of its lands." By these, tens of thousands have been induced to sell their farms and property in more Castern States at a great sacrifice and move to Kansas. It would seem as though the so-called "Kansas fever" had become a perfect mania. Parties without any forethought or any idea of where they were going to land or how far have sold their homes in Illinois, gone to Kansas, and by a life of hard work, and are now writing to their friends for money with waich to either get back to their former homes or to "keep th

wolf from the door" in Kansas.

Your correspondent has taken the trouble to remedy could be had in any common law court, and the defendant would be attempting to perpetuate a wrong for which it is the complainant's right, and also its clear duty to invoke a remedy in some forum.

The bill presents a case of unauthorized and proposed persistent invasion of the public streets by constantly recurring trespasses in the running of cars, as well as of a perpetual trespass in the occupation of the streets by the railroad track of defendant.

It presents the case of a complainant owning estigate this matter, and he finds that th negira from Illinois and Indiana has become a matter of alarm, not only to the emigraints seeking Kansas for a home, but also for those portions of Illinois from which they emigrated. He finds that on account of the failure of crops in Iroquois, Kankakee, Ford, Livingston, Champaign, and portions of Southern Grundy, Lassalle, Will, and other counties during the past three years, hundreds of farmers have become disheartened, sold at a very great sacrifice their homes and such personal proporty as could not be readily taken with them, and have bid farewell to all the comforts of an established home, advantages of schools, churches, and friends, and have gone to "try their luck" in Kansas and Nebraska and other Western States. In many cases their homes have been sold for one-third the price which the owners could have realized three years ago. This has had the effect to depress values, until in some portions of the counties referred to there really is no market value to the lands. No person could realize the injurious effect this emigration to Kansas is having on the State of Illinois, unless he took the pains that your correspondent has to visit the different portions of the State and see for himself. From one town we found that seventeen families had yone to Kansas within four months. natter of alarm, not only to the emigrants oad track of defendant.

It presents the case of a complainant owning cal estate, the beneficial use of which is in the real estate, the beneficial use of which is in the public, asking the interposition of a court of court to prevent unauthorized and filegal invasions of its possession by the alleged trespassers, which invasions may not only interfere with the beneficial use of the property, but may subject the complainant to actions for damages, and for the prevention of such alleged proposed injuries the only adequate remedy is in a court of chancery.

The demurrer is overruled. self. From one town we found that seventeen families had gone to Kansas within four months. This, if it were an isolated case, would be a matter of small moment, but it is to a great extent the same in nearly all of the central portions of the State, and it becomes a matter of serious moment.

of course the question naturally arises. To what extent those who have left their homes it Illinois and Indiana benefit themselves by their moving? Your correspondent has been shown Illinois and inciana benefit themselves by their moving? Your correspondent has been shown many letters from persons who had formerly lived in Illinois, now in Kansas, written to their old friends begging for money to be sent to them to keep them from suffering, or with which to get back to their former home. A prominent banker in one of the counties mentioned stated that every few days he received letters from Kansas begging him in the most pitfful terms to get some money for them and send it immediately. Many of the letters were from people of considerable culture and refinement, and it was painful to read the story of their suffering, and their deep regrets that they had lett their homes in Illinois. The circumstances narrated are about the same in all of the letters, that, alfured by the hope of doing better, they had sold all that they had at a great sacrifice, found their expenses greatly increasing, eating up their little ready cash; that the prices were higher for everything they had to buy; and that if after a year or two they succeeded in raising anything, the price obtained for the crop in Kabsas would hardly pay the cost of raising and hadling to market. With some sickness had evertaken them, and living tained for the crop in Kabsas would hardly pay the cost of raising and hauling to market. With some sickness had overtaken them, and living as they were far away from friends their letters were filled with bitter regrets that they had not been satisfied to toil along in Illinois among their friends on their own little piece of land instead of reaching out for more. With almost one accord they wrote that "there is no money in Kausas." In LaSalle, Livingston, and Grundy Counties, many were found who had returned by the assistance of friends, and now were glad to rent lands in the vicinity of those they had once owned.

to rent lands in the vicinity of those they had once owned.

Of course this is only a representation of the story of those who were unfortunate in having left their farmer home. There is no doubt that some may be better off in Kansas than they formerly were, and in some localities prices may be remunerative, so that they may be doing well; but it cannot be denied that with others the removing from Illinois to Kansas has been the "mistake of a lifetime."

In writing this article my object is not in any respect to say anything against Kansas, but

amount of assets which rightfully belonged to them. It has been shown by his own testimony that he withheld several thousand shares of railroso-stock from his assets, from which he has realized since his discharge from bankrupter, it is estimated, over \$200,000. The very identical property he turned over to his bondsmen, who secured his release from arrest under the indictment which Mr. Raynor is so sorry about, was property belonging to his estate, and which he was compelled to return to the custody of the Assignee. In Mr. Allen's deposition Mr. Raynor will read that Mr. Allen says he does not wish to be tried under that indictment; hence this extraordinary effort by outside pressure to prevent a trial and secure a not pros. If Mr. Raynor respect to say anything against Kansas, but only to show to what an extent this mania—for it can be called nothing else—has extended, and which has induced parties thoughtlessly to leave a home and a certainty in Illinois for privation and uncertainty in another country. I found scores of farms well improved in the counties named which could be bought for from \$20 to \$25 per acre, fenced, cultivated, and with buildings; while many with inferior improvements could be bought at from \$12 to \$15 per acre near markets, with schools and roads running to railroad stations near by.

I nad a long talk with one of the most prosperous men in Kansas, who had laid out a town which has become an important station, and who is doing a thriving business there, and the substance of the information obtained from him was this: That nearly every emigrant arriving at Kansas has sold his property when he left his Eastern home, bringing with him from \$200 to \$1,000 in cash; that they were all obiged on arriving to purchase articles for an outfit,—agricultural implements, tools, clothing, material for building, and particularly hardware and groceries; that these derifands on their arrival in the new country usually used up about all the cash they brought with them; that he never soid except for cash, and rarely expected to see the same persons as customers after they had been in Kansas,—carpenters, masons, and mechanics only to show to what an extent this mania

persons as customers after they had been in Kansas a year.

Of course there are thousands who do well in Kansas,—carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally, and yet I saw many of that class who had returned, and letters from many more, who complained that Kansas was no place for them,—"plenty to do, with no pay for their labor."

Again, many were deceived by the idea that all Kansas lands were good; that they could hardly go amiss in the selection of a farm in Kansas. But they found that there were thousands of acres of so-called "fint lands" and other "bad lands" that never could be made as good as the poorest of lainds in Illinois. And I found some who said that they had ab-ndoned

hesitate to say, in the presence of Mr. Allen and the Bar. that Allen's statements, even under the sanctity of an oath, were utterly worthless and unworthy of credence.

While Mr. Raynor and District-Attorney Bangs are investigating this indictment against Mr. Allen, it might perhaps be well, to show the looseness with which business was transacted, to inquire into the acts of Mr. Watson, then Bank Examiner, I believe, in certifying as Notary Public to the signature on Mr. Allen in the transfer of stock of the Cook County Bank, when there was no signature on them at all; or, in other words, certifying to a falsehood,—giving as a reason for it the same given by Mr. Allen, that it was a mere matter of custom. There are a good many people in this section who believe it is time that a custom which permits swindling, downright robbery, should become edious by the enforcement of law against it. If a public officer appropriates \$5 of public funds to bis own use, it is embezzlement; the penalty is the Pententiary. It a banker appropriates \$1,000,000 of money of his depositors, it is a breach of trust, and there is no remedy. The people of Iowa are not disposed to perpetuale so gross a discrepancy in law or justice. I found some who said that they had abandoned lands in Kansas and were glad to get back to Illinois and lose all they had paid on their lands I saw a number of prominent and perfectly reliable men who had traveled over nearly all of Kansas and Nebraska, and generally their opinion was that these States were no place for the poor man; but if a man had means sufficient to not only buy land but to build and to support his family for two or three years, and also to

his family for two or three years, and also to stock his iarm and thus make a living out of stock-raising, such a man would do well in Kansas or Nebraska; but unless a man had sufficient capital to go into the stock business he had far better rent in Illinois—chian nine-tentas of the renters in Illinois—were better off than the majority of the farmers in Kansas.

The old adage of "Look before you lead" is peculiarly applicable, and should be heeded by all who contemplate leaving even a rented farm in Illinois, and I am satisfied that just as good and as cheap farms can to-day be purchased in the counties previously mentioned in Illinois as in the more Western States, and with the additional advantages of an old settled country, with Court-Houses, school-houses, roads, and bridges already constructed and hald for. S.

BULLDOZING.

More Affidavits from Colored Pilgrims at St. Louis.

An Unbroken Story of Southern Oppression and Brutality.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, March 31.
Two of the colored passengers by the John A endder related a startling tale of oppression They were James Thompson and Fred Buck its youth, the white planters living between licksburg and Jackson, Miss., had tried to pre vent their servants from leaving them; and on a dark night had armed themselves and proceeded o the houses of two negroes, who, they assert ed, were ringleaders, and, after beating them, hung them to a tree. The wife of one of the lead men was enceinte at the time, and shortly after she was delivered of a child, who is now in Vicksburg.

Colored immigrants by the Grand Tower late most pitiful tales of oppression by white planters; and several of them said two men who wanted to emigrate from Chism's Landing had been murdered in cold blood by a band of infuriated buildozers.

MORE APPIDAVITS. During the past two days the Globe-Democra reporter and his notary succeeded in obtaining some additional affidavits from various colored mmigrants touching the cause of their leaving the South. They are given in full, as taken

WILLIAM JONES william Jones
testified: My age is about 34 years. I have been
living in Warren County, Miss., for the past few
years; been farming; have been living there
like a dog, received such bad treatment from
the whites. I left the South because I had no
privilege of voting, nothing to eat, and what
little I did make the white folks would
take from me. I rented six acres; paid 100
pounds of lint cotton to the acre; I raised five
bales of cottom on the six acres. When bales of cotton on the six acres. When election time came on we went to the Court-House to vote; this was in the spring of 1878. House to vote; this was in the spring of 1878, and the colored people were going to make speeches, when the white people. Democrats, came along and commenced shooting—I think some twenty or thirty—with pistols. They did not kill any of them, but wounded two colored men; one of them was Ben Adams; can't recall the other. When we got out of the Court-House the white people were out in the streets with their recellements and were shooting at House the white people were out in the streets with their needle-guns, and were shooting at all the colored people they saw: I saw all this withmy own eyes; I was in the Court-House myself. A colored man down there can't vote the Republican ticket; the negroes in the South are about all Republicans. I am going to Kansas, if I can get there; I never will go back to the South again. They didn't want us to leave the South; they went to the Captain of the boat and offered him money not to take us. I have my wife and two children with me; I have not the money to get to Kansas. the money to get to Kansas.

heing duly sworn, testifies: My age is about 75 years: I have been living for the past few years at Call Parish, La.; been farming there; never made any kind of living there; received very poor treatment from the white folks there; I left the South because I could not make a living; year before last I made ten bales of cotton, and never got a cent for it; the man whom I rented said he would ship it and when he was paid for it he would pay me, but he never paid me anything for it: I sued for it, but could not get anything: they wanted me to pawn my horse and begin over again, but I told them I would not do it, and they asked me what I was going to do, and I told them I was going to sell my horse and go away. The colored people were shot and killed there for being Republicmy horse and go away. The colored p were shot and killed there for being Rep ans, because they would not vote as the white folks wanted them to; the best part of the ag-groes down there are Republicans. I know there were some colored people shot along about last Christmas, down at Waterproof, La., for political reasons; I think some five or six. I want to go up to Kansas; I want to go there to farm it; the white people don't want the colored people to leave the South, and do everything to stop them; they came down to the boat and rowed with the Cantain of the boat for taking us, if it had not been for the Cantain of the boat for taking us, if it with the Captain of the boat for taking us, if it had not been for the Captain of the boat, they would have shot some of us; the Captain hollered out, "None of that; come aboard," They had pistols with them; I saw the pistols. I would not go back to the South again because I could not live; cannot live there and give \$2 for meal, and \$30 for a barrel of pork, and \$10 for an acre of kand, and \$5 for ginning cotton, and then being cheated out of everything after I have made it. My wife is along with me. I reckon I have enough money to get to Kansas.

EDWARD PARLOR.

EDWARD PABLOR, being duly sworn, testined. My age is 63 years; I have been living in Warren County, Miss., for the past few years; make a very poor living; all that I made the white folks took from me; the colored folks could not vote there as they pleased; could not vote the Republican ticket; last year in cotton-ginning time on Berge's place a man by the name of Phil Taylor got in a dispute about his cotton at the gin-house, and a man by the name of Groom shot him dead right at the gin-house door; I have heard of colored people being shot there; at Grand Gulf I was informed that a white club there was stopping the colored people from going to Kansas, and that there were thrity-five white men in the club; they went to the house of a colored man at Grand Gulf, who they heard was going to Kansas, and were going to kill him, but he made his escape; the man's wife was there at the house in a delicate state of heaith, and they asked her if she was goin, to Kansas, and she said she was, and they took her and hung her, and while she was hanging she had a baby right under the gallows. Two of the men who belonged to the club when they saw this turned to the others and said: "This is too bad," and went and reported the men who did it. I would not go back to the South again; before I would do it I would walk up and down the streets here and pick up the crusts. I have this year walked up and down the yard at my house, and with nothing in the house, and prayed the Lord to send me something to eat. I have my wife with me. I don't think I have money enough to get to Kansas. I want to go to Kansas because I want to go to a free country, where I can be free; I want to farm it there. I don't know where in Kansas I shall go. being duly sworn, testined. My age is 63 years:

shall go.

WILLIAM AFNBOOM,
being dulv sworn, testified: My age is 61 years,
I have been living for the past few years at Deer
Creek, Miss., farming it; made a poor living
there; the colored people there could not vote
the Republican ticket; they were prevented by
the white Democratic people; they would use
arms to prevent it; at the time of the Presidantial election, at Rolling Fork, Miss., Noah Parker was killed because he voted the Republican
ticket; he was a colored man; they tried to persuade him to vote the Democratic ticket and he
would not, but voted the Republican ticket, and,
after he had gane home, some of the white men
went up to his house and killed him and Arthur
Bruce, who also voted the Republican ticket; I went up to his house and kiffed him and Arthur Bruce, who also voted the Republican ticket; I saw them after they were killed; I saw them buried; nothing was ever done to the men who killed them. I have heard of others being killed there, but I don't know of it. I know of David Johnson being killed also at the last Presidential election for voting the Republican ticket. He was killed at the Washington County line. I saw him killed and saw him buried. Two men and their families had started to go to Kansas, and had reached Greenville, Miss., where they were put in jail and kept there until they promised to go back to the place where they came trou; they

jail and kept there until they promised to go back to the place where they came from; they carried them back in a wagon; I am going to Kansas to farm it; I don't want to go back to the South: I have my wife and five children with me; I have no money to get to Kausas.

THOMAS WALLACE,
being duly sworn, testifies: My age is about 28 years; I have been living in Warren County, Miss., for the past four years, farming it there; we could not make a living there by our labor, because they charge us so much for land and for other things; we could not vote the Republican ticket,—they would intimidate us, we in linois, and I am satisfied that just as good and as cheary farms can to-day be purchased and as cheary farms can to-day be purchased there have the support of the control of the contr

make a good living there; I could not make a tiving there; I had to run away on account of the Kansas question; I had been up to Vicksburg about a week, and on the 12th day of March, this present month, I went back to my plantation and met the man whom I rented from by the name of Davis, and he said to me, "George, are you going to remain oh my place this year?" and I told him I didn't know whether I was or not, and he said, "Well, that means going." And then he said, "George, I have heard some G—d—bad things about you"; and I said, "Well, Mr. Davis, what are they?" and he said, "Some G—d—bad things that made me mad," and he said: "We boys,"—that is, the white men,—"are going to have a meeting this evening; but I ain't got time to rell you how, but will tell you to-morrow what you did." And I said, "Where shall I see you to-morrow?" and he said, "Come up to the house between 10 and 11 o'clock," and from his rash speaking I wouldn't meet him; and I took the boat on the 18th inst. and went off to Vicksburg, and Mr. Davis and two other men were standing on the river tank when the boat landed at Brunswick Point, with navy-revolvers to prevent my getting on the boat, but I went on up the shore, and came down to the boat landed at Brunswicz Point, with navy-revolvers to prevent my getting on the boat, but I went on up the shore, and eame down to the boat below them, so they didn't see me; they expected I would pass by them to get on the boat, and Mr. Davis and these two men spent all day on the 14th and 15th hunting for me; I went up to Vicksburg without my wife, and had to get a colored man, a Constable, by the name of Andrew Jackson, to bring my wife to St. Louis for me; I want to go to Kansas; when the Presidential election was they would not allow me to vote because I would not yote the Democratic ticket; I would not go back to the South; I have no use for the South; I have EDWARD LEONARD

testified: My age is 24; I have been living in Warren County, Miss., for the past four years, farming; I made a pretty good living there if I had got it; but I didn't get it; the white people take all of it away; I had twenty acres of land; I paid 1,200 pounds of lint cotton for the whole twenty acres; the treatment received from the whites down there is bad; if the colored people talked back to the whites they would shoot them down; I left the South because I could not make a living; if I got half a barrel of meat and some flour they would take all my cotton for it and still leave me in debt; they would kill me if I voted the Republican ticket. They said to me: "By G—, if you don't walk close and do what you are told to do, you will come un missing." Bill Cushing, a white man, made this threat to me in 1874. On the 7th of December they put out a report for all the colored people to come in 1874. On the 7th of December they put out a report for all the colored people to come in town on Monday, in Vicksburg, and the men all went in, and the whites came with their sixteen shooters, and just shot and killed every negro they saw. I saw them shoot a number of colored people myself; I think they killed about a dozen or so. They killed them because they were Republicans. Nothing was ever done to them for the killing; never arrested. In 1876, on the 5th of July, the colored people were going to sneak at the Court-House in Vicksburg, and when they had got together the white people came and raised a row there, and the colored people ran out of the Court-House, and the whites commenced shootand when they had got together the white people came and raised a row there, and the colored people ran out of the Court-House, and the whites commenced shooting, and killed about two; I saw them myself, and the whites went out on the street and would shoot at every colored man they saw. A colored man was afraid to stay at his home after night came, being afraid they would come and kill him. This is all on account of being Republicans. It is impossible for a negro to vote the Republicans. The white people didn't want us to come away; tried to stop us. They took everything they could away from them; I had a horse and some hogs, and they took my horse away; I didn't owe them anything they claimed I owed. A man came and took my horse away by force; he was not an officer of the law. They tried to stop me getting on the boat; five or six whites came and told the Captain of the boat not to take any away from that place, and the Captain told them they were free people, and if they had the money he would take them right along. I would not go back South again; they would kill me if I went back. I have a wife and two confidere with me. I have not money with me to get to Kansas. THOMAS CARROLL

testified: My age is 59 years; L'have been living for the past few years in Washington County, Miss.; didn't make a living down there; was farming; the white folks treated me so bad that I left there and came up here; the white people down South are all Democrats; about two weeks ago two colored men were sitting on the bank of the Mississippi River, not far from Greenville, in Mississippi, waiting for the beat to come on and take them up the river to Kansas. A good gang of white people came along and commenced to talk to them about their going away; the leading man among the whites was one Charles Snifth; and they killed one of the colored tie Smith; and they killed one of the colore men, and they killed one of the colored men, and the other ran off. They killed him because he wanted to go to Kansas. After the colored people make a crop the whites hold meetings and say, We won't let Mr. "Nigger" have anything, so as to keep them tied down. The whites won't let the colored peodown. The white's won't let the colored people vote the Republican ticket; would not let us come to the polls, and would use arms to prevent us coming there. About six months ago the Senator from Washington County died, and we tried to get a colored man in the place of him, but the whites would not allow us to vote unless we voted the Democratic ticket. They bulldozed the colored men at the election to a great extent. I am going to Kansas to live on a farm. I am not going back South because I can't get my rights there. In 1878 I raised forty-eight bales of cotton, and only got \$30 for it, because the whites cheated me out of it. They would not allow us to express our rights even when we knew them. Two colored men in Greenville, Miss., were waiting to take the Helena along with some of us, and some white men came up with a Constable and some white men came up with a Constable and some white men came up with a they said they didn't, but they took them along back with them, and when the Helena came up the white lolks persuaded the Captain of the boat so they would not allow us on the boat, and went off without us, when a Cincinnati packet came along and took us to Cairo. I have a wife and nine children along with me. I have not money to get to Kansas. nine children along with me. I have not me to get to Kansas. JOHN CUMMINGS

JOHN CUMMINGS

testified: I am 30 years of age; have been living m Warren County, Miss., for the past eight years, farming; I made a very poor living; I received bad treatment there from the whites; they would not let me vote; the men at the polls toid me they would shoot me if I voted the Republican ticket; they said if I did not vote the right ticket I would vote none at all; the white people had pistols with them at the polls; I saw lour men killed at a Republican meeting at Vicksburg; we had been in the house hearing speeches, and four men came in the back door and said, "Get out of here, all you d—s—of b—," and fired right into the crowd and killed four of the colored men; I don't know who they were; that was in Decemyou described to the crowd and killed four of the colored men; I don't know who they were; that was in December, 1877; I was afraid to vote the Republicans, or the most of them; I have heard of other colored men being killed for political reasons; about forty were killed out on the Jackson road, and about four on the Valley road; these four I know of myself; one of them was a minister. After they were killed they would not be allowed to be removed, but they were left there and the buzzards eat them up. This was about the same time in 1877. I want to go to Kansas on a farm. The white people stopped all the colored people they could from leaving the South; they ased force to prevent them getting away. There are 400 or 500 up on Little Deer Creek who cannot get out; they won't let them leave without a pass. They will be killed if they try to get on without a pass. I have a family with me. I won't go back to the South again, because there is no living for me there, and I can't get my rights there. The Woman Who Really Suffers.

nights of agony following the blunders which have beined and humiliated her whenever she has been brought in contact with strangers, and the not surprising refusal of those unacquainted with her to credit her denials of being the "Simon-pure" Oliver. It certainly is a very hard case, and it seems to me the least the clan Cameron, which possesses so much influence with the reansylvania Legislature, can do is to have her name changed.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Somewhat Similar Spectacle.

Clereland Herald (Rev.).

Senator Bayard wrestling with his conscient presents a somewhat similar spectacle to that of Mr. Tilden wrestling with his reputation. All They Ask.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).
Southern Democrats do not want the negre to "go." All they ask is that he shall stay and do the work, while they do the voting. You-ups and We-uns.

"You uns git, -we uns are come back for our places," is the shortest explanation of the change in the officers of the Senate, in the lan-guage of the victorious section.

Unimportant if True.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

There is a rumor in Illinois that some of the New York Democrats favor the nomination of ex-Gov. John M. Palmer for the Presidency. This might be called unimportant if true.

Becoming Unpopular. The Kentucky Court of Appeals recently re versed two convictions of murder; but there is reason to believe that murder is become unpopular with the surviving members of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Going Endwise.

Murder and incendiarism in Texas, murders in Georgia, murders and mob-law in Kentucky,

The whole country seems to be going endwise

unparliamentary language in the Virginia Legis-lature, a howling Secessionist in Mississippi, and a man named Boyton floating down the Ohio River. There must be reform. Missouri, Texas, and Another Place. St. Louis Globs-Democrat (Rev.).
The Post-Dispatch is trying to prove that Mis outlawry. Well, who said it was? The contest

for supremacy in this respect is between Mis-souri. Texas, and another place which we shall not name, but which, if polied, would give a much larger Democratic majority than either. Reaction from the Despotism of Lawlessnes In six months two Judges have been assassi-

nated in Kentucky for administering the law without regard to persons. If this sort of thing goes on, we are afraid that quiet people will be prepared to give up a little of their excess of prepared to give up a little of their excess of liberty for more security of life and property, and get to thinking that maybe an intelligent despotism of ope man would be better than the despotism of reckless and unrestrained lawless-

Something that Needs Investigation. Indianapolis Journal (Rev.). So far as known, the only really disgraceful

transaction that has taken place in recent years selling of cattle to the Asylum by Gov. Williams for much more than the market-price, and afterwards accepting a present of a hundred pounds of the beef. This transattion implicated the Governor and the Democratic Steward of the Asylum. Why has it not been investigated?

Toledo Bes (Piatist)

Gen. Ewing has won the greater portion of his reputation by his advocacy of greenback doctrines. Speaker Randall bas largely won his reputation as a most unscrupulous tool of the money Ring of the East. Ewing voted for Randall with great manimity for Speaker, and now it is stated that Randall will use all the power of his position to choke off any proposed fluan-cial legislation. Figure this up and you will be able to see how much a Greenback Democrat amounts to in an emergency.

What Is Wanted

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.). what all honest citizens want, is every lawful restraint upon the pollution of the ballot; and such a bill must go to President Hayes from Congress, unless Demogracy is prepared to con-fess itself unequal to its duties and ready for another succession of well-carned defeats. De mocracy has been intrusted with power, and it must give the nation peace by just laws, or it must die unwept by any save the foolish and the faithless.

Tammany's Virtuous Indignation

New York Express (Dem.).

These disgraceful disclosures [about Auburn Prison] should fill every Democrat with shame and sorrow. But they show what desperate tricks the Tilden conspiracy is resorting to in order to gain its ends. If anything were needed to expose the unblushing and wicked courses of the Tilden leaders, and particularly of high State officials, to get possession of the Democratic organization, and control the party, and force Tilden on the Democratic Convention in 1880, it is more than supplied by these disgusting regelations.

A Job the People Will Attend to.

Hartford Courant (Rev.).

Mr. Hoar might as well talk to the Atlantic Ocean and respectfully ask it to go back in a spring tide as to remonstrate with the Demo-cratic majority in the Senate against its partisan legislation. The spirit of the late lamented Tweed has taken possession of the chamber: Tweed has taken possession of the chamber:
"We've got the power, and are going to use it;
and what are you going to do about it?" For
ten years the Kepubricans have been saying:
"If the Democrats get the power they will
abuse it; you will see." And we have now only
to look on and see. Even such preachers of
moderation (before the opportunity) as Mr.
Baard are willingly swept on with the tide.
And there will be no barrier to the reactionary
legislation, unless the people themselves erect
one in 1880.

The Southern Animus. New York Times (Rep.).
The animus of the South is betrayed by the emphatic statement that "The negro will gain no political power anywhere, North or South. That farce is over, and the curtain has been rung down forever." This is a crack of the old whip. It has been decreed that, although the fundamental law of the land gives the black man the right to vote, he shall not exercise it. man the right to vote, he shall not exercise it. The political power which resides in a baliot shall never be his, North or South. It is precisely this threat which is driving the negroes of the South into the embraces of the "brutal white population" of the Northwest. To secure that right, they are willing to forego "the advantages of society" so handsomely guaranteed them in the South. Not that they regard the right of suffrage such a sweet boon, do they migrate; but because, as long as there is danger that they will vote, there is danger that they will be harried and plundered.

from the gallows, who believes any one of the horrid deeds we have marrated would have ex-curred? There would have been "knoth downs," but no murders.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem. The Yankees are being driven to ditch. One more campaign and the world hail the Confederacy as the conqueror.—It hail the Confederacy as the conqueror.—It may become the imperative duty of President Days to accept the United States Scandariship, whether he wants it or not. These Yaukees must taught a Jesson.—Down with the Reconstruction laws! Let the last one of them be repealed!—Stand back! there, ye Federal Brigadiers! stand back, we say. The old Confederate boys propose run this Republic from now on.—Lincoln and his mob, velept the Union army, were traitors; and their treason must be made odious.—Mississippi has more power in the Union of to-day than Massachusetts! Three cheers and a Bengal tiger!—Yes, sirs, we repeat it: the Federal Brigadiers must take back seat in the work of restoring the Union. Lincoln hirelings are played out in this Republic of ours, now that we have captured the Capitol.—Yankee blue-coats have fallen way below parin Washington City. The Confederate gray commands a premium. Glorious? Push on the column!

An Indiana Democrat, and an enthusia friend of Tilden, hearing in Washington alarming reports concerning the health of the Governor, ran down to New York last week and made a call at 15 Gramercy Park. Mr. Tilden was indignant when told of the stories touching his health. "Do I look like a man struck by paralysis?" he exclaimed. "Do you see any traces of it in my appearance? Are there the remotest in lications that I am not possessed of my full faculties?" And his admirer was glad to confess that he did not see any. On the contrary, he saw sufficient to convince him that Mr. Tilden is in robust health, and likely to live along as William Allen or Leslie Coombs. Moreover, he is fired with Presidential ardor, and resolved upon a renomination in 1880 and a vindication in 1884. He wants two full terms, and will be satisfied with nothing less. The shoring is exceedingly poor for Allen G. Thurman, and, unless he can outbid the Governor for the support of the Solid South, by ready concession of any demands the Brigadiers in Congress may make, he does not stand the ghost of a chance. friend of Tilden, hearing in Washington alarm-

Tilden's Robust Health

The New Canadian Tariff.

The Mail reprints in its editorial columns atement of the Detroit Evening News, the American joint-stock company is being for to carry on the business of nait-making to carry on the business of nail-making at Walkerville. The duty of 40 per cent prohibit the importation of nails from other countries, and was intended to benefit two firms,—one is Montreal, and the other in New Branswit. The manufacturers will be able to put up price to the full limit of the importantly, as thus to tax for their sole benefit ever Canadian who has a house or bara to build, abort to put together, or a fob of repairing to da. The Detroit men are coming over to share in the plusder, and instead of their manufactory being a benefit to Canada, its establishment will cause Canadians to contribute to the fortunes of Yana benefit to Canada, its establishment will cause Canadians to contribute to the fortunes of Yankee capitalists and the maintenance of Yankee workmen. Our country could well afford to buy out the Canadian nall-makers, to pension of their men, and to pay the Americans who are coming in to share in the "good thing" a heavy bribe to stay at home, if by so doing Mr. Tiller could be induced to admit British nails free of duty.

Lady Ninitists.

Ladies who move in the highest circles of Russian society have joined the Nihilist conspirators. No fewer than three young ladies of high birth took a leading part in the late outbreak at Kieff. The policeman who was killed during the struggle feil by a ball simed at him from a revoiver, which was fired by Oica Raffowska. Two preliminary meetings of Nihilists were held before the aftray,—orie composed exclusively of men, the other of women. At lists were held before the attrar,—one compose exclusively of men, the other of women. At the latter, according to the same authority, appeared the daughter of Gen. Gerstfeld, whose father lives in St. Petersburg and belongs to the highest official class of the Empire, and also the enthusiastic Countess Panin. The name of the young Countess is inscribed on the books of the University of Kieff. She is a zellow attack that are now and for her singular. books of the University of Riem. She is a zen-ous student, and renowned for her singular beauty. Her mother is dead, but her mother-in-law is a Court dame of the Russian Empress, and a power in St. Petersburg society. Her greatgrandfather was a favorite of the Empress Catherine, and was the second Imperial Chan-cellor of the Russian Empire.

A college Professor once said that "he expects to rate high in his class, must not exprate on the floor." Much of the hawking spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarri, we the Professor knew could be readily cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarri Redy.

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, Ele. CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

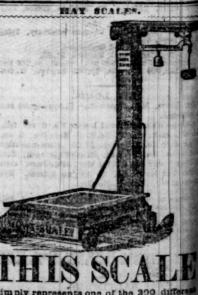
STANDARD (Chilled and Sort) SHOT. Scarf Rings BERRY & CT CH

E.W.BLATCHFORD & CO., LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR AND

PIG LEAD. BLOCK TIN PIPE AND SOLDER. LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE. PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTER

Liquid Cottage Colors, Send for circular and prices to

Chicago White Lead & Oil Co., WHITE LEAD, ZINC, OIL, PUTTY, &c. COR. GREEN & FULTON-STS.



BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Western Manage

VOLUME

Our Spring Sta PETS and UF GOODS is now we are prepared latest and most signs in Body Brussels,

Tapestry Bruss Tapestry Ingr Ingrains an Oil Cloths.

LINOLEUMSand in endless variety In our UPHOL PARTMENT can largest and cho ment of Swiss and Nottinghan

Lace Sets, Creto Lambrequins, Sha Raw Silks, Pl Jute Goods CORNICES of

tion. MATTRI LOWS, &c., made the shortest notice Inspection and solicited. Prices guarante

lowest. 121 & 123

WILSON

Are constantly their stock styles of Spri wear-their r portations incl Novelties, both desirable. Th tude and variet stock can only ciated when se inspection is so

in all the latest 67 & 69 Washington-st 408 North Fourth-st 69 & 71 Fourth

DIAMONDS, JEWI N. MATSON

NEW GO Bridal G

Diamonds, N Wedding 1 Pearl and Ony Diamon Bracelets, Sca Necklace Brooches, Ear

Clocks, Mantel (The Latest Novelt STATE & MON

10 POU FINE SAMP

\$3.0 HONG KONG

REMOV The J. M. W. Jones Stationer, Have moved to 167, 169, and 171